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ALBUM OF BIOGRAPHY

OF

POPE AND STEVENS COUNTIES,

MINNESOTA,

Containing Biographical Sketches of Hundreds of Prominent Old Settlers and Representative Citizens, with a Review of their Life Work, their Identity with the Development of this Region; Reminiscences of Personal History and Pioneer Life, together with Portraits of Prominent Citizens.

HISTORY OF MINNESOTA,

Embracing an Account of Early Explorations, Organization, a Review of the Political History, and a Concise History of the Indian Outbreak of 1862.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Embracing Biographical Sketches and a Full Page Portrait of Each.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
ALDEN, OGLE & COMPANY,
1888.

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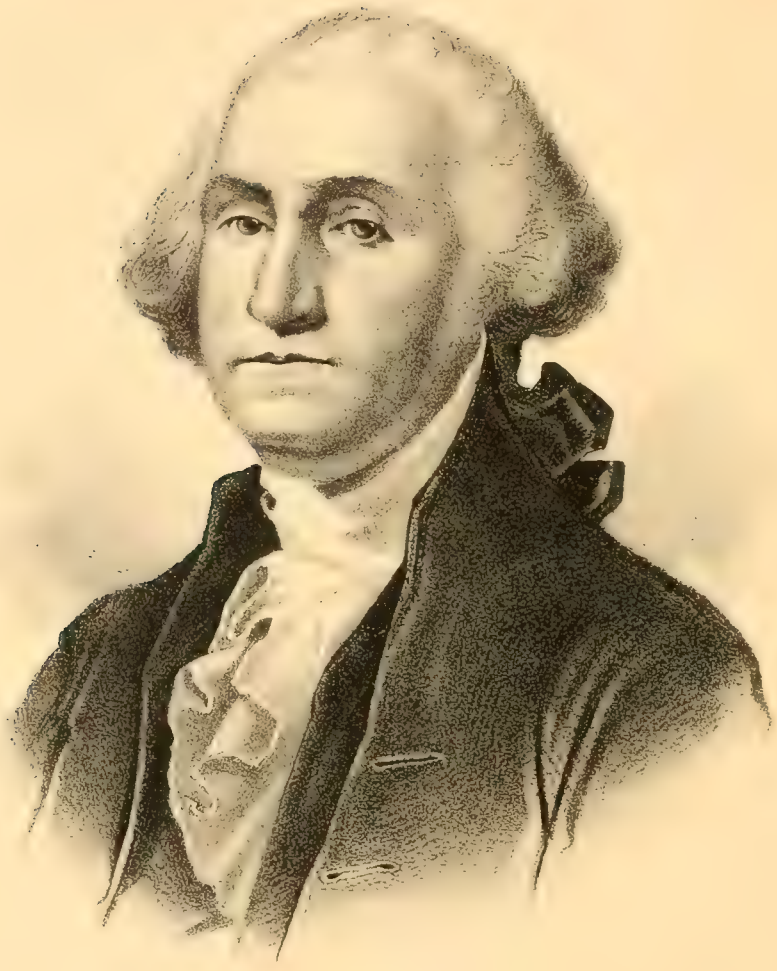
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G. Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country" and its first President, 1789–'97, was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles and Mildred, of whom the youngest died in infancy. Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford County, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where he acted as agent of the Principio Iron Works in the immediate vicinity, and died there in 1743.

From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. He had a vigorous constitution, a fine form, and great bodily strength. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. He developed, however, a fondness for mathematics, and enjoyed in that branch the instructions of a private teacher. On leaving school he resided for some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian, and who had married a daughter of his neighbor at Belvoir on the Potomac, the wealthy William Fairfax, for some time president of the executive council of the colony. Both Fairfax and his son-in-law, Lawrence Washington, had served with distinction in 1740 as officers of an American battalion at the siege of Carthagena, and were friends and correspondents of Admiral Vernon, for whom the latter's residence on the Potomac has been named. George's inclinations were for a similar career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him, probably through the influence of the Admiral; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned. The family connection with the Fairfaxes, however, opened another career for the young man, who, at the age of sixteen, was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax, who was then on a visit at Belvoir, and who shortly afterward established his baronial residence at Greenway Court, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Three years were passed by young Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterward proved very essential to him.

In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed Adjutant with the rank of Major. In September of that year the failing health of Lawrence Washington rendered it necessary for him to seek a warmer climate, and George accompanied him in a voyage to Barbadoes. They returned early in 1752, and Lawrence shortly afterward died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece soon succeeded to that estate.

On the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1752 the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four districts. Washington was commissioned by Dinwiddie Adjutant-General of the Northern District in 1753, and in November of that year a most important as well as hazardous mission was assigned him. This was to proceed to the Canadian posts recently established on French Creek, near Lake Erie, to demand in the name of the King of England the withdrawal of the French from a territory claimed by Virginia. This enterprise had been declined by more than one officer, since it involved a journey through an extensive and almost unexplored wilderness in the occupancy of savage Indian tribes, either hostile to the English, or of doubtful attachment. Major Washington, however, accepted the commission with alacrity; and, accompanied by Captain Gist, he reached Fort Le Bœuf on French Creek, delivered his dispatches and received reply, which, of course, was a polite refusal to surrender the posts. This reply was of such a character as to induce the Assembly of Virginia to authorize the executive to raise a regiment of 300 men for the purpose of maintaining the asserted rights of the British crown over the territory claimed. As Washington declined to be a candidate for that post, the command of this regiment was given to Colonel Joshua Fry, and Major Washington, at his own request, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. On the march to Ohio, news was received that a party previously sent to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela with the Ohio had been driven back by a considerable French force, which had completed the work there begun, and named it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Marquis Duquesne, then Governor of Canada. This was the beginning of the great "French and Indian war," which continued seven years. On the death of Colonel Fry, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment, and so well did he fulfill his trust that the Virginia Assembly commissioned him as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised in the colony.

A cessation of all Indian hostility on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, the object of Washington was accomplished and he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. He then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by his annual attendance in winter upon the Colonial Legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world wide.

It is unnecessary here to trace the details of the struggle upon the question of local

self-government, which, after ten years, culminated by act of Parliament of the port of Boston. It was at the instance of Virginia that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties—if possible by peaceful means. To this Congress Colonel Washington was sent as a delegate. On dissolving in October, it recommended the colonies to send deputies to another Congress the following spring. In the meantime several of the colonies felt impelled to raise local forces to repel insults and aggressions on the part of British troops, so that on the assembling of the next Congress, May 10, 1775, the war preparations of the mother country were unmistakable. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the earliest acts, therefore, of the Congress was the selection of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This office was unanimously conferred upon Washington, still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but on the express condition he should receive no salary.

He immediately repaired to the vicinity of Boston, against which point the British ministry had concentrated their forces. As early as April General Gage had 3,000 troops in and around this proscribed city. During the fall and winter the British policy clearly indicated a purpose to divide public sentiment and to build up a British party in the colonies. Those who sided with the ministry were stigmatized by the patriots as "Tories," while the patriots took to themselves the name of "Whigs."

As early as 1776 the leading men had come to the conclusion that there was no hope except in separation and independence. In May of that year Washington wrote from the head of the army in New York: "A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible. . . . . When I took command of the army, I abhorred the idea of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else will save us."

It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of the patriot hero, to whose hands the fortunes and liberties of the United States were confided during the seven years' bloody struggle that ensued until the treaty of 1783, in which England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them, jointly, as separate sovereignties. The merits of Washington as a military chieftain have been considerably discussed, especially by writers in his own country. During the war he was most bitterly assailed for incompetency, and great efforts were made to displace him; but he never for a moment lost the confidence of either the Congress or the people. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1788 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. He received every electoral vote cast in all the colleges of the States voting for the office of President. The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the Government of the United States to begin its operations, but several weeks elapsed before quorums of both the newly constituted houses of the Congress were assembled. The city of New York was the place where the Congress then met. April 16 Washington left his home to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. He set out with a purpose of traveling privately, and without attracting any public attention; but this was impossible. Everywhere on his way he was met with thronging crowds, eager to see the man whom they regarded as the chief defender of their liberties, and everywhere

he was hailed with those public manifestations of joy, regard and love which spring spontaneously from the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people. His reception in New York was marked by a grandeur and an enthusiasm never before witnessed in that metropolis. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State. When this sacred pledge was given, he retired with the other officials into the Senate chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address to both houses of the newly constituted Congress in joint assembly.

In the manifold details of his civil administration, Washington proved himself equal to the requirements of his position. The greater portion of the first session of the first Congress was occupied in passing the necessary statutes for putting the new organization into complete operation. In the discussions brought up in the course of this legislation the nature and character of the new system came under general review. On no one of them did any decided antagonism of opinion arise. All held it to be a limited government, clothed only with specific powers conferred by delegation from the States. There was no change in the name of the legislative department; it still remained "the Congress of the United States of America." There was no change in the original flag of the country, and none in the seal, which still remains with the Grecian escutcheon borne by the eagle, with other emblems, under the great and expressive motto, "*E Pluribus Unum.*"

The first division of parties arose upon the manner of construing the powers delegated, and they were first styled "strict constructionists" and "latitudinarian constructionists." The former were for confining the action of the Government strictly within its specific and limited sphere, while the others were for enlarging its powers by inference and implication. Hamilton and Jefferson, both members of the first cabinet, were regarded as the chief leaders, respectively, of these rising antagonistic parties which have existed, under different names from that day to this. Washington was regarded as holding a neutral position between them, though, by mature deliberation, he vetoed the first apportionment bill, in 1790, passed by the party headed by Hamilton, which was based upon a principle constructively leading to centralization or consolidation. This was the first exercise of the veto power under the present Constitution. It created considerable excitement at the time. Another bill was soon passed in pursuance of Mr. Jefferson's views, which has been adhered to in principle in every apportionment act passed since.

At the second session of the new Congress, Washington announced the gratifying fact of "the accession of North Carolina" to the Constitution of 1787, and June 1 of the same year he announced by special message the like "accession of the State of Rhode Island," with his congratulations on the happy event which "united under the general Government" all the States which were originally confederated.

In 1792, at the second Presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen President by the unanimous vote of every electoral college. At the third election, 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused. In September, before the election, he gave to his countrymen his memorable Farewell Address, which in language, sentiment and patriotism was a fit and crowning glory of his illustrious life. After March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet and repose.

His administration for the two terms had been successful beyond the expectation and hopes of even the most sanguine of his friends. The finances of the country were no longer in an embarrassed condition, the public credit was fully restored, life was given to every department of industry, the workings of the new system in allowing Congress to raise revenue from duties on imports proved to be not only harmonious in its federal action, but astonishing in its results upon the commerce and trade of all the States. The exports from the Union increased from $19,000,000 to over $56,000,000 per annum, while the imports increased in about the same proportion. Three new members had been added to the Union. The progress of the States in their new career under their new organization thus far was exceedingly encouraging, not only to the friends of liberty within their own limits, but to their sympathizing allies in all climes and countries.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen, of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where, after a short and severe illness, he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The whole country was filled with gloom by this sad intelligence. Men of all parties in politics and creeds in religion, in every State in the Union, united with Congress in "paying honor to the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.



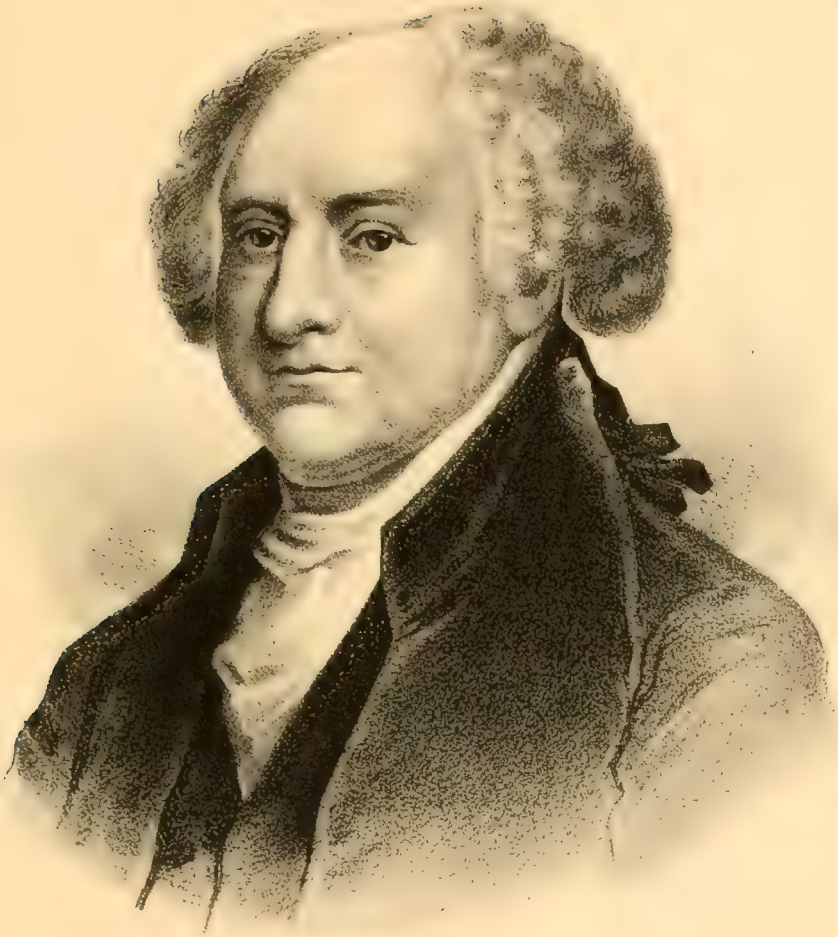
JOHN ADAMS.

JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, 1797 to 1801, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. His father was a farmer of moderate means, a worthy and industrious man. He was a deacon in the church, and was very desirous of giving his son a collegiate education, hoping that he would become a minister of the gospel. But, as up to this time, the age of fourteen, he had been only a play-boy in the fields and forests, he had no taste for books, he chose farming. On being set to work, however, by his father out in the field, the very first day converted the boy into a lover of books.

Accordingly, at the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1755, at the age of twenty, highly esteemed for integrity, energy and ability. Thus, having no capital but his education, he started out into the stormy world at a time of great political excitement, as France and England were then engaged in their great seven-years struggle for the mastery over the New World. The fire of patriotism seized young Adams, and for a time he studied over the question whether he should take to the law, to politics or the army. He wrote a remarkable letter to a friend, making prophecies concerning the future greatness of this country which have since been more than fulfilled. For two years he taught school and studied law, wasting no odd moments, and at the early age of twenty-two years he opened a law office in his native town. His inherited powers of mind and untiring devotion to his profession caused him to rise rapidly in public esteem.

In October, 1764, Mr. Adams married Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of a clergyman at Weymouth and a lady of rare personal and intellectual endowments, who afterward contributed much to her husband's celebrity.

Soon the oppression of the British in America reached its climax. The Boston merchants employed an attorney by the name of James Otis to argue the legality of oppressive tax law before the Superior Court. Adams heard the argument, and afterward wrote to a friend concerning the ability displayed, as follows: "Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities and a



John Adams

prophetic glance into futurity, he hurried away all before him. *American independence was then and there born.* Every man of an immensely crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms."

Soon Mr. Adams wrote an essay to be read before the literary club of his town, upon the state of affairs, which was so able as to attract public attention. It was published in American journals, republished in England, and was pronounced by the friends of the colonists there as "one of the very best productions ever seen from North America."

The memorable Stamp Act was now issued, and Adams entered with all the ardor of his soul into political life in order to resist it. He drew up a series of resolutions remonstrating against the act, which were adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Braintree, and which were subsequently adopted, word for word, by more than forty towns in the State. Popular commotion prevented the landing of the Stamp Act papers, and the English authorities then closed the courts. The town of Boston therefore appointed Jeremy Gridley, James Otis and John Adams to argue a petition before the Governor and council for the re-opening of the courts; and while the two first mentioned attorneys based their argument upon the distress caused to the people by the measure, Adams boldly claimed that the Stamp Act was a violation both of the English Constitution and the charter of the Provinces. It is said that this was the first direct denial of the unlimited right of Parliament over the colonies. Soon after this the Stamp Act was repealed.

Directly Mr. Adams was employed to defend Ansell Nickerson, who had killed an Englishman in the act of impressing him (Nickerson) into the King's service, and his client was acquitted, the court thus establishing the principle that the infamous royal prerogative of impressment could have no existence in the colonial code. But in 1770 Messrs. Adams and Josiah Quincy defended a party of British soldiers who had been arrested for murder when they had been only obeying Governmental orders; and when reproached for thus apparently deserting the cause of popular liberty, Mr. Adams replied that he would a thousandfold rather live under the domination of the worst of England's kings than under that of a lawless mob. Next, after serving a term as a member of the Colonial Legislature from Boston, Mr. Adams, finding his health affected by too great labor, retired to his native home at Braintree.

The year 1774 soon arrived, with its famous Boston "Tea Party," the first open act of rebellion. Adams was sent to the Congress at Philadelphia; and when the Attorney-General announced that Great Britain had "determined on her system, and that her power to execute it was irresistible," Adams replied: "I know that Great Britain has determined on her system, and that very determination determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant in my opposition to her measures. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, with my country, is my unalterable determination." The rumor beginning to prevail at Philadelphia that the Congress had independence in view, Adams foresaw that it was too soon to declare it openly. He advised every one to remain quiet in that respect; and as soon as it became apparent that he himself was for independence, he was advised to hide himself, which he did.

The next year the great Revolutionary war opened in earnest, and Mrs. Adams, residing near Boston, kept her husband advised by letter of all the events transpiring in her vicinity. The battle of Bunker Hill

came on. Congress had to do something immediately. The first thing was to choose a commander-in-chief for the—we can't say "army"—the fighting men of the colonies. The New England delegation was almost unanimous in favor of appointing General Ward, then at the head of the Massachusetts forces, but Mr. Adams urged the appointment of George Washington, then almost unknown outside of his own State. He was appointed without opposition. Mr. Adams offered the resolution, which was adopted, annulling all the royal authority in the colonies. Having thus prepared the way, a few weeks later, viz., June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who a few months before had declared that the British Government would abandon its oppressive measures, now offered the memorable resolution, seconded by Adams, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston were then appointed a committee to draught a declaration of independence. Mr. Jefferson desired Mr. Adams to draw up the bold document, but the latter persuaded Mr. Jefferson to perform that responsible task. The Declaration drawn up, Mr. Adams became its foremost defender on the floor of Congress. It was signed by all the fifty-five members present, and the next day Mr. Adams wrote to his wife how great a deed was done, and how proud he was of it. Mr. Adams continued to be the leading man of Congress, and the leading advocate of American independence. Above all other Americans, he was considered by every one the principal shining mark for British vengeance. Thus circumstanced, he was appointed to the most dangerous task of crossing the ocean in winter, exposed to capture by the British, who knew of his mission, which was to visit Paris and solicit the co-operation of the French. Besides, to take himself away from the country of which he was the most prominent defender, at that critical time, was an act of the greatest self-sacrifice. Sure enough, while crossing the sea, he had two very narrow escapes from capture; and the transit was otherwise a stormy and eventful one. During the summer of 1779 he returned home, but was immediately dispatched back to France, to be in readiness there to negotiate terms of peace and commerce with Great Britain as soon as the latter power was ready for such business. But as Dr. Franklin was more popular than he at the court of France, Mr. Adams repaired to Holland, where he was far more successful as a diplomatist.

The treaty of peace between the United States and England was finally signed at Paris, January 21, 1783; and the re-action from so great excitement as Mr. Adams had so long been experiencing threw him into a dangerous fever. Before he fully recovered he was in London, whence he was dispatched again to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. Compliance with this order undermined his physical constitution for life.

In 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed envoy to the court of St. James, to meet face to face the very king who had regarded him as an arch traitor! Accordingly he repaired thither, where he did actually meet and converse with George III.! After a residence there for about three years, he obtained permission to return to America. While in London he wrote and published an able work, in three volumes, entitled: "A Defense of the American Constitution."

The Articles of Confederation proving inefficient, as Adams had prophesied, a carefully draughted Constitution was adopted in 1789, when George Washington was elected President of the new nation, and Adams Vice-President. Congress met for a time in New York, but was removed to Philadelphia for ten years, until suitable

buildings should be erected at the new capital in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams then moved his family to Philadelphia. Toward the close of his term of office the French Revolution culminated, when Adams and Washington rather sympathized with England, and Jefferson with France. The Presidential election of 1796 resulted in giving Mr. Adams the first place by a small majority, and Mr. Jefferson the second place.

Mr. Adams's administration was conscientious, patriotic and able. The period was a turbulent one, and even an archangel could not have reconciled the hostile parties. Partisanism with reference to England and France was bitter, and for four years Mr. Adams struggled through almost a constant tempest of assaults. In fact, he was not truly a popular man, and his chagrin at not receiving a re-election was so great that he did not even remain at Philadelphia to witness the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, his successor. The friendly intimacy between these two men was interrupted for about thirteen years of their life. Adams finally made the first advances toward a restoration of their mutual friendship, which were gratefully accepted by Jefferson.

Mr. Adams was glad of his opportunity to retire to private life, where he could rest his mind and enjoy the comforts of home. By a thousand bitter experiences he found the path of public duty a thorny one. For twenty-six years his service of the public was as arduous, self-sacrificing and devoted as ever fell to the lot of man. In one important sense he was as much the "Father of his Country" as was Washington in another sense. During these long years of anxiety and toil, in which he was laying, broad and deep, the foundations of the greatest nation the sun ever shone upon, he received from his impoverished country a meager support. The only privilege he carried with him into his retirement was that of franking his letters.

Although taking no active part in public affairs, both himself and his son, John Quincy, nobly supported the policy of Mr. Jefferson in resisting the encroachments of England, who persisted in searching American ships on the high seas and dragging from them any sailors that might be designated by any pert lieutenant as British subjects. Even for this noble support Mr. Adams was maligned by thousands of bitter enemies! On this occasion, for the first time since his retirement, he broke silence and drew up a very able paper, exposing the atrocity of the British pretensions.

Mr. Adams outlived nearly all his family. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the popular elevation of his son to the Presidential office, the highest in the gift of the people. A few months more passed away and the 4th of July, 1826, arrived. The people, unaware of the near approach of the end of two great lives—that of Adams and Jefferson—were making unusual preparations for a national holiday. Mr. Adams lay upon his couch, listening to the ringing of bells, the waftures of martial music and the roar of cannon, with silent emotion. Only four days before, he had given for a public toast, "Independence forever." About two o'clock in the afternoon he said, "And Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken by an hour or so; and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.

Thomas Jefferson.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third President of the United States, 1801–'9, was born April 2, 1743, the eldest child of his parents, Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and eight children. She was a beautiful and accomplished lady, a good letter-writer, with a fund of humor, and an admirable housekeeper. His parents belonged to the Church of England, and are said to be of Welch origin. But little is known of them, however.

Thomas was naturally of a serious turn of mind, apt to learn, and a favorite at school, his choice studies being mathematics and the classics. At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary College, in an advanced class, and lived in rather an expensive style, consequently being much caressed by gay society. That he was not ruined, is proof of his stamina of character. But during his second year he discarded society, his horses and even his favorite violin, and devoted thenceforward fifteen hours a day to hard study, becoming extraordinarily proficient in Latin and Greek authors.

On leaving college, before he was twenty-one, he commenced the study of law, and pursued it diligently until he was well qualified for practice, upon which he entered in 1767. By this time he was also versed in French, Spanish, Italian and Anglo-Saxon, and in the criticism of the fine arts. Being very polite and polished in his manners, he won the friendship of all whom he met. Though able with his pen, he was not fluent in public speech.

In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was the largest slave-holding member of that body. He introduced a bill empowering slave-holders to manumit their slaves, but it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

In 1770 Mr. Jefferson met with a great loss; his house at Shadwell was burned, and his valuable library of 2,000 volumes was consumed. But he was wealthy enough to replace the most of it, as from his 5,000 acres tilled by slaves and his practice at the bar his income amounted to about $5,000 a year.

In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished



Th. Jefferson

young widow, who owned 40,000 acres of land and 130 slaves; yet he labored assiduously for the abolition of slavery. For his new home he selected a majestic rise of land upon his large estate at Shadwell, called Monticello, whereon he erected a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture. Here he lived in luxury, indulging his taste in magnificent, high-blooded horses.

At this period the British Government gradually became more insolent and oppressive toward the American colonies, and Mr. Jefferson was ever one of the most foremost to resist its encroachments. From time to time he drew up resolutions of remonstrance, which were finally adopted, thus proving his ability as a statesman and as a leader. By the year 1774 he became quite busy, both with voice and pen, in defending the right of the colonies to defend themselves. His pamphlet entitled: "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," attracted much attention in England. The following year he, in company with George Washington, served as an executive committee in measures to defend by arms the State of Virginia. As a Member of the Congress, he was not a speech-maker, yet in conversation and upon committees he was so frank and decisive that he always made a favorable impression. But as late as the autumn of 1775 he remained in hopes of reconciliation with the parent country.

At length, however, the hour arrived for draughting the "Declaration of Independence," and this responsible task was devolved upon Jefferson. Franklin, and Adams suggested a few verbal corrections before it was submitted to Congress, which was June 28, 1776, only six days before it was adopted. During the three days of the fiery ordeal of criticism through which it passed in Congress, Mr. Jefferson opened not his lips. John Adams was the main champion of the Declaration on the floor of Congress. The signing of this document was one of the most solemn and momentous occasions ever attended to by man. Prayer and silence reigned throughout the hall, and each signer realized that if American independence was not finally sustained by arms he was doomed to the scaffold.

After the colonies became independent States, Jefferson resigned for a time his seat in Congress in order to aid in organizing the government of Virginia, of which State he was chosen Governor in 1779, when he was thirty-six years of age. At this time the British had possession of Georgia and were invading South Carolina, and at one time a British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Five minutes after Mr. Jefferson escaped with his family, his mansion was in possession of the enemy! The British troops also destroyed his valuable plantation on the James River. "Had they carried off the slaves," said Jefferson, with characteristic magnanimity, "to give them freedom, they would have done right."

The year 1781 was a gloomy one for the Virginia Governor. While confined to his secluded home in the forest by a sick and dying wife, a party arose against him throughout the State, severely criticising his course as Governor. Being very sensitive to reproach, this touched him to the quick, and the heap of troubles then surrounding him nearly crushed him. He resolved, in despair, to retire from public life for the rest of his days. For weeks Mr. Jefferson sat lovingly, but with a crushed heart, at the bedside of his sick wife, during which time unfeeling letters were sent to him, accusing him of weakness and unfaithfulness to duty. All this, after he had lost so much property and at the same time done so much for his country! After her death he actually fainted away, and remained so long insensible that it was feared he never would recover! Several weeks

passed before he could fully recover his equilibrium. He was never married a second time.

In the spring of 1782 the people of England compelled their king to make to the Americans overtures of peace, and in November following, Mr. Jefferson was reappointed by Congress, unanimously and without a single adverse remark, minister plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty.

In March, 1784, Mr. Jefferson was appointed on a committee to draught a plan for the government of the Northwestern Territory. His slavery-prohibition clause in that plan was stricken out by the pro-slavery majority of the committee; but amid all the controversies and wrangles of politicians, he made it a rule never to contradict anybody or engage in any discussion as a debater.

In company with Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson was appointed in May, 1784, to act as minister plenipotentiary in the negotiation of treaties of commerce with foreign nations. Accordingly, he went to Paris and satisfactorily accomplished his mission. The suavity and high bearing of his manner made all the French his friends; and even Mrs. Adams at one time wrote to her sister that he was "the chosen of the earth." But all the honors that he received, both at home and abroad, seemed to make no change in the simplicity of his republican tastes. On his return to America, he found two parties respecting the foreign commercial policy, Mr. Adams sympathizing with that in favor of England and himself favoring France.

On the inauguration of General Washington as President, Mr. Jefferson was chosen by him for the office of Secretary of State. At this time the rising storm of the French Revolution became visible, and Washington watched it with great anxiety. His cabinet was divided in their views of constitutional government as well as regarding the issues in France. General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, was the leader of the so-called Federal party, while Mr. Jefferson was the leader of the Republican party. At the same time there was a strong monarchical party in this country, with which Mr. Adams sympathized. Some important financial measures, which were proposed by Hamilton and finally adopted by the cabinet and approved by Washington, were opposed by Mr. Jefferson; and his enemies then began to reproach him with holding office under an administration whose views he opposed. The President poured oil on the troubled waters. On his re-election to the Presidency he desired Mr. Jefferson to remain in the cabinet, but the latter sent in his resignation at two different times, probably because he was dissatisfied with some of the measures of the Government. His final one was not received until January 1, 1794, when General Washington parted from him with great regret.

Jefferson then retired to his quiet home at Monticello, to enjoy a good rest, not even reading the newspapers lest the political gossip should disquiet him. On the President's again calling him back to the office of Secretary of State, he replied that no circumstances would ever again tempt him to engage in anything public! But, while all Europe was ablaze with war, and France in the throes of a bloody revolution and the principal theater of the conflict, a new Presidential election in this country came on. John Adams was the Federal candidate and Mr. Jefferson became the Republican candidate. The result of the election was the promotion of the latter to the Vice-Presidency, while the former was chosen President. In this contest Mr. Jefferson really did not desire to have either office, he was "so weary" of party strife. He loved the retirement of home more than any other place on the earth.

But for four long years his Vice-Presidency passed joylessly away, while the partisan strife between Federalist and Republican was ever growing hotter. The former party split and the result of the fourth general election was the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency! with Aaron Burr as Vice-President. These men being at the head of a growing party, their election was hailed everywhere with joy. On the other hand, many of the Federalists turned pale, as they believed what a portion of the pulpit and the press had been preaching—that Jefferson was a "scoffing atheist," a "Jacobin," the "incarnation of all evil," "breathing threatening and slaughter!"

Mr. Jefferson's inaugural address contained nothing but the noblest sentiments, expressed in fine language, and his personal behavior afterward exhibited the extreme of American, democratic simplicity. His disgust of European court etiquette grew upon him with age. He believed that General Washington was somewhat distrustful of the ultimate success of a popular Government, and that, imbued with a little admiration of the forms of a monarchical Government, he had instituted levees, birthdays, pompous meetings with Congress, etc. Jefferson was always polite, even to slaves everywhere he met them, and carried in his countenance the indications of an accommodating disposition.

The political principles of the Jeffersonian party now swept the country, and Mr. Jefferson himself swayed an influence which was never exceeded even by Washington. Under his administration, in 1803, the Louisiana purchase was made, for $15,000,000, the "Louisiana Territory" purchased comprising all the land west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean.

The year 1804 witnessed another severe loss in his family. His highly accomplished and most beloved daughter Maria sickened and died, causing as great grief in the stricken parent as it was possible for him to survive with any degree of sanity.

The same year he was re-elected to the Presidency, with George Clinton as Vice-President. During his second term our relations with England became more complicated, and on June 22, 1807, near Hampton Roads, the United States frigate Chesapeake was fired upon by the British man-of-war Leopard, and was made to surrender. Three men were killed and ten wounded. Jefferson demanded reparation. England grew insolent. It became evident that war was determined upon by the latter power. More than 1,200 Americans were forced into the British service upon the high seas. Before any satisfactory solution was reached, Mr. Jefferson's Presidential term closed. Amid all these public excitements he thought constantly of the welfare of his family, and longed for the time when he could return home to remain. There, at Monticello, his subsequent life was very similar to that of Washington at Mt. Vernon. His hospitality toward his numerous friends, indulgence of his slaves, and misfortunes to his property, etc., finally involved him in debt. For years his home resembled a fashionable watering-place. During the summer, thirty-seven house servants were required! It was presided over by his daughter, Mrs. Randolph.

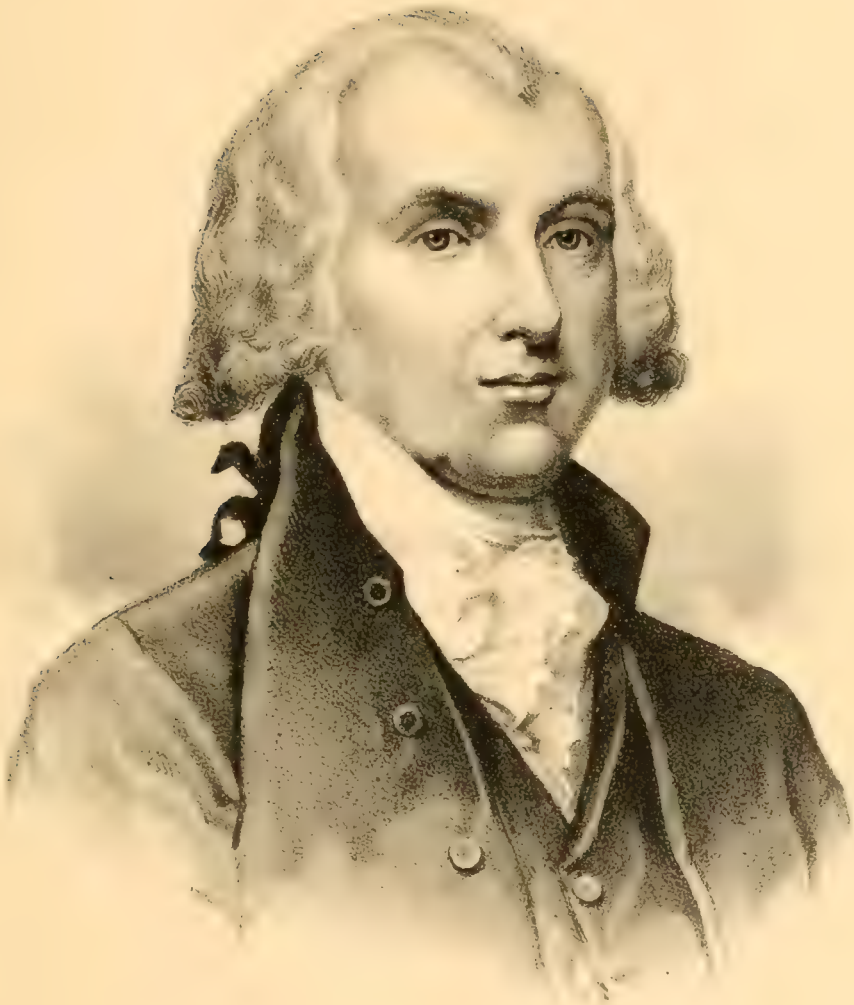
Mr. Jefferson did much for the establishment of the University at Charlottesville, making it unsectarian, in keeping with the spirit of American institutions, but poverty and the feebleness of old age prevented him from doing what he would. He even went so far as to petition the Legislature for permission to dispose of some of his possessions by lottery, in order to raise the necessary funds for home expenses. It was granted; but before the plan was carried out, Mr. Jefferson died, July 4, 1826, at 12:50 P. M.

JAMES MADISON.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States, 1809–'17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. His father, Colonel James Madison, was a wealthy planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," only twenty-five miles from the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

James was the eldest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom attained maturity. His early education was conducted mostly at home, under a private tutor. Being naturally intellectual in his tastes, he consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he made considerable proficiency in the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish languages. In 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, of which the illustrious Dr. Weatherspoon was then President. He graduated in 1771, with a character of the utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and stored with all the learning which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career. After graduating he pursued a course of reading for several months, under the guidance of President Weatherspoon, and in 1772 returned to Virginia, where he continued in incessant study for two years, nominally directed to the law, but really including extended researches in theology, philosophy and general literature.

The Church of England was the established church in Virginia, invested with all the prerogatives and immunities which it enjoyed in the fatherland, and other denominations labored under serious disabilities, the enforcement of which was rightly or wrongly characterized by them as persecution. Madison took a prominent stand in behalf of the removal of all disabilities, repeatedly appeared in the court of his own county to defend the Baptist nonconformists, and was elected from Orange County to the Virginia Convention in the spring of 1766, when he signalized the beginning of his public career by procuring the passage of an amendment to the Declaration of Rights as prepared by George Mason, substituting for "toleration" a more emphatic assertion of religious liberty.



James Madison

In 1776 he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the Constitution of the State. Like Jefferson, he took but little part in the public debates. His main strength lay in his conversational influence and in his pen. In November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the Council of State, and in March, 1780, took his seat in the Continental Congress, where he first gained prominence through his energetic opposition to the issue of paper money by the States. He continued in Congress three years, one of its most active and influential members.

In 1784 Mr. Madison was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. He rendered important service by promoting and participating in that revision of the statutes which effectually abolished the remnants of the feudal system subsistent up to that time in the form of entails, primogeniture, and State support given the Anglican Church; and his "Memorial and Remonstrance" against a general assessment for the support of religion is one of the ablest papers which emanated from his pen. It settled the question of the entire separation of church and State in Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson says of him, in allusion to the study and experience through which he had already passed:

"Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly of which he afterward became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia, which followed, he sustained the new Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of George Mason and the fervid declamation of Patrick Henry. With these consummate powers were united a pure and spotless virtue which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the power and polish of his pen, and of the wisdom of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing. They have spoken, and will forever speak, for themselves."

In January, 1786, Mr. Madison took the initiative in proposing a meeting of State Commissioners to devise measures for more satisfactory commercial relations between the States. A meeting was held at Annapolis to discuss this subject, and but five States were represented. The convention issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draught a Constitution for the United States. The delegates met at the time appointed, every State except Rhode Island being represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and pen of James Madison. He was, perhaps, its ablest advocate in the pages of the *Federalist*.

Mr. Madison was a member of the first four Congresses, 1789–'97, in which he maintained a moderate opposition to Hamilton's financial policy. He declined the mission to France and the Secretaryship of State, and, gradually identifying himself with the Republican party, became from 1792 its avowed leader. In 1796 he was its choice for the Presidency as successor to Washington. Mr. Jefferson wrote: "There is not another person in the United States with whom, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at

rest for the fortune of our political bark." But Mr. Madison declined to be a candidate. His term in Congress had expired, and he returned from New York to his beautiful retreat at Montpelier.

In 1794 Mr. Madison married a young widow of remarkable powers of fascination —Mrs. Todd. Her maiden name was Dorothy Paine. She was born in 1767, in Virginia, of Quaker parents, and had been educated in the strictest rules of that sect. When but eighteen years of age she married a young lawyer and moved to Philadelphia, where she was introduced to brilliant scenes of fashionable life. She speedily laid aside the dress and address of the Quakeress, and became one of the most fascinating ladies of the republican court. In New York, after the death of her husband, she was the belle of the season and was surrounded with admirers. Mr. Madison won the prize. She proved an invaluable helpmate. In Washington she was the life of society. If there was any diffident, timid young girl just making her appearance, she found in Mrs. Madison an encouraging friend.

During the stormy administration of John Adams Madison remained in private life, but was the author of the celebrated "Resolutions of 1798," adopted by the Virginia Legislature, in condemnation of the Alien and Sedition laws, as well as of the "report" in which he defended those resolutions, which is, by many, considered his ablest State paper.

The storm passed away; the Alien and Sedition laws were repealed, John Adams lost his re-election, and in 1801 Thomas Jefferson was chosen President. The great reaction in public sentiment which seated Jefferson in the presidential chair was largely owing to the writings of Madison, who was consequently well entitled to the post of Secretary of State. With great ability he discharged the duties of this responsible office during the eight years of Mr. Jefferson's administration.

As Mr. Jefferson was a widower, and neither of his daughters could be often with him, Mrs. Madison usually presided over the festivities of the White House; and as her husband succeeded Mr. Jefferson, holding his office for two terms, this remarkable woman was the mistress of the presidential mansion for sixteen years.

Mr. Madison being entirely engrossed by the cares of his office, all the duties of social life devolved upon his accomplished wife. Never were such responsibilities more ably discharged. The most bitter foes of her husband and of the administration were received with the frankly proffered hand and the cordial smile of welcome; and the influence of this gentle woman in allaying the bitterness of party rancor became a great and salutary power in the nation.

As the term of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency drew near its close, party strife was roused to the utmost to elect his successor. It was a death-grapple between the two great parties, the Federal and Republican. Mr. Madison was chosen President by an electoral vote of 122 to 53, and was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at a critical period, when the relations of the United States with Great Britain were becoming embittered, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, aggravated by the act of non-intercourse of May, 1810, and finally resulting in a declaration of war.

On the 18th of June, 1812, President Madison gave his approval to an act of Congress declaring war against Great Britain. Notwithstanding the bitter hostility of the Federal party to the war, the country in general approved; and in the autumn Madison was re-elected to the Presidency by 128 electoral votes to 89 in favor of George Clinton.

March 4, 1817, Madison yielded the Presi-

dency to his Secretary of State and intimate friend, James Monroe, and retired to his ancestral estate at Montpelier, where he passed the evening of his days surrounded by attached friends and enjoying the merited respect of the whole nation. He took pleasure in promoting agriculture, as president of the county society, and in watching the development of the University of Virginia, of which he was long rector and visitor. In extreme old age he sat in 1829 as a member of the convention called to reform the Virginia Constitution, where his appearance was hailed with the most genuine interest and satisfaction, though he was too infirm to participate in the active work of revision. Small in stature, slender and delicate in form, with a countenance full of intelligence, and expressive alike of mildness and dignity, he attracted the attention of all who attended the convention, and was treated with the utmost deference. He seldom addressed the assembly, though he always appeared self-possessed, and watched with unflagging interest the progress of every measure. Though the convention sat sixteen weeks, he spoke only twice; but when he did speak, the whole house paused to listen. His voice was feeble though his enunciation was very distinct. One of the reporters, Mr. Stansbury, relates the following anecdote of Mr. Madison's last speech:

"The next day, as there was a great call for it, and the report had not been returned for publication, I sent my son with a respectful note, requesting the manuscript. My son was a lad of sixteen, whom I had taken with me to act as amanuensis. On delivering my note, he was received with the utmost politeness, and requested to come up into Mr. Madison's room and wait while his eye ran over the paper, as company had prevented his attending to it. He did so, and Mr. Madison sat down to correct the report. The lad stood near him so that his eye fell on the paper. Coming to a certain sentence in the speech, Mr. Madison erased a word and substituted another; but hesitated, and not feeling satisfied with the second word, drew his pen through it also. My son was young, ignorant of the world, and unconscious of the solecism of which he was about to be guilty, when, in all simplicity, he suggested a word. Probably no other person then living would have taken such a liberty. But the sage, instead of regarding such an intrusion with a frown, raised his eyes to the boy's face with a pleased surprise, and said, 'Thank you, sir; it is the very word,' and immediately inserted it. I saw him the next day, and he mentioned the circumstance, with a compliment on the young critic."

Mr. Madison died at Montpelier, June 28, 1836, at the advanced age of eighty-five. While not possessing the highest order of talent, and deficient in oratorical powers, he was pre-eminently a statesman, of a well-balanced mind. His attainments were solid, his knowledge copious, his judgment generally sound, his powers of analysis and logical statement rarely surpassed, his language and literary style correct and polished, his conversation witty, his temperament sanguine and trustful, his integrity unquestioned, his manners simple, courteous and winning. By these rare qualities he conciliated the esteem not only of friends, but of political opponents, in a greater degree than any American statesman in the present century.

Mrs. Madison survived her husband thirteen years, and died July 12, 1849, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was one of the most remarkable women our country has produced. Even now she is admiringly remembered in Washington as "Dolly Madison," and it is fitting that her memory should descend to posterity in company with thatof the companion of her life.

JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, 1817–'25, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758. He was a son of Spence Monroe, and a descendant of a Scottish cavalier family. Like all his predecessors thus far in the Presidential chair, he enjoyed all the advantages of education which the country could then afford. He was early sent to a fine classical school, and at the age of sixteen entered William and Mary College.. In 1776, when he had been in college but two years, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and our feeble militia, without arms, amunition or clothing, were struggling against the trained armies of England. James Monroe left college, hastened to General Washington's headquarters at New York and enrolled himself as a cadet in the army.

At Trenton Lieutenant Monroe so distinguished himself, receiving a wound in his shoulder, that he was promoted to a Captaincy. Upon recovering from his wound, he was invited to act as aide to Lord Sterling, and in that capacity he took an active part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At Germantown he stood by the side of Lafayette when the French Marquis received his wound. General Washington, who had formed a high idea of young Monroe's ability, sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment, of which he was to be Colonel; but so exhausted was Virginia at that time that the effort proved unsuccessful. He, however, received his commission.

Finding no opportunity to enter the army as a commissioned officer, he returned to his original plan of studying law, and entered the office of Thomas Jefferson, who was then Governor of Virginia. He developed a very noble character, frank, manly and sincere. Mr. Jefferson said of him:

"James Monroe is so perfectly honest that if his soul were turned inside out there would not be found a spot on it."

In 1782 he was elected to the Assembly of Virginia, and was also appointed a member of the Executive Council. The next year he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years. He was present at Annapolis when Washington surrendered his commission of Commander-in-chief.

With Washington, Jefferson and Madison he felt deeply the inefficiency of the old Articles of Confederation, and urged the formation of a new Constitution, which should invest the Central Government with something like national power. Influenced by these views, he introduced a resolution



James Monroe

that Congress should be empowered to regulate trade, and to lay an impost duty of five per cent. The resolution was referred to a committee of which he was chairman. The report and the discussion which rose upon it led to the convention of five States at Annapolis, and the consequent general convention at Philadelphia, which, in 1787, drafted the Constitution of the United States.

At this time there was a controversy between New York and Massachusetts in reference to their boundaries. The high esteem in which Colonel Monroe was held is indicated by the fact that he was appointed one of the judges to decide the controversy. While in New York attending Congress, he married Miss Kortright, a young lady distinguished alike for her beauty and accomplishments. For nearly fifty years this happy union remained unbroken. In London and in Paris, as in her own country, Mrs. Monroe won admiration and affection by the loveliness of her person, the brilliancy of her intellect, and the amiability of her character.

Returning to Virginia, Colonel Monroe commenced the practice of law at Fredericksburg. He was very soon elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Virginia convention which was assembled to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution which had been drawn up at Philadelphia, and was now submitted to the several States. Deeply as he felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States.

In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held acceptably to his constituents, and with honor to himself for four years.

Having opposed the Constitution as not leaving enough power with the States, he, of course, became more and more identified with the Republican party. Thus he found himself in cordial co-operation with Jefferson and Madison. The great Republican party became the dominant power which ruled the land.

George Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from tyranny a thousandfold worse than that which we had endured. Colonel Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that we should help our old allies in their extremity. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the Minister of that Government to the republic of France. He was directed by Washington to express to the French people our warmest sympathy, communicating to them corresponding resolves approved by the President, and adopted by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection. He was publicly introduced to that body, and received the embrace of the President, Merlin de Douay, after having been addressed in a speech glowing with congratulations, and with expressions of desire that harmony might ever exist be-

tween the two nations. The flags of the two republics were intertwined in the hall of the convention. Mr. Monroe presented the American colors, and received those of France in return. The course which he pursued in Paris was so annoying to England and to the friends of England in this country that, near the close of Washington's administration, Mr. Monroe, was recalled.

After his return Colonel Monroe wrote a book of 400 pages, entitled "A View of the Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs." In this work he very ably advocated his side of the question; but, with the magnanimity of the man, he recorded a warm tribute to the patriotism, ability and spotless integrity of John Jay, between whom and himself there was intense antagonism; and in subsequent years he expressed in warmest terms his perfect veneration for the character of George Washington.

Shortly after his return to this country Colonel Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office for three years, the period limited by the Constitution. In 1802 he was an Envoy to France, and to Spain in 1805, and was Minister to England in 1803. In 1806 he returned to his quiet home in Virginia, and with his wife and children and an ample competence from his paternal estate, enjoyed a few years of domestic repose.

In 1809 Mr. Jefferson's second term of office expired, and many of the Republican party were anxious to nominate James Monroe as his successor. The majority were in favor of Mr. Madison. Mr. Monroe withdrew his name and was soon after chosen a second time Governor of Virginia. He soon resigned that office to accept the position of Secretary of State, offered him by President Madison. The correspondence which he then carried on with the British Government demonstrated that there was no hope of any peaceful adjustment of our difficulties with the cabinet of St. James. War was consequently declared in June, 1812. Immediately after the sack of Washington the Secretary of War resigned, and Mr. Monroe, at the earnest request of Mr. Madison, assumed the additional duties of the War Department, without resigning his position as Secretary of State. It has been confidently stated, that, had Mr. Monroe's energies been in the War Department a few months earlier, the disaster at Washington would not have occurred.

The duties now devolving upon Mr. Monroe were extremely arduous. Ten thousand men, picked from the veteran armies of England, were sent with a powerful fleet to New Orleans to acquire possession of the mouths of the Mississippi. Our finances were in the most deplorable condition. The treasury was exhausted and our credit gone. And yet it was necessary to make the most rigorous preparations to meet the foe. In this crisis James Monroe, the Secretary of War, with virtue unsurpassed in Greek or Roman story, stepped forward and pledged his own individual credit as subsidiary to that of the nation, and thus succeeded in placing the city of New Orleans in such a posture of defense, that it was enabled successfully to repel the invader.

Mr. Monroe was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. His energy in the double capacity of Secretary, both of State and War, pervaded all the departments of the country. He proposed to increase the army to 100,000 men, a measure which he deemed absolutely necessary to save us from ignominious defeat, but which, at the same time, he knew would render his name so unpopular as to preclude the possibility of his being a successful candidate for the Presidency.

The happy result of the conference at Ghent in securing peace rendered the increase of the army unnecessary; but it is not too much to say that James Monroe placed in the hands of Andrew Jackson the weapon with which to beat off the foe at New Orleans. Upon the return of peace Mr. Monroe resigned the department of war, devoting himself entirely to the duties of Secretary of State. These he continued to discharge until the close of President Madison's administration, with zeal which was never abated, and with an ardor of self-devotion which made him almost forgetful of the claims of fortune, health or life.

Mr. Madison's second term expired in March, 1817, and Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency. He was a candidate of the Republican party, now taking the name of the Democratic Republican. In 1821 he was re-elected, with scarcely any opposition. Out of 232 electoral votes, he received 231. The slavery question, which subsequently assumed such formidable dimensions, now began to make its appearance. The State of Missouri, which had been carved out of that immense territory which we had purchased of France, applied for admission to the Union, with a slavery Constitution. There were not a few who foresaw the evils impending. After the debate of a week it was decided that Missouri could not be admitted into the Union with slavery. This important question was at length settled by a compromise proposed by Henry Clay.

The famous "Monroe Doctrine," of which so much has been said, originated in this way: In 1823 it was rumored that the Holy Alliance was about to interfere to prevent the establishment of Republican liberty in the European colonies of South America. President Monroe wrote to his old friend Thomas Jefferson for advice in the emergency. In his reply under date of October 24, Mr. Jefferson writes upon the supposition that our attempt to resist this European movement might lead to war:

"Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it."

December 2, 1823, President Monroe sent a message to Congress, declaring it to be the policy of this Government not to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe, and not to allow Europe to interfere with the affairs of nations on the American continent; and the doctrine was announced, that any attempt on the part of the European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety."

March 4, 1825, Mr. Monroe surrendered the presidential chair to his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, and retired, with the universal respect of the nation, to his private residence at Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. His time had been so entirely consecrated to his country, that he had neglected his pecuniary interests, and was deeply involved in debt. The welfare of his country had ever been uppermost in his mind.

For many years Mrs. Monroe was in such feeble health that she rarely appeared in public. In 1830 Mr. Monroe took up his residence with his son-in-law in New York, where he died on the 4th of July, 1831. The citizens of New York conducted his obsequies with pageants more imposing than had ever been witnessed there before. Our country will ever cherish his memory with pride, gratefully enrolling his name in the list of its benefactors, pronouncing him the worthy successor of the illustrious men who had preceded him in the presidential chair.

John Quincy Adams.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, 1825–'9, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. He commenced his education at the village school, giving at an early period indications of superior mental endowments.

When eleven years of age he sailed with his father for Europe, where the latter was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. The intelligence of John Quincy attracted the attention of these men and received from them flattering marks of attention. Mr. Adams had scarcely returned to this country in 1779 ere he was again sent abroad, and John Quincy again accompanied him. On this voyage he commenced a diary, which practice he continued, with but few interruptions, until his death. He journeyed with his father from Ferrol, in Spain, to Paris. Here he applied himself for six months to study; then accompanied his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, and then the University of Leyden. In 1781, when only fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary. In this school of incessant labor he spent fourteen months, and then returned alone to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. Again he resumed his studies under a private tutor, at The Hague.

In the spring of 1782 he accompanied his father to Paris, forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent. After a short visit to England, he returned to Paris and studied until May, 1785, when he returned to America, leaving his father an embassador at the court of St. James. In 1786 he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and graduated with the second honor of his class. The oration he delivered on this occasion, the "Importance of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community," was published—an event very rare in this or any other land.

Upon leaving college at the age of twenty he studied law three years with the Hon. Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport. In 1790 he opened a law office in Boston. The profession was crowded with able men, and the fees were small. The first year he had



J. Q. Adams

no clients, but not a moment was lost. The second year passed away, still no clients, and still he was dependent upon his parents for support. Anxiously he awaited the third year. The reward now came. Clients began to enter his office, and before the end of the year he was so crowded with business that all solicitude respecting a support was at an end.

When Great Britain commenced war against France, in 1793, Mr. Adams wrote some articles, urging entire neutrality on the part of the United States. The view was not a popular one. Many felt that as France had helped us, we were bound to help France. But President Washington coincided with Mr. Adams, and issued his proclamation of neutrality. His writings at this time in the Boston journals gave him so high a reputation, that in June, 1794, he was appointed by Washington resident Minister at the Netherlands. In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. Washington at this time wrote to his father, John Adams:

"Without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable character we have abroad; and there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove the ablest of our diplomatic corps."

On his way to Portugal, upon his arrival in London, he met with dispatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive instructions. While waiting he was married to Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, to whom he had been previously engaged. Miss Johnson was a daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and was a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

In July, 1799, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, Mr. Adams returned. In 1802 he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. He sustained the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance. This course, so truly patriotic, and which scarcely a voice will now be found to condemn, alienated him from the Federal party dominant in Boston, and subjected him to censure.

In 1805 Mr. Adams was chosen professor of rhetoric in Harvard College. His lectures at this place were subsequently published. In 1809 he was sent as Minister to Russia. He was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed December 24, 1814, and he was appointed Minister to the court of St. James in 1815. In 1817 he became Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in which position he remained eight years. Few will now contradict the assertion that the duties of that office were never more ably discharged. Probably the most important measure which Mr. Adams conducted was the purchase of Florida from Spain for $5,000.000.

The campaign of 1824 was an exciting one. Four candidates were in the field. Of the 260 electoral votes that were cast, Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one, and Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House

of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There was never an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously assailed. Mr. Adams took his seat in the presidential chair resolved not to know any partisanship, but only to consult for the interests of the whole Republic,

He refused to dismiss any man from office for his political views. If he was a faithful officer that was enough. Bitter must have been his disappointment to find that the Nation could not appreciate such conduct.

Mr. Adams, in his public manners, was cold and repulsive; though with his personal friends he was at times very genial. This chilling address very seriously detracted from his popularity. No one can read an impartial record of his administration without admitting that a more noble example of uncompromising dignity can scarcely be found. It was stated publicly that Mr. Adams' administration was to be put down, "though it be as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God." Many of the active participants in these scenes lived to regret the course they pursued. Some years after, Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, turning to Mr. Adams, then a member of the House of Representatives, said:

"Well do I remember the enthusiastic zeal with which we reproached the administration of that gentleman, and the ardor and vehemence with which we labored to bring in another. For the share I had in these transactions, and it was not a small one, *I hope God will forgive me, for I shall never forgive myself.*"

March 4, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, the latter receiving 168 out of 261 electoral votes. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume pretentious magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy, and pursued his studies with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected to Congress. In this he recognized the principle that it is honorable for the General of yesterday to act as Corporal to-day, if by so doing he can render service to his country. Deep as are our obligations to John Quincy Adams for his services as embassador, as Secretary of State and as President; in his capacity as legislator in the House of Representatives, he conferred benefits upon our land which eclipsed all the rest, and which can never be over-estimated.

For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post of Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could escape his scrutiny. The battle which he fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On one occasion Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by several women, against the annexation of Texas for the purpose of cutting it up into slave States. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, said that these women discredited not only themselves, but their section of the country, by turning from their domestic duties to the conflicts of political life.

"Are women," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "to have no opinions or actions on subjects relating to the general welfare? Where did the gentleman get his principle? Did he find it in sacred history,—in the language of Miriam, the prophetess, in one of the noblest and sublime songs of triumph that ever met the human eye or ear? Did the gentleman never hear of Deborah, to whom the children of Israel came up for judgment? Has he forgotten the deed of Jael, who slew the dreaded enemy of her country? Has he forgotten Esther, who, by her *petition* saved her people and her country?

"To go from sacred history to profane, does the gentleman there find it 'discreditable' for women to take an interest in political affairs? Has he forgotten the Spartan mother, who said to her son when going out to battle, 'My son, come back to me *with* thy shield, or *upon* thy shield?' Does he remember Cloelia and her hundred companions, who swam across the river under a shower of darts, escaping from Porsena? Has he forgotten Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi? Does he not remember Portia, the wife of Brutus and the daughter of Cato?

"To come to later periods, what says the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors? To say nothing of Boadicea, the British heroine in the time of the Cæsars, what name is more illustrious than that of Elizabeth? Or, if he will go to the continent, will he not find the names of Maria Theresa of Hungary, of the two Catherines of Prussia, and of Isabella of Castile, the patroness of Columbus? Did she bring 'discredit' on her sex by mingling in politics?"

In this glowing strain Mr. Adams silenced and overwhelmed his antagonists.

In January, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. The pro-slavery party in Congress, who were then plotting the destruction of the Government, were aroused to a pretense of commotion such as even our stormy hall of legislation has rarely witnessed. They met in caucus, and, finding that they probably would not be able to expel Mr. Adams from the House drew up a series of resolutions, which, if adopted, would inflict upon him disgrace, equivalent to expulsion. Mr. Adams had presented the petition, which was most respectfully worded, and had moved that it be referred to a committee instructed to report an answer, showing the reason why the prayer ought not to be granted.

It was the 25th of January. The whole body of the pro-slavery party came crowding together in the House, prepared to crush Mr. Adams forever. One of the number, Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was appointed to read the resolutions, which accused Mr. Adams of high treason, of having insulted the Government, and of meriting expulsion; but for which deserved punishment, the House, in its great mercy, would substitute its severest censure. With the assumption of a very solemn and magisterial air, there being breathless silence in the audience, Mr. Marshall hurled the carefully prepared anathemas at his victim. Mr. Adams stood alone, the whole pro-slavery party against him.

As soon as the resolutions were read, every eye being fixed upon him, that bold old man, whose scattered locks were whitened by seventy-five years, casting a withering glance in the direction of his assailants,

in a clear, shrill tone, tremulous with suppressed emotion, said:

"In reply to this audacious, atrocious charge of high treason, I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. Read it! Read it! and see what that says of the rights of a people to reform, to change, and to dissolve their Government.'

The attitude, the manner, the tone, the words; the venerable old man, with flashing eye and flushed cheek, and whose very form seemed to expand under the inspiration of the occasion—all presented a scene overflowing in its sublimity. There was breathless silence as that paragraph was read, in defense of whose principles our fathers had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It was a proud hour to Mr. Adams as they were all compelled to listen to the words:

"That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That one sentence routed and baffled the foe. The heroic old man looked around upon the audience, and thundered out, "Read that again!" It was again read. Then in a few fiery, logical words he stated his defense in terms which even prejudiced minds could not resist. His discomfited assailants made several attempts to rally. After a conflict of eleven days they gave up vanquished and their resolution was ignominiously laid upon the table.

In January, 1846, when seventy-eight years of age, he took part in the great debate on the Oregon question, displaying intellectual vigor, and an extent and accuracy of acquaintance with the subject that excited great admiration.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand to address the Speaker. Suddenly he fell, stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless and was conveyed to a sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said, "*This is the end of earth.*" Then after a moment's pause, he added, "*I am content.*" These were his last words, and he soon breathed his last, in the apartment beneath the dome of the capitol —the theater of his labors and his triumphs. In the language of hymnology, he "died at his post;" he "ceased at once to work and live."



Andrew Jackson

ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, 1829–'37, was born at the Waxhaw Settlement, Union County, North Carolina, March 16, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to America in 1765, and settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when his mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives resided.

Few particulars of the childhood of Jackson have been preserved. His education was of the most limited kind, and he showed no fondness for books. He grew up to be a tall, lank boy, with coarse hair and freckled cheeks, with bare feet dangling from trousers too short for him, very fond of athletic sports, running, boxing and wrestling. He was generous to the younger and weaker boys, but very irascible and overbearing with his equals and superiors. He was profane—a vice in which he surpassed all other men. The character of his mother he revered; and it was not until after her death that his predominant vices gained full strength.

In 1780, at the age of thirteen, Andrew, or Andy, as he was called, with his brother Robert, volunteered to serve in the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, and was a witness of the latter's defeat at Hanging Rock. In the following year the brothers were made prisoners, and confined in Camden, experiencing brutal treatment from their captors, and being spectators of General Green's defeat at Hobkirk Hill. Through their mother's exertions the boys were exchanged while suffering from smallpox. In two days Robert was dead, and Andy apparently dying. The strength of his constitution triumphed, and he regained health and vigor.

As he was getting better, his mother heard the cry of anguish from the prisoners whom the British held in Charleston, among whom were the sons of her sisters. She hastened to their relief, was attacked by fever, died and was buried where her grave could never be found. Thus Andrew Jackson, when fourteen years of age, was left alone in the world, without father, mother, sister or brother, and without one dollar which he could call his own. He

soon entered a saddler's shop, and labored diligently for six months. But gradually, as health returned, he became more and more a wild, reckless, lawless boy. He gambled, drank and was regarded as about the worst character that could be found.

He now turned schoolmaster. He could teach the alphabet, perhaps the multiplication table; and as he was a very bold boy, it is possible he might have ventured to teach a little writing. But he soon began to think of a profession and decided to study law. With a very slender purse, and on the back of a very fine horse, he set out for Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered the law office of Mr. McCay. Here he remained two years, professedly studying law. He is still remembered in traditions of Salisbury, which say:

"Andrew Jackson was the most roaring, rollicking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow that ever lived in Salisbury. He did not trouble the law-books much."

Andrew was now, at the age of twenty, a tall young man, being over six feet in height. He was slender, remarkably graceful and dignified in his manners, an exquisite horseman, and developed, amidst his loathesome profanity and multiform vices, a vein of rare magnanimity. His temper was fiery in the extreme; but it was said of him that no man knew better than Andrew Jackson when to get angry and when not.

In 1786 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later removed to Nashville, in what was then the western district of North Carolina, with the appointment of solicitor, or public prosecutor. It was an office of little honor, small emolument and great peril. Few men could be found to accept it.

And now Andrew Jackson commenced vigorously to practice law. It was an important part of his business to collect debts. It required nerve. During the first seven years of his residence in those wilds he traversed the almost pathless forest between Nashville and Jonesborough, a distance of 200 miles, twenty-two times. Hostile Indians were constantly on the watch, and a man was liable at any moment to be shot down in his own field. Andrew Jackson was just the man for this service—a wild, daring, rough backwoodsman. Daily he made hair-breadth escapes. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Boldly, alone or with few companions, he traversed the forests, encountering all perils and triumphing over all.

In 1790 Tennessee became a Territory, and Jackson was appointed, by President Washington, United States Attorney for the new district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards (daughter of Colonel John Donelson), whom he supposed to have been divorced in that year by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. Two years after this Mr. and Mrs. Jackson learned, to their great surprise, that Mr. Robards had just obtained a divorce in one of the courts of Kentucky, and that the act of the Virginia Legislature was not final, but conditional. To remedy the irregularity as much as possible, a new license was obtained and the marriage ceremony was again performed.

It proved to be a marriage of rare felicity. Probably there never was a more affectionate union. However rough Mr. Jackson might have been abroad, he was always gentle and tender at home; and through all the vicissitudes of their lives, he treated Mrs. Jackson with the most chivalric attention.

Under the circumstances it was not unnatural that the facts in the case of this marriage were so misrepresented by opponents in the political campaigns a quarter or a century later as to become the basis of serious charges against Jackson's morality which, however, have been satisfactorily attested by abundant evidence.

Jackson was untiring in his duties as

United States Attorney, which demanded frequent journeys through the wilderness and exposed him to Indian hostilities. He acquired considerable property in land, and obtained such influence as to be chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution for the new State of Tennessee, in 1796, and in that year was elected its first Representative in Congress. Albert Gallatin thus describes the first appearance of the Hon. Andrew Jackson in the House:

"A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back, tied with an eel skin; his dress singular, his manners and deportment those of a rough backwoodsman."

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, General Washington, whose second term of office was just expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve the address and was one of twelve who voted against it.

Tennessee had fitted out an expedition against the Indians, contrary to the policy of the Government. A resolution was introduced that the National Government should pay the expenses. Jackson advocated it and it was carried. This rendered him very popular in Tennessee. A vacancy chanced soon after to occur in the Senate, and Andrew Jackson was chosen United States Senator by the State of Tennessee. John Adams was then President and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

In 1798 Mr. Jackson returned to Tennessee, and resigned his seat in the Senate. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, with a salary of $600. This office he held six years. It is said that his decisions, though sometimes ungrammatical, were generally right. He did not enjoy his seat upon the bench, and renounced the dignity in 1804. About this time he was chosen Major-General of militia, and lost the title of judge in that of General.

When he retired from the Senate Chamber, he decided to try his fortune through trade. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia and sent them to Nashville, where he opened a store. He lived about thirteen miles from Nashville, on a tract of land of several thousand acres, mostly uncultivated. He used a small block-house for a store, from a narrow window of which he sold goods to the Indians. As he had an assistant his office as judge did not materially interfere with his business.

As to slavery, born in the midst of it, the idea never seemed to enter his mind that it could be wrong. He eventually became an extensive slave owner, but he was one of the most humane and gentle of masters.

In 1804 Mr. Jackson withdrew from politics and settled on a plantation which he called the Hermitage, near Nashville. He set up a cotton-gin, formed a partnership and traded in New Orleans, making the voyage on flatboats. Through his hot temper he became involved in several quarrels and "affairs of honor," during this period, in one of which he was severely wounded, but had the misfortune to kill his opponent, Charles Dickinson. For a time this affair greatly injured General Jackson's popularity. The verdict then was, and continues to be, that General Jackson was outrageously wrong. If he subsequently felt any remorse he never revealed it to anyone.

In 1805 Aaron Burr had visited Nashville and been a guest of Jackson, with whom he corresponded on the subject of a war with Spain, which was anticipated and desired by them, as well as by the people of the Southwest generally.

Burr repeated his visit in September, 1806, when he engaged in the celebrated

combinations which led to his trial for treason. He was warmly received by Jackson, at whose instance a public ball was given in his honor at Nashville, and contracted with the latter for boats and provisions. Early in 1807, when Burr had been proclaimed a traitor by President Jefferson, volunteer forces for the Federal service were organized at Nashville under Jackson's command; but his energy and activity did not shield him from suspicions of connivance in the supposed treason. He was summoned to Richmond as a witness in Burr's trial, but was not called to the stand, probably because he was out-spoken in his partisanship.

On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812, Jackson tendered his services, and in January, 1813, embarked for New Orleans at the head of the Tennessee contingent. In March he received an order to disband his forces; but in September he again took the field, in the Creek war, and in conjunction with his former partner, Colonel Coffee, inflicted upon the Indians the memorable defeat at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa.

In May, 1814, Jackson, who had now acquired a national reputation, was appointed a Major-General of the United States army, and commenced a campaign against the British in Florida. He conducted the defense at Mobile, September 15, seized upon Pensacola, November 6, and immediately transported the bulk of his troops to New Orleans, then threatened by a powerful naval force. Martial law was declared in Louisiana, the State militia was called to arms, engagements with the British were fought December 23 and 28, and after re-enforcements had been received on both sides the famous victory of January 8, 1815, crowned Jackson's fame as a soldier, and made him the typical American hero of the first half of the nineteenth century.

In 1817–'18 Jackson conducted the war against the Seminoles of Florida, during which he seized upon Pensacola and executed by courtmartial two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister——acts which might easily have involved the United States in war both with Spain and Great Britain. Fortunately the peril was averted by the cession of Florida to the United States; and Jackson, who had escaped a trial for the irregularity of his conduct only through a division of opinion in Monroe's cabinet, was appointed in 1821 Governor of the new Territory. Soon after he declined the appointment of minister to Mexico.

In 1823 Jackson was elected to the United States Senate, and nominated by the Tennessee Legislature for the Presidency. This candidacy, though a matter of surprise, and even merryment, speedily became popular, and in 1824, when the stormy electoral canvas resulted in the choice of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, General Jackson received the largest popular vote among the four candidates.

In 1828 Jackson was triumphantly elected President over Adams after a campaign of unparalleled bitterness. He was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and at once removed from office all the incumbents belonging to the opposite party—a procedure new to American politics, but which naturally became a precedent.

His first term was characterized by quarrels between the Vice-President, Calhoun, and the Secretary of State, Van Buren, attended by a cabinet crisis originating in scandals connected with the name of Mrs. General Eaton, wife of the Secretary of War; by the beginning of his war upon the United States Bank, and by his vigorous action against the partisans of Calhoun, who, in South Carolina, threatened to nullify the acts of Congress, establishing a protective tariff.

In the Presidential campaign of 1832

Jackson received 219 out of 288 electoral votes, his competitor being Mr. Clay, while Mr. Wirt, on an Anti-Masonic platform, received the vote of Vermont alone. In 1833 President Jackson removed the Government deposits from the United States bank, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the Senate, which was, however, expunged four years later. During this second term of office the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks were removed, not without difficulty, from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the Indian Territory; the National debt was extinguished; Arkansas and Michigan were admitted as States to the Union; the Seminole war was renewed; the anti-slavery agitation first acquired importance; the Mormon delusion, which had organized in 1829, attained considerable proportions in Ohio and Missouri, and the country experienced its greatest pecuniary panic.

Railroads with locomotive propulsion were introduced into America during Jackson's first term, and had become an important element of national life before the close of his second term. For many reasons, therefore, the administration of President Jackson formed an era in American history, political, social and industrial. He succeeded in effecting the election of his friend Van Buren as his successor, retired from the Presidency March 4, 1837, and led a tranquil life at the Hermitage until his death, which occurred June 8, 1845.

During his closing years he was a professed Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. No American of this century has been the subject of such opposite judgments. He was loved and hated with equal vehemence during his life, but at the present distance of time from his career, while opinions still vary as to the merits of his public acts, few of his countrymen will question that he was a warm-hearted, brave, patriotic, honest and sincere man. If his distinguishing qualities were not such as constitute statesmanship, in the highest sense, he at least never pretended to other merits than such as were written to his credit on the page of American history—not attempting to disguise the demerits which were equally legible. The majority of his countrymen accepted and honored him, in spite of all that calumny as well as truth could allege against him. His faults may therefore be truly said to have been those of his time; his magnificent virtues may also, with the same justice, be considered as typical of a state of society which has nearly passed away.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, 1837-'41, was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782. His ancestors were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a tavern-keeper, as well as a farmer, and a very decided Democrat.

Martin commenced the study of law at the age of fourteen, and took an active part in politics before he had reached the age of twenty. In 1803 he commenced the practice of law in his native village. In 1809 he removed to Hudson, the shire town of his county, where he spent seven years, gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State. The heroic example of John Quincy Adams in retaining in office every faithful man, without regard to his political preferences, had been thoroughly repudiated by General Jackson. The unfortunate principle was now fully established, that "to the victor belong the spoils." Still, this principle, to which Mr. Van Buren gave his adherence, was not devoid of inconveniences. When, subsequently, he attained power which placed vast patronage in his hands, he was heard to say: "I prefer an office that has no patronage. When I give a man an office I offend his disappointed competitors and their friends. Nor am I certain of gaining a friend in the man I appoint, for, in all probability, he expected something better."

In 1812 Mr. Van Buren was elected to the State Senate. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1816 to the Senate a second time. In 1818 there was a great split in the Democratic party in New York, and Mr. Van Buren took the lead in organizing that portion of the party called the Albany Regency, which is said to have swayed the destinies of the State for a quarter of a century.

In 1821 he was chosen a member of the convention for revising the State Constitution, in which he advocated an extension of the franchise, but opposed universal suffrage, and also favored the proposal that colored persons, in order to vote, should have freehold property to the amount of $250. In this year he was also elected to the United States Senate, and at the conclusion of his term, in 1827, was re-elected, but resigned the following year, having been chosen Governor of the State. In March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of



M Van Buren

State by President Jackson, but resigned in April, 1831, and during the recess of Congress was appointed minister to England, whither he proceeded in September, but the Senate, when convened in December, refused to ratify the appointment.

In May, 1832, Mr. Van Buren was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and elected in the following November. May 26, 1836, he received the nomination to succeed General Jackson as President, and received 170 electoral votes, out of 283.

Scarcely had he taken his seat in the Presidential chair when a financial panic swept over the land. Many attributed this to the war which General Jackson had waged on the banks, and to his endeavor to secure an almost exclusive specie currency. Nearly every bank in the country was compelled to suspend specie payment, and ruin pervaded all our great cities. Not less than 254 houses failed in New York in one week. All public works were brought to a stand, and there was a general state of dismay. President Van Buren urged the adoption of the independent treasury system, which was twice passed in the Senate and defeated in the House, but finally became a law near the close of his administration.

Another important measure was the passage of a pre-emption law, giving actual settlers the preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery, also, now began to assume great prominence in national politics, and after an elaborate anti-slavery speech by Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in the House of Representatives, the Southern members withdrew for a separate consultation, at which Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, proposed to declare it expedient that the Union should be dissolved; but the matter was tided over by the passage of a resolution that no petitions or papers relating to slavery should be in any way considered or acted upon.

In the Presidential election of 1840 Mr. Van Buren was nominated, without opposition, as the Democratic candidate, William H. Harrison being the candidate of the Whig party. The Democrats carried only seven States, and out of 294 electoral votes only sixty were for Mr. Van Buren, the remaining 234 being for his opponent. The Whig popular majority, however, was not large, the elections in many of the States being very close.

March 4, 1841, Mr. Van Buren retired from the Presidency. From his fine estate at Lindenwald he still exerted a powerful influence upon the politics of the country. In 1844 he was again proposed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and a majority of the delegates of the nominating convention were in his favor; but, owing to his opposition to the proposed annexation of Texas, he could not secure the requisite two-thirds vote. His name was at length withdrawn by his friends, and Mr. Polk received the nomination, and was elected.

In 1848 Mr. Cass was the regular Democratic candidate. A schism, however, sprang up in the party, upon the question of the permission of slavery in the newly-acquired territory, and a portion of the party, taking the name of "Free-Soilers," nominated Mr. Van Buren. They drew away sufficient votes to secure the election of General Taylor, the Whig candidate. After this Mr. Van Buren retired to his estate at Kinderhook, where the remainder of his life was passed, with the exception of a European tour in 1853. He died at Kinderhook, July 24, 1862, at the age of eighty years.

Martin Van Buren was a great and good man, and no one will question his right to a high position among those who have been the successors of Washington in the faithful occupancy of the Presidential chair.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, 1841, was born February 9, 1773, in Charles County, Virginia, at Berkeley, the residence of his father, Governor Benjamin Harrison. He studied at Hampden, Sidney College, with a view of entering the medical profession. After graduation he went to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instruction of Dr. Rush.

George Washington was then President of the United States. The Indians were committing fearful ravages on our Northwestern frontier. Young Harrison, either lured by the love of adventure, or moved by the sufferings of families exposed to the most horrible outrages, abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. The first duty assigned him was to take a train of pack-horses bound to Fort Hamilton, on the Miami River, about forty miles from Fort Washington. He was soon promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and joined the army which Washington had placed under the command of General Wayne to prosecute more vigorously the war with the Indians. Lieutenant Harrison received great commendation from his commanding officer, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio.

About this time he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, one of the frontiersmen who had established a thriving settlement on the bank of the Maumee.

In 1797 Captain Harrison resigned his commission in the army and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor, General St. Clair being then Governor of the Territory. At that time the law in reference to the disposal of the public lands was such that no one could purchase in tracts less than 4,000 acres. Captain Harrison, in the face of violent opposition, succeeded in obtaining so much of a modification of this unjust law that the land was sold in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. The Northwest Territory was then entitled to one delegate in Congress, and Captain Harrison was chosen to fill that office. In 1800 he was appointed Governor



W H Harrison

of Indiana Territory and soon after of Upper Louisiana. He was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and so well did he fulfill these duties that he was four times appointed to this office. During his administration he effected thirteen treaties with the Indians, by which the United States acquired 60,000,000 acres of land. In 1804 he obtained a cession from the Indians of all the land between the Illinois River and the Mississippi.

In 1812 he was made Major-General of Kentucky militia and Brigadier-General in the army, with the command of the Northwest frontier. In 1813 he was made Major-General, and as such won much renown by the defense of Fort Meigs, and the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. In 1814 he left the army and was employed in Indian affairs by the Government.

In 1816 General Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In the contest which preceded his election he was accused of corruption in respect to the commissariat of the army. Immediately upon taking his seat, he called for an investigation of the charge. A committee was appointed, and his vindication was triumphant. A high compliment was paid to his patriotism, disinterestedness and devotion to the public service. For these services a gold medal was presented to him with the thanks of Congress.

In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in 1824, as one of the Presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote to Henry Clay. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, but was recalled by General Jackson immediately after the inauguration of the latter.

Upon his return to the United States, General Harrison retired to his farm at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, where for twelve years he was clerk of the County Court. He once owned a distillery, but perceiving the sad effects of whisky upon the surrounding population, he promptly abandoned his business at great pecuniary sacrifice.

In 1836 General Harrison was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren was the administration candidate; the opposite party could not unite, and four candidates were brought forward. General Harrison received seventy-three electoral votes without any general concert among his friends. The Democratic party triumphed and Mr. Van Buren was chosen President. In 1839 General Harrison was again nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Buren being the Democratic candidate. General Harrison received 234 electoral votes against sixty for his opponent. This election is memorable chiefly for the then extraordinary means employed during the canvass for popular votes. Mass meetings and processions were introduced, and the watchwords "log cabin" and "hard cider" were effectually used by the Whigs, and aroused a popular enthusiasm.

A vast concourse of people attended his inauguration. His address on that occasion was in accordance with his antecedents, and gave great satisfaction. A short time after he took his seat, he was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness, died April 4, just one short month after his inauguration. His death was universally regarded as one of the greatest of National calamities. Never, since the death of Washington, were there, throughout one land, such demonstrations of sorrow. Not one single spot can be found to sully his fame; and through all ages Americans will pronounce with love and reverence the name of William Henry Harrison.

JOHN TYLER.

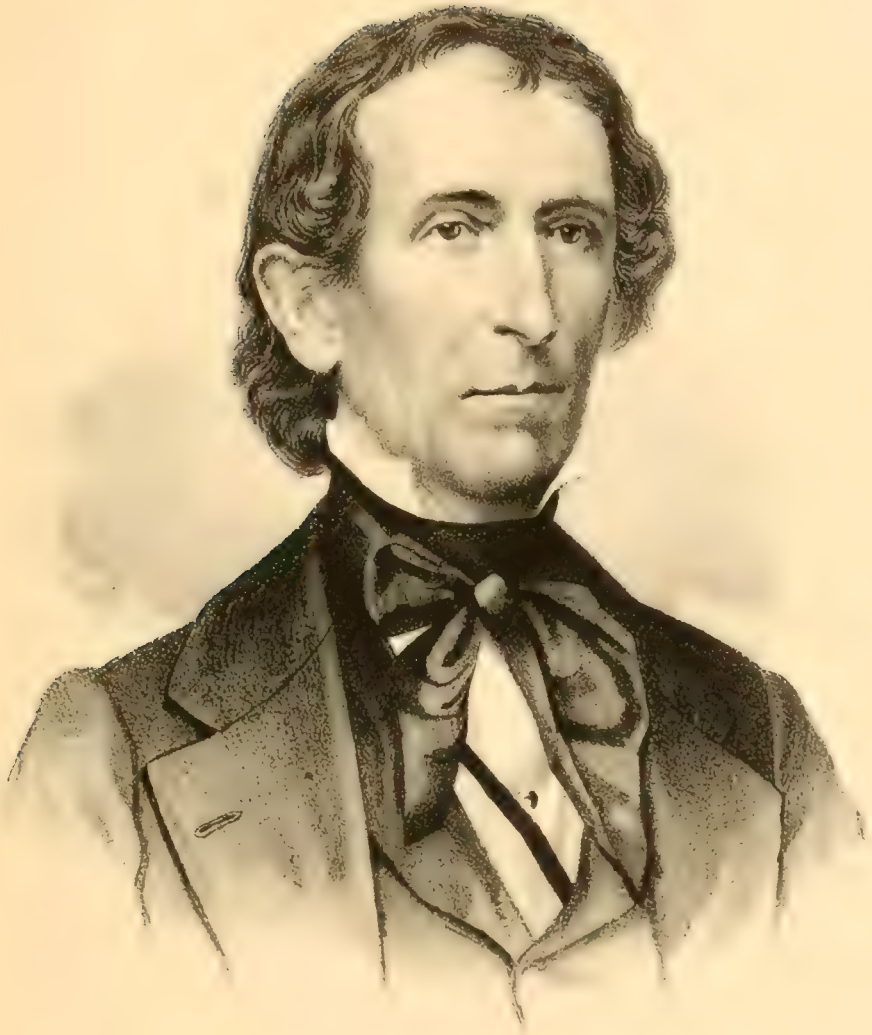
JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790. His father, Judge John Tyler, possessed large landed estates in Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day, filling the offices of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State.

At the early age of twelve young John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with honor when but seventeen years old. He then closely applied himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age commenced the practice of his profession. When only twenty-one he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He acted with the Democratic party and advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age he was elected a member of Congress. He advocated a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over State rights. He was soon compelled to resign his seat in Congress, owing to ill health, but afterward took his seat in the State Legislature, where he exerted a powerful influence in promoting public works of great utility.

In 1825 Mr. Tyler was chosen Governor of his State—a high honor, for Virginia had many able men as competitors for the prize. His administration was signally a successful one. He urged forward internal improvements and strove to remove sectional jealousies. His popularity secured his re-election. In 1827 he was elected United States Senator, and upon taking his seat joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, voted against the bank as unconstitutional, opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisted all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's views of nullification, and declared that General Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress.

This hostility to Jackson caused Mr. Tyler's retirement from the Senate, after his election to a second term. He soon after removed to Williamsburg for the better education of his children, and again took his seat in the Legislature.



John Tyler

In 1839 he was sent to the National Convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President. General Harrison received a majority of votes, much to the disappointment of the South, who had wished for Henry Clay. In order to conciliate the Southern Whigs, John Tyler was nominated for Vice-President. Harrison and Tyler were inaugurated March 4, 1841. In one short month from that time President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler, to his own surprise as well as that of the nation, found himself an occupant of the Presidential chair. His position was an exceedingly difficult one, as he was opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. General Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with councilors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or should he turn against the party that had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself? This was his fearful dilemma.

President Tyler deserves more charity than he has received. He issued an address to the people, which gave general satisfaction. He retained the cabinet General Harrison had selected. His veto of a bill chartering a new national bank led to an open quarrel with the party which elected him, and to a resignation of the entire cabinet, except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

President Tyler attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet, leaving out all strong party men, but the Whig members of Congress were not satisfied, and they published a manifesto September 13, breaking off all political relations. The Democrats had a majority in the House; the Whigs in the Senate. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, being forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends.

April 12, 1844, President Tyler concluded, through Mr. Calhoun, a treaty for the annexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate; but he effected his object in the closing days of his administration by the passage of the joint resolution of March 1 1845.

He was nominated for the Presidency by an informal Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in May, 1844, but soon withdrew from the canvass, perceiving that he had not gained the confidence of the Democrats at large.

Mr. Tyler's administration was particularly unfortunate. No one was satisfied. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. Situated as he was, it is more than can be expected of human nature that he should, in all cases, have acted in the wisest manner; but it will probably be the verdict of all candid men, in a careful review of his career, that John Tyler was placed in a position of such difficulty that he could not pursue any course which would not expose him to severe censure and denunciation.

In 1813 Mr. Tyler married Letitia Christian, who bore him three sons and three daughters, and died in Washington in 1842. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York. He lived in almost complete retirement from politics until February, 1861, when he was a member of the abortive "peace convention," held at Washington, and was chosen its President. Soon after he renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected to the Confederate Congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862, after a short illness.

Unfortunately for his memory the name of John Tyler must forever be associated with all the misery of that terrible Rebellion, whose cause he openly espoused. It is with sorrow that history records that a President of the United States died while defending the flag of rebellion, which was arrayed against the national banner in deadly warfare.

JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, 1845-'49, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. He was the eldest son of a family of six sons and four daughters, and was a grand-nephew of Colonel Thomas Polk, celebrated in connection with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

In 1806 his father, Samuel Polk, emigrated with his family two or three hundred miles west to the valley of the Duck River. He was a surveyor as well as farmer, and gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region.

In the common schools James rapidly became proficient in all the common branches of an English education. In 1813 he was sent to Murfreesboro Academy, and in the autumn of 1815 entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1818. After a short season of recreation he went to Nashville and entered the law office of Felix Grundy. As soon as he had his finished legal studies and been admitted to the bar, he returned to Columbia, the shire town of Maury County, and opened an office.

James K. Polk ever adhered to the political faith of his father, which was that of a Jeffersonian Republican. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. As a "strict constructionist," he did not think that the Constitution empowered the General Government to carry on a system of internal improvements in the States, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wished the Constitution amended that it might be conferred. Subsequently, however, he became alarmed lest the General Government become so strong as to undertake to interfere with slavery. He therefore gave all his influence to strengthen the State governments, and to check the growth of the central power.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Mary Childress, of Rutherford County, Tennessee. Had some one then whispered to him that he was destined to become President of the United States, and that he must select for his companion one who would adorn that distinguished station, he could not have made a more fitting choice. She was truly a lady of rare beauty and culture.

In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and was continu



ously re-elected until 1839. He then withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of his native State. He was a warm friend of General Jackson, who had been defeated in the electoral contest by John Quincy Adams. This latter gentleman had just taken his seat in the Presidential chair when Mr. Polk took his seat in the House of Representatives. He immediately united himself with the opponents of Mr. Adams, and was soon regarded as the leader of the Jackson party in the House.

The four years of Mr. Adams' administration passed away, and General Jackson took the Presidential chair. Mr. Polk had now become a man of great influence in Congress, and was chairman of its most important committee—that of Ways and Means. Eloquently he sustained General Jackson in all his measures—in his hostility to internal improvements, to the banks, and to the tariff. Eight years of General Jackson's administration passed away, and the powers he had wielded passed into the hands of Martin Van Buren; and still Mr. Polk remained in the House, the advocate of that type of Democracy which those distinguished men upheld.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was speaker of the House. He performed his arduous duties to general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew, March 4, 1839. He was elected Governor by a large majority, and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 14, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election in 1841, but was defeated. In the meantime a wonderful revolution had swept over the country. W. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, had been called to the Presidential chair, and in Tennessee the Whig ticket had been carried by over 12,000 majority. Under these circumstances Mr. Polk's success was hopeless. Still he canvassed the State with his Whig competitor, Mr. Jones, traveling in the most friendly manner together, often in the same carriage, and at one time sleeping in the same bed. Mr. Jones was elected by 3,000 majority.

And now the question of the annexation of Texas to our country agitated the whole land. When this question became national Mr. Polk, as the avowed champion of annexation, became the Presidential candidate of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, and George M. Dallas their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They were elected by a large majority, and were inaugurated March 4, 1845.

President Polk formed an able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason. The Oregon boundary question was settled, the Department of the Interior was created, the low tariff of 1846 was carried, the financial system of the Government was reorganized, the Mexican war was conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and had far-reaching consequences upon the later fortunes of the republic. Peace was made. We had wrested from Mexico territory equal to four times the empire of France, and five times that of Spain. In the prosecution of this war we expended 20,000 lives and more than $100,000,000. Of this money $15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

Declining to seek a renomination, Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency March 4, 1849, when he was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor. He retired to Nashville, and died there June 19, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral was attended the following day, in Nashville, with every demonstration of respect. He left no children. Without being possessed of extraordinary talent, Mr. Polk was a capable administrator of public affairs, and irreproachable in private life.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, the twelfth President of the United States, 1849–'50, was born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His father, Richard Taylor, was Colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, and removed to Kentucky in 1785; purchased a large plantation near Louisville and became an influential citizen; was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Kentucky; served in both branches of the Legislature; was Collector of the port of Louisville under President Washington; as a Presidential elector, voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay; died January 19, 1829.

Zachary remained on his father's plantation until 1808, in which year (May 3) he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his elder brother, Hancock. Up to this point he had received but a limited education.

Joining his regiment at New Orleans, he was attacked with yellow fever, with nearly fatal termination. In November, 1810, he was promoted to Captain, and in the summer of 1812 he was in command of Fort Harrison, on the left bank of the Wabash River, near the present site of Terre Haute, his successful defense of which with but a handful of men against a large force of Indians which had attacked him was one of the first marked military achievements of the war. He was then brevetted Major, and in 1814 promoted to the full rank.

During the remainder of the war Taylor was actively employed on the Western frontier. In the peace organization of 1815 he was retained as Captain, but soon after resigned and settled near Louisville. In May, 1816, however, he re-entered the army as Major of the Third Infantry; became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry in 1819, and in 1832 attained the Colonelcy of the First Infantry, of which he had been Lieutenant-Colonel since 1821. On different occasions he had been called to Washington as member of a military board for organizing the militia of the Union, and to aid the Government with his knowledge in the organization of the Indian Bureau, having for many years discharged the duties of Indian agent over large tracts of Western



Zachary Taylor

country. He served through the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to take command in Florida, then the scene of war with the Indians.

In 1846 he was transferred to the command of the Army of the Southwest, from which he was relieved the same year at his own request. Subsequently he was stationed on the Arkansas frontier at Forts Gibbon, Smith and Jesup, which latter work had been built under his direction in 1822.

May 28, 1845, he received a dispatch from the Secretary of War informing him of the receipt of information by the President "that Texas would shortly accede to the terms of annexation," in which event he was instructed to defend and protect her from "foreign invasion and Indian incursions." He proceeded, upon the annexation of Texas, with about 1,500 men to Corpus Christi, where his force was increased to some 4,000.

Taylor was brevetted Major-General May 28, and a month later, June 29, 1846, his full commission to that grade was issued. After needed rest and reinforcement, he advanced in September on Monterey, which city capitulated after three-days stubborn resistance. Here he took up his winter quarters. The plan for the invasion of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz, with General Scott in command, was now determined upon by the Govenrment, and at the moment Taylor was about to resume active operations, he received orders to send the larger part of his force to reinforce the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz. Though subsequently reinforced by raw recruits, yet after providing a garrison for Monterey and Saltillo he had but about 5,300 effective troops, of which but 500 or 600 were regulars. In this weakened condition, however, he was destined to achieve his greatest victory. Confidently relying upon his strength at Vera Cruz to resist the enemy for a long time, Santa Anna directed his entire army against Taylor to overwhelm him, and then to return to oppose the advance of Scott's more formidable invasion. The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22 and 23, 1847. Taylor received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and "Old Rough and Ready," the sobriquet given him in the army, became a household word. He remained in quiet possession of the Rio Grande Valley until November, when he returned to the United States.

In the Whig convention which met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot as candidate of the Whig party for President, over Henry Clay, General Scott and Daniel Webster. In November Taylor received a majority of electoral votes, and a popular vote of 1,360,752, against 1,219,962 for Cass and Butler, and 291,342 for Van Buren and Adams. General Taylor was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

The free and slave States being then equal in number, the struggle for supremacy on the part of the leaders in Congress was violent and bitter. In the summer of 1849 California adopted in convention a Constitution prohibiting slavery within its borders. Taylor advocated the immediate admission of California with her Constitution, and the postponement of the question as to the other Territories until they could hold conventions and decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within their borders. This policy ultimately prevailed through the celebrated "Compromise Measures" of Henry Clay; but not during the life of the brave soldier and patriot statesman. July 5 he was taken suddenly ill with a bilious fever, which proved fatal, his death occurring July 9, 1850. One of his daughters married Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in Florida and Mexico, and Private Secretary during his Presidency. Another daughter was married to Jefferson Davis.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth President of the United States, 1850-'3, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800. He was of New England ancestry, and his educational advantages were limited. He early learned the clothiers' trade, but spent all his leisure time in study. At nineteen years of age he was induced by Judge Walter Wood to abandon his trade and commence the study of law. Upon learning that the young man was entirely destitute of means, he took him into his own office and loaned him such money as he needed. That he might not be heavily burdened with debt, young Fillmore taught school during the winter months and in various other ways helped himself along.

At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Aurora, situated on the eastern bank of the Cayuga Lake. In 1825 he married Miss Abigail Powers, daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a lady of great moral worth. In 1825 he took his seat in the House of Assembly of his native State, as Representative from Erie County, whither he had recently moved.

Though he had never taken a very active part in politics his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, but his courtesy, ability and integrity won the respect of his associates. In 1832 he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. At the close of his term he returned to his law practice, and in two years more he was again elected to Congress.

He now began to have a national reputation. His labors were very arduous. To draft resolutions in the committee room, and then to defend them against the most skillful opponents on the floor of the House requires readiness of mind, mental resources and skill in debate such as few possess. Weary with these exhausting labors, and pressed by the claims of his private affairs, Mr. Fillmore wrote a letter to his constituents and declined to be a candidate for re-election. Notwithstanding this communi-



Millard Fillmore

cation his friends met in convention and renominated him by acclamation. Though gratified by this proof of their appreciation of his labors he adhered to his resolve and returned to his home.

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was elected to the important office of comptroller of the State. In entering upon the very responsible duties which this situation demanded, it was necessary for him to abandon his profession, and he removed to the city of Albany. In this year, also, the Whigs were looking around to find suitable candidates for the President and Vice-President at the approaching election, and the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying cry of the Whigs. On the 4th of March, 1849, General Taylor was inaugurated President and Millard Fillmore Vice-President of the United States.

The great question of slavery had assumed enormous proportions, and permeated every subject that was brought before Congress. It was evident that the strength of our institutions was to be severely tried. July 9, 1850, President Taylor died, and, by the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore became President of the United States. The agitated condition of the country brought questions of great delicacy before him. He was bound by his oath of office to execute the laws of the United States. One of these laws was understood to be, that if a slave, escaping from bondage, should reach a free State, the United States was bound to do its utmost to capture him and return him to his master. Most Christian men loathed this law. President Fillmore felt bound by his oath rigidly to see it enforced. Slavery was organizing armies to invade Cuba as it had invaded Texas, and annex it to the United States. President Fillmore gave all the influence of his exalted station against the atrocious enterprise.

Mr. Fillmore had serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South, but the pro-slavery party in that section felt the inadequency of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office. He then took a long tour through the South, where he met with quite an enthusiastic reception. In a speech at Vicksburg, alluding to the rapid growth of the country, he said:

"Canada is knocking for admission, and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them; for it is the manifest destiny of this Government to embrace the whole North American Continent."

In 1855 Mr. Fillmore went to Europe where he was received with those marked attentions which his position and character merited. Returning to this country in 1856 he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party. Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate was the successful competitor. Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the Southern Confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father, Governor Benjamin Pierce, was a Revolutionary soldier, a man of rigid integrity; was for several years in the State Legislature, a member of the Governor's council and a General of the militia.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children. As a boy he listened eagerly to the arguments of his father, enforced by strong and ready utterance and earnest gesture. It was in the days of intense political excitement, when, all over the New England States, Federalists and Democrats were arrayed so fiercely against each other.

In 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and graduated in 1824, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, a very distinguished lawyer, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with great success in Hillsborough and Concord. He served in the State Legislature four years, the last two of which he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Three sons born to them all found an early grave.

Upon his accession to office, President Polk appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States, but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. About the same time he also declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party.

The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847. He served during this war, and distinguished himself by his bravery, skill and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native State he was enthusiastically received by



Franklin Pierce

the advocates of the war, and coldly by its opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, frequently taking an active part in political questions, and giving his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

June 12, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had received the requisite two-thirds vote. Not a vote had been thrown thus far for General Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which General Pierce gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received 282 votes, and all other candidates eleven. General Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. General Pierce was elected with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. March 4, 1853, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and William R. King, Vice-President.

President Pierce's cabinet consisted of William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing.

At the demand of slavery the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the Territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery. The Territory of Kansas, west of Missouri, was settled by emigrants mainly from the North. According to law, they were about to meet and decide whether slavery or freedom should be the law of that realm. Slavery in Missouri and other Southern States rallied her armed legions, marched them into Kansas, took possession of the polls, drove away the citizens, deposited their own votes by handfuls, went through the farce of counting them, and then declared that, by an overwhelming majority, slavery was established in Kansas. These facts nobody denied, and yet President Pierce's administration felt bound to respect the decision obtained by such votes. The citizens of Kansas, the majority of whom were free-State men, met in convention and adopted the following resolve:

"*Resolved*, That the body of men who, for the past two months, have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled and dictated to by the demagogues of other States, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of this Territory; that we repudiate their action as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union."

The free-State people of Kansas also sent a petition to the General Government, imploring its protection. In reply the President issued a proclamation, declaring that Legislature thus created must be recognized as the legitimate Legislature of Kansas, and that its laws were binding upon the people, and that, if necessary, the whole force of the Governmental arm would be put forth to inforce those laws.

James Buchanan succeeded him in the Presidency, and, March 4, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. When the Rebellion burst forth Mr. Pierce remained steadfast to the principles he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to the pro-slavery party, with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hands of the National Government. He resided in Concord until his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, generous to a fault, and contributed liberally of his moderate means for the alleviation of suffering and want. He was an honored communicant of the Episcopal church.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States. 1857–'61, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. The place where his father's cabin stood was called Stony Batter, and it was situated in a wild, romantic spot, in a gorge of mountains, with towering summits rising all around. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having emigrated in 1783, with very little property, save his own strong arms.

James remained in his secluded home for eight years enjoying very few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious, frugal, prosperous and intelligent. In 1799 his father removed to Mercersburg, where James was placed in school and commenced a course in English, Greek and Latin. His progress was rapid and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle. Here he took his stand among the first scholars in the institution, and was able to master the most abstruse subjects with facility. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class.

He was then eighteen years of age, tall, graceful and in vigorous health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the Judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar, and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more extensive or lucrative practice.

In 1812, just after Mr. Buchanan had entered upon the practice of the law, our second war with England occurred. With all his powers he sustained the Government, eloquently urging the rigorous prosecution of the war; and even enlisting as a private soldier to assist in repelling the British, who had sacked Washington and were threatening Baltimore. He was at that time a Federalist, but when the Constitution was adopted by both parties, Jefferson truly said, "We are all Federalists; we are all Republicans."

The opposition of the Federalists to the war with England, and the alien and sedi-



James Buchanan

tion laws of John Adams, brought the party into dispute, and the name of Federalist became a reproach. Mr. Buchanan almost immediately upon entering Congress began to incline more and more to the Republicans. In the stormy Presidential election of 1824, in which Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams were candidates, Mr. Buchanan espoused the cause of General Jackson and unrelentingly opposed the administration of Mr. Adams.

Upon his elevation to the Presidency, General Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan, minister to Russia. Upon his return in 1833 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson of making reprisals against France, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removals from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. In the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, Mr. Buchanan defined his position by saying:

"The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a State-rights man."

M. de Tocqueville, in his renowned work upon "Democracy in America," foresaw the trouble which was inevitable from the doctrine of State sovereignty as held by Calhoun and Buchanan. He was convinced that the National Government was losing that strength which was essential to its own existence, and that the States were assuming powers which threatened the perpetuity of the Union. Mr. Buchanan received the book in the Senate and declared the fears of De Tocqueville to be groundless, and yet he lived to sit in the Presidential chair and see State after State, in accordance with his own views of State rights, breaking from the Union, thus crumbling our Republic into ruins; while the unhappy old man folded his arms in despair, declaring that the National Constitution invested him with no power to arrest the destruction.

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican war. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life; but his intelligence, and his great ability as a statesman, enabled him to exert a powerful influence in National affairs.

Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England. In the year 1856 the National Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. On the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. His cabinet were Lewis Cass, Howell Cobb, J. B. Floyd, Isaac Toucey, Jacob Thompson, A. V. Brown and J. S. Black.

The disruption of the Democratic party, in consequence of the manner in which the issue of the nationality of slavery was pressed by the Southern wing, occurred at the National convention, held at Charleston in April, 1860, for the nomination of Mr. Buchanan's successor, when the majority of Southern delegates withdrew upon the passage of a resolution declaring that the constitutional status of slavery should be determined by the Supreme Court.

In the next Presidential canvass Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington long enough to see his successor installed and then retired to his home in Wheatland. He died June 1, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, 1861-'5, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue (then Hardin) County, Kentucky, in a cabin on Nolan Creek, three miles west of Hudgensville. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. Of his ancestry and early years the little that is known may best be given in his own language: "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians—not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew to manhood.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three.' If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm-work, which



Yours truly
A. Lincoln

I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten, the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature, and was never a candidate afterward.

"During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, inclusive, I practiced the law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused me again. What I have done since is pretty well known."

The early residence of Lincoln in Indiana was sixteen miles north of the Ohio River, on Little Pigeon Creek, one and a half miles east of Gentryville, within the present township of Carter. Here his mother died October 5, 1818, and the next year his father married Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. She was an affectionate foster-parent, to whom Abraham was indebted for his first encouragement to study. He became an eager reader, and the few books owned in the vicinity were many times perused. He worked frequently for the neighbors as a farm laborer; was for some time clerk in a store at Gentryville; and became famous throughout that region for his athletic powers, his fondness for argument, his inexhaustible fund of humerous anecdote, as well as for mock oratory and the composition of rude satirical verses. In 1828 he made a trading voyage to New Orleans as "bow-hand" on a flatboat; removed to Illinois in 1830; helped his father build a log house and clear a farm on the north fork of Sangamon River, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the fences—a fact which was prominently brought forward for a political purpose thirty years later.

In the spring of 1851 he, with two of his relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River and navigate it to New Orleans. The boat "stuck" on a mill-dam, and was got off with great labor through an ingenious mechanical device which some years later led to Lincoln's taking out a patent for "an improved method for lifting vessels over shoals." This voyage was memorable for another reason—the sight of slaves chained, maltreated and flogged at New Orleans was the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question.

Returning from this voyage he became a resident for several years at New Salem, a recently settled village on the Sangamon, where he was successively a clerk, grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and acted as pilot to the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. Here he studied law, interested himself in local politics after his return from the Black Hawk war, and became known as an effective "stump-speaker." The subject of his first political speech was the improvement of the channel of the Sangamon, and the chief ground on which he announced himself (1832) a candidate for the Legislature was his advocacy of this popular measure, on which subject his practical experience made him the highest authority.

Elected to the Legislature in 1834 as a

"Henry Clay Whig," he rapidly acquired that command of language and that homely but forcible rhetoric which, added to his intimate knowledge of the people from which he sprang, made him more than a match in debate for his few well-educated opponents.

Admitted to the bar in 1837 he soon established himself at Springfield, where the State capital was located in 1839, largely through his influence; became a successful pleader in the State, Circuit and District Courts; married in 1842 a lady belonging to a prominent family in Lexington, Kentucky; took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 as candidate for elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and in 1846 was elected to the United States House of Representatives over the celebrated Peter Cartwright. During his single term in Congress he did not attain any prominence.

He voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and for the Wilmot proviso; but was chiefly remembered for the stand he took against the Mexican war. For several years thereafter he took comparatively little interest in politics, but gained a leading position at the Springfield bar. Two or three non-political lectures and an eulogy on Henry Clay (1852) added nothing to his reputation.

In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska act aroused Lincoln from his indifference, and in attacking that measure he had the immense advantage of knowing perfectly well the motives and the record of its author, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then popularly designated as the "Little Giant." The latter came to Springfield in October, 1854, on the occasion of the State Fair, to vindicate his policy in the Senate, and the "Anti-Nebraska" Whigs, remembering that Lincoln had often measured his strength with Douglas in the Illinois Legislature and before the Springfield Courts, engaged him to improvise a reply. This speech, in the opinion of those who heard it, was one of the greatest efforts of Lincoln's life; certainly the most effective in his whole career. It took the audience by storm, and from that moment it was felt that Douglas had met his match. Lincoln was accordingly selected as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the United States Senate in place of General Shields, whose term expired March 4, 1855, and led to several ballots; but Trumbull was ultimately chosen.

The second conflict on the soil of Kansas, which Lincoln had predicted, soon began. The result was the disruption of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party. At the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, where the new party first assumed form in Illinois, Lincoln made an impressive address, in which for the first time he took distinctive ground against slavery in itself.

At the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, after the nomination of Fremont, Lincoln was put forward by the Illinois delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and received on the first ballot 110 votes against 259 for William L Dayton. He took a prominent part in the canvass, being on the electoral ticket.

In 1858 Lincoln was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as its candidate for the United States Senate in place of Douglas, and in his speech of acceptance used the celebrated illustration of a "house divided against itself" on the slavery question, which was, perhaps, the cause of his defeat. The great debate carried on at all the principal towns of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas as rival Senatorial candidates resulted at the time in the election of the latter; but being widely circulated as a campaign document, it fixed the attention of the country upon the

former, as the clearest and most convincing exponent of Republican doctrine.

Early in 1859 he began to be named in Illinois as a suitable Republican candidate for the Presidential campaign of the ensuing year, and a political address delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, February 27, 1860, followed by similar speeches at New Haven, Hartford and elsewhere in New England, first made him known to the Eastern States in the light by which he had long been regarded at home. By the Republican State Convention, which met at Decatur, Illinois, May 9 and 10, Lincoln was unanimously endorsed for the Presidency. It was on this occasion that two rails, said to have been split by his hands thirty years before, were brought into the convention, and the incident contributed much to his popularity. The National Republican Convention at Chicago, after spirited efforts made in favor of Seward, Chase and Bates, nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, at the same time adopting a vigorous anti-slavery platform.

The Democratic party having been disorganized and presenting two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, and the remnant of the "American" party having put forward John Bell, of Tennessee, the Republican victory was an easy one, Lincoln being elected November 6 by a large plurality, comprehending nearly all the Northern States, but none of the Southern. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States was the immediate result, followed a few months later by that of the border slave States and the outbreak of the great civil war.

The life of Abraham Lincoln became thenceforth merged in the history of his country. None of the details of the vast conflict which filled the remainder of Lincoln's life can here be given. Narrowly escaping assassination by avoiding Baltimore on his way to the capital, he reached Washington February 23, and was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

In his inaugural address he said: "I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution enjoins upon me, that the laws of the United States be extended in all the States. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

He called to his cabinet his principal rivals for the Presidential nomination — Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates; secured the co-operation of the Union Democrats, headed by Douglas; called out 75,000 militia from the several States upon the first tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 15; proclaimed a blockade of the Southern posts April 19; called an extra

session of Congress for July 4, from which he asked and obtained 400,000 men and $400,000,000 for the war; placed McClellan at the head of the Federal army on General Scott's resignation, October 31; appointed Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, January 14, 1862, and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all slaves in the States and parts of States then in rebellion from and after January 1, 1863. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—and it decided the war.

October 16, 1863, President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers to replace those whose term of enlistment had expired; made a celebrated and touching, though brief, address at the dedication of the Gettysburg military cemetery, November 19, 1863; commissioned Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, March 9, 1864; was re-elected President in November of the same year, by a large majority over General McClellan, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Vice-President; delivered a very remarkable address at his second inauguration, March 4, 1865; visited the army before Richmond the same month; entered the capital of the Confederacy the day after its fall, and upon the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army, April 9, was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the Union, when, on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, he was shot in his box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical actor, and expired early on the following morning, April 15. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

At noon on the 15th of April Andrew Johnson assumed the Presidency, and active measures were taken which resulted in the death of Booth and the execution of his principal accomplices.

The funeral of President Lincoln was conducted with unexampled solemnity and magnificence. Impressive services were held in Washington, after which the sad procession proceeded over the same route he had traveled four years before, from Springfield to Washington. In Philadelphia his body lay in state in Independence Hall, in which he had declared before his first inauguration "that I would sooner be assassinated than to give up the principles of the Declaration of Independence." He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, where a monument emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union mark his resting place.

The leaders and citizens of the expiring Confederacy expressed genuine indignation at the murder of a generous political adversary. Foreign nations took part in mourning the death of a statesman who had proved himself a true representative of American nationality. The freedmen of the South almost worshiped the memory of their deliverer; and the general sentiment of the great Nation he had saved awarded him a place in its affections, second only to that held by Washington.

The characteristics of Abraham Lincoln have been familiarly known throughout the civilized world. His tall, gaunt, ungainly figure, homely countenance, and his shrewd mother-wit, shown in his celebrated conversations overflowing in humorous and pointed anecdote, combined with an accurate, intuitive appreciation of the questions of the time, are recognized as forming the best type of a period of American history now rapidly passing away.



Andrew Johnson

Andrew Johnson.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth President of the United States, 1865 '9, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. His father died when he was four years old, and in his eleventh year he was apprenticed to a tailor. He never attended school, and did not learn to read until late in his apprenticeship, when he suddenly acquired a passion for obtaining knowledge, and devoted all his spare time to reading.

After working two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court-House, South Carolina, he removed, in 1826, to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. Under his wife's instructions he made rapid progress in his education, and manifested such an intelligent interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman, in 1828, and mayor in 1830, being twice re-elected to each office.

During this period he cultivated his talents as a public speaker by taking part in a debating society, consisting largely of students of Greenville College. In 1835, and again in 1839, he was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature, as a Democrat. In 1841 he was elected State Senator, and in 1843, Representative in Congress, being re-elected four successive periods, until 1853, when he was chosen Governor of Tennessee. In Congress he supported the administrations of Tyler and Polk in their chief measures, especially the annexation of Texas, the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, the Mexican war, and the tariff of 1846.

In 1855 Mr. Johnson was re-elected Governor, and in 1857 entered the United States Senate, where he was conspicuous as an advocate of retrenchment and of the Homestead bill, and as an opponent of the Pacific Railroad. He was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention in 1860 for the Presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckenridge wing of that party.

When the election of Lincoln had brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Johnson took in the Senate a firm attitude for the Union, and in May, 1861, on returning to Tennessee, he was in imminent peril of suffering from

popular violence for his loyalty to the "old flag." He was the leader of the Loyalists' convention of East Tennessee, and during the following winter was very active in organizing relief for the destitute loyal refugees from that region, his own family being among those compelled to leave.

By his course in this crisis Johnson came prominently before the Northern public, and when in March, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he increased in popularity by the vigorous and successful manner in which he labored to restore order, protect Union men and punish marauders. On the approach of the Presidential campaign of 1864, the termination of the war being plainly foreseen, and several Southern States being partially reconstructed, it was felt that the Vice-Presidency should be given to a Southern man of conspicuous loyalty, and Governor Johnson was elected on the same platform and ticket as President Lincoln; and on the assassination of the latter succeeded to the Presidency, April 15, 1865. In a public speech two days later he said: "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. In our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be punished." He then added the ominous sentence: "In regard to my future course, I make no promises, no pledges." President Johnson retained the cabinet of Lincoln, and exhibited considerable severity toward traitors in his earlier acts and speeches, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaiming a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and successively establishing provisional Governments in the Southern States. These States accordingly claimed representation in Congress in the following December, and the momentous question of what should be the policy of the victorious Union toward its late armed opponents was forced upon that body.

Two considerations impelled the Republican majority to reject the policy of President Johnson: First, an apprehension that the chief magistrate intended to undo the results of the war in regard to slavery; and, second, the sullen attitude of the South, which seemed to be plotting to regain the policy which arms had lost. The credentials of the Southern members elect were laid on the table, a civil rights bill and a bill extending the sphere of the Freedmen's Bureau were passed over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the Government were soon in open antagonism. The action of Congress was characterized by the President as a "new rebellion." In July the cabinet was reconstructed, Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning taking the places of Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan, and an unsuccessful attempt was made by means of a general convention in Philadelphia to form a new party on the basis of the administration policy.

In an excursion to Chicago for the purpose of laying a corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, President Johnson, accompanied by several members of the cabinet, passed through Philadelphia, New York and Albany, in each of which cities, and in other places along the route, he made speeches justifying and explaining his own policy, and violently denouncing the action of Congress.

August 12, 1867, President Johnson removed the Secretary of War, replacing him by General Grant. Secretary Stanton retired under protest, based upon the tenure-of-office act which had been passed the preceding March. The President then issued a proclamation declaring the insurrec-

tion at an end, and that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority existed in and throughout the United States." Another proclamation enjoined obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and an amnesty was published September 7, relieving nearly all the participants in the late Rebellion from the disabilities thereby incurred, on condition of taking the oath to support the Constitution and the laws.

In December Congress refused to confirm the removal of Secretary Stanton, who thereupon resumed the exercise of his office; but February 21, 1868, President Johnson again attempted to remove him, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas in his place. Stanton refused to vacate his post, and was sustained by the Senate.

February 24 the House of Representatives voted to impeach the President for "high crime and misdemeanors," and March 5 presented eleven articles of impeachment on the ground of his resistance to the execution of the acts of Congress, alleging, in addition to the offense lately committed, his public expressions of contempt for Congress, in "certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues" pronounced in August and September, 1866, and thereafter declaring that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a competent legislative body, and denying its power to propose Constitutional amendments. March 23 the impeachment trial began, the President appearing by counsel, and resulted in acquittal, the vote lacking one of the two-thirds vote required for conviction.

The remainder of President Johnson's term of office was passed without any such conflicts as might have been anticipated. He failed to obtain a nomination for re-election by the Democratic party, though receiving sixty-five votes on the first ballot. July 4 and December 25 new proclamations of pardon to the participants in the late Rebellion were issued, but were of little effect. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, March 4, 1869, Johnson returned to Greenville, Tennessee. Unsuccessful in 1870 and 1872 as a candidate respectively for United States Senator and Representative, he was finally elected to the Senate in 1875, and took his seat in the extra session of March, in which his speeches were comparatively temperate. He died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville.

President Johnson's administration was a peculiarly unfortunate one. That he should so soon become involved in bitter feud with the Republican majority in Congress was certainly a surprising and deplorable incident; yet, in reviewing the circumstances after a lapse of so many years, it is easy to find ample room for a charitable judgment of both the parties in the heated controversy, since it cannot be doubted that any President, even Lincoln himself, had he lived, must have sacrificed a large portion of his popularity in carrying out any possible scheme of reconstruction.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, 1869-'77, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and remained in the army eleven years. He was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry.

In 1848 Mr. Grant married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of Captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he followed farming near St. Louis, but unsuccessfully; and in 1860 he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Illinois.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men and without any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope in Missouri. His superior knowledge of military life rather surprised his superior officers, who had never before even heard of him, and they were thus led to place him on the road to rapid advancement. August 7 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

September 1 he was placed in command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and of



U. S. Grant

the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union; for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favor of the Government. In November following, according to orders, he made a demonstration about eighteen miles below Cairo, preventing the crossing of hostile troops into Missouri; but in order to accomplish this purpose he had to do some fighting, and that, too, with only 3,000 raw recruits, against 7,000 Confederates. Grant carried off two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

After repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was allowed, in February, 1862, to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The gunboats silenced the fort, and Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles distant, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders he moved his troops there, and with 15,000 men began the siege. The fort, garrisoned with 21,000 men, was a strong one, but after hard fighting on three successive days Grant forced an "Unconditional Surrender" (an alliteration upon the initials of his name). The prize he captured consisted of sixty-five cannon, 17,600 small arms and 14,623 soldiers. About 4,000 of the garrison had escaped in the night, and 2,500 were killed or wounded. Grant's entire loss was less than 2,000. This was the first important success won by the national troops during the war, and its strategic results were marked, as the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the National hands. Our hero was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of the District of West Tennessee.

In March, 1862, he was ordered to move up the Tennessee River toward Corinth, where the Confederates were concentrating a large army; but he was directed not to attack. His forces, now numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, to await the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 more; but April 6 the Confederates came out from Corinth 50,000 strong and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive; 5,000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so that he was largely outnumbered and forced back to the river, where, however, he held out until dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. The next day the Confederates were driven back to Corinth, nineteen miles. The loss was heavy on both sides; Grant, being senior in rank to Buell, commanded on both days. Two days afterward Halleck arrived at the front and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 30 Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates. In July Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. September 19 the battle of Iuka was fought, where, owing to Rosecrans's fault, only an incomplete victory was obtained.

Next, Grant, with 30,000 men, moved down into Mississippi and threatened Vicksburg, while Sherman, with 40,000 men, was sent by way of the river to attack that place in front; but, owing to Colonel Murphy's surrendering Holly Springs to the Confederates, Grant was so weakened that he had to retire to Corinth, and then Sherman failed to sustain his intended attack.

In January, 1863, General Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and spent several months in fruitless attempts to compel the surrender or evacuation of Vicksburg; but July 4, following, the place surrendered, with 31,600 men and 172 cannon, and the Mississippi River thus fell permanently into the hands of the Government. Grant was made a

Major-General in the regular army, and in October following he was placed in command of the Division of the Mississippi. The same month he went to Chattanooga and saved the Army of the Cumberland from starvation, and drove Bragg from that part of the country. This victory overthrew the last important hostile force west of the Alleghanies and opened the way for the National armies into Georgia and Sherman's march to the sea.

The remarkable series of successes which Grant had now achieved pointed him out as the appropriate leader of the National armies, and accordingly, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General was created for him by Congress, and on March 17 he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Planning the grand final campaign, he sent Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond, while he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. The costly but victorious battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were fought, more for the purpose of annihilating Lee than to capture any particular point. In June, 1864, the siege of Richmond was begun. Sherman, meanwhile, was marching and fighting daily in Georgia and steadily advancing toward Atlanta; but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was superseded by Hunter. Lee sent Early to threaten the National capital; whereupon Grant gathered up a force which he placed under Sheridan, and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles, through the valley of Virginia and destroyed his army as an organized force. The siege of Richmond went on, and Grant made numerous attacks, but was only partially successful. The people of the North grew impatient, and even the Government advised him to abandon the attempt to take Richmond or crush the Confederacy in that way; but he never wavered. He resolved to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer."

By September Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his famous "march to the sea," a route which the chief had designed six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only by holding Lee in front of Richmond, but also by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who then drew off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Thus the latter was left unopposed, and, with Thomas and Sheridan, was used in the furtherance of Grant's plans. Each executed his part in the great design and contributed his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savannah, Schofield beat the enemy at Franklin, Thomas at Nashville, and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all this while General Grant was holding Lee, with the principal Confederate army, near Richmond, as it were chained and helpless. Then Schofield was brought from the West, and Fort Fisher and Wilmington were captured on the sea-coast, so as to afford him a foothold; from here he was sent into the interior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected, and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the Shenandoah Valley, Grant brought the cavalry leader to the front of Richmond, and, making a last effort, drove Lee from his entrenchments and captured Richmond.

At the beginning of the final campaign Lee had collected 73,000 fighting men in the lines at Richmond, besides the local militia and the gunboat crews, amounting to 5,000 more. Including Sheridan's force Grant had 110,000 men in the works before Petersburg and Richmond. Petersburg fell on the 2d of April, and Richmond on the 3d, and Lee fled in the direction of Lynchburg. Grant pursued with remorseless

energy, only stopping to strike fresh blows, and Lee at last found himself not only outfought but also out-marched and out-generaled. Being completely surrounded, he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, in the open field, with 27,000 men, all that remained of his army. This act virtually ended the war. Thus, in ten days Grant had captured Petersburg and Richmond, fought, by his subordinates, the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, besides numerous smaller ones, captured 20,000 men in actual battle, and received the surrender of 27,000 more at Appomattox, absolutely annihilating an army of 70,000 soldiers.

General Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies, but this pleasurable work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate upon Grant; but he, fortunately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theater where the murder was committed. This event made Andrew Johnson President, but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honor was heaped upon him; the grade of General was created for him by Congress; houses were presented to him by citizens; towns were illuminated on his entrance into them; and, to cap the climax, when he made his tour around the world, "all nations did him honor" as they had never before honored a foreigner.

The General, as Commander-in-Chief, was placed in an embarrassing position by the opposition of President Johnson to the measures of Congress; but he directly manifested his characteristic loyalty by obeying Congress rather than the disaffected President, although for a short time he had served in his cabinet as Secretary of War.

Of course, everybody thought of General Grant as the next President of the United States, and he was accordingly elected as such in 1868 "by a large majority," and four years later re-elected by a much larger majority — the most overwhelming ever given by the people of this country. His first administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strifes which sprang from the war, by a large reduction of the National debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England which had grown out of the depredations committed by privateers fitted out in England during the war. This last settlement was made by the famous "Geneva arbitration," which saved to this Government $15,000,000, but, more than all, prevented a war with England. "Let us have peace," was Grant's motto. And this is the most appropriate place to remark that above all Presidents whom this Government has ever had, General Grant was the most non-partisan. He regarded the Executive office as purely and exclusively *executive* of the laws of Congress, irrespective of "politics." But every great man has jealous, bitter enemies, a fact Grant was well aware of.

After the close of his Presidency, our General made his famous tour around the world, already referred to, and soon afterward, in company with Ferdinand Ward, of New York City, he engaged in banking and stock brokerage, which business was made disastrous to Grant, as well as to himself, by his rascality. By this time an incurable cancer of the tongue developed itself in the person of the afflicted ex-President, which ended his unrequited life July 23, 1885. Thus passed away from earth's turmoils the man, the General, who was as truly the "father of this regenerated country" as was Washington the father of the infant nation.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, 1877–'81, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His ancestry can be traced as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates and had a large following. The Hayes family had, for a coat-of-arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle and above the shield, while on a scroll underneath the shield was inscribed the motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. He was an industrious worker in wood and iron, having a mechanical genius and a cultivated mind. His son George was born in Windsor and remained there during his life.

Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived in Simsbury, Connecticut. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Connecticut. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a famous blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He immigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford, father of President Hayes, was born. In September, 1813, he married Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vermont, whose ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The father of President Hayes was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything that he might undertake. He was prosperous in business, a member of the church and active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town. After the close of the war of 1812 he immigrated to Ohio, and purchased a farm near the present town of Delaware. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, and an orphan girl whom he had adopted.

It was in 1817 that the family arrived at Delaware. Instead of settling upon his



Sincerely
R. B. Hayes

farm, Mr. Hayes concluded to enter into business in the village. He purchased an interest in a distillery, a business then as respectable as it was profitable. His capital and recognized ability assured him the highest social position in the community. He died July 22, 1822, less than three months before the birth of the son that was destined to fill the office of President of the United States.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes's baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on friendly terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head and the mother's assiduous care of him, said to her, in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet." "You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes, "you wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet."

The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his elder brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother. He was seven years old before he was placed in school. His education, however, was not neglected. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which are marked traits of his character. At school he was ardently devoted to his studies, obedient to the teacher, and careful to avoid the quarrels in which many of his schoolmates were involved. He was always waiting at the school-house door when it opened in the morning, and never late in returning to his seat at recess. His sister Fannie was his constant companion, and their affection for each other excited the admiration of their friends.

In 1838 young Hayes entered Kenyon College and graduated in 1842. He then began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus. His health was now well established, his figure robust, his mind vigorous and alert. In a short time he determined to enter the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he pursued his studies with great diligence.

In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession. His bachelor uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had always manifested great interest in his nephew and rendered him assistance in boyhood, was now a wealthy banker, and it was understood that the young man would be his heir. It is possible that this expectation may have made Mr. Hayes more indifferent to the attainment of wealth than he would otherwise have been, but he was led into no extravagance or vices on this account.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati where his ambition found new stimulus. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of them was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Cincinnati; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, General John Pope and Governor Edward F. Noyes. The marriage was a fortunate one as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of

our Presidents was more universally admired, reverenced and beloved than is Mrs. Hayes, and no one has done more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood.

In 1856 Mr. Hayes was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined to accept the nomination. Two years later he was chosen to the office of City Solicitor.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was eager to take up arms in the defense of his country. His military life was bright and illustrious. June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. In July the regiment was sent to Virginia. October 15, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and in August, 1862, was promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but refused to leave his old comrades. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and suffered severely, being unable to enter upon active duty for several weeks. November 30, 1862, he rejoined his regiment as its Colonel, having been promoted October 15.

December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the Kanawha division, and for meritorious service in several battles was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General for distinguished services in 1864. He was wounded four times, and five horses were shot from under him.

Mr. Hayes was first a Whig in politics, and was among the first to unite with the Free-Soil and Republican parties. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had always been Democratic, receiving a majority of 3,098. In 1866 he was renominated for Congress and was a second time elected. In 1867 he was elected Governor over Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate, and re-elected in 1869. In 1874 Sardis Birchard died, leaving his large estate to General Hayes.

In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency. His letter of acceptance excited the admiration of the whole country. He resigned the office of Governor and retired to his home in Fremont to await the result of the canvass. After a hard, long contest he was inaugurated March 5, 1877. His Presidency was characterized by compromises with all parties, in order to please as many as possible. The close of his Presidential term in 1881 was the close of his public life, and since then he has remained at his home in Fremont, Ohio, in Jeffersonian retirement from public notice, in striking contrast with most others of the world's notables.



J. A. Garfield.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, 1881, was born November 19, 1831, in the wild woods of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, who were of New England ancestry. The senior Garfield was an industrious farmer, as the rapid improvements which appeared on his place attested. The residence was the familiar pioneer log cabin, and the household comprised the parents and their children—Mehetable, Thomas, Mary and James A. In May, 1833, the father died, and the care of the household consequently devolved upon young Thomas, to whom James was greatly indebted for the educational and other advantages he enjoyed. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

As the subject of our sketch grew up, he, too, was industrious, both in mental and physical labor. He worked upon the farm, or at carpentering, or chopped wood, or at any other odd job that would aid in support of the family, and in the meantime made the most of his books. Ever afterward he was never ashamed of his humble origin, nor forgot the friends of his youth. The poorest laborer was sure of his sympathy, and he always exhibited the character of a modest gentleman.

Until he was about sixteen years of age, James's highest ambition was to be a lake captain. To this his mother was strongly opposed, but she finally consented to his going to Cleveland to carry out his long-cherished design, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland, and this was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, including labor on board a lake vessel, but all in vain, he finally engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. In a short time, however, he quit this and returned home. He then attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, and next he entered Hiram Institute, a school started in 1850 by the Disciples of Christ, of which church he was a member. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor, and at times taught school. He soon completed the curriculum there, and then entered Williams College, at which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class.

Afterward he returned to Hiram as President. In his youthful and therefore zealous piety, he exercised his talents occasionally as a preacher of the Gospel. He was a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and as soon as he began to look into politics, he saw innumerable points that could be improved. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who ever afterward proved a worthy consort in all the stages of her husband's career. They had seven children, five of whom are still living.

It was in 1859 that Garfield made his first political speeches, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, being received everywhere with popular favor. He was elected to the State Senate this year, taking his seat in January, 1860.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Garfield resolved to fight as he had talked, and accordingly he enlisted to defend the old flag, receiving his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, that year. He was immediately thrown into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action he was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving the Confederates, headed by Humphrey Marshall, from his native State, Kentucky. This task was speedily accomplished, although against great odds. On account of his success, President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 11, 1862; and, as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army. He was with General Buell's army at Shiloh, also in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. Next, he was detailed as a member of the general court-martial for the trial of General Fitz-John Porter, and then ordered to report to General Rosecrans, when he was assigned to the position of Chief of Staff. His military history closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of Major-General.

In the fall of 1862, without any effort on his part, he was elected as a Representative to Congress, from that section of Ohio which had been represented for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. Again, he was the youngest member of that body, and continued there by successive re-elections, as Representative or Senator, until he was elected President in 1880. During his life in Congress he compiled and published by his speeches, there and elsewhere, more information on the issues of the day, especially on one side, than any other member.

June 8, 1880, at the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, in preference to the old war-horses, Blaine and Grant; and although many of the Republican party felt sore over the failure of their respective heroes to obtain the nomination, General Garfield was elected by a fair popular majority. He was duly inaugurated, but on July 2 following, before he had fairly got started in his administration, he was fatally shot by a half-demented assassin. After very painful and protracted suffering, he died September 19, 1881, lamented by all the American people. Never before in the history of this country had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the Nation, for the moment, as the awful act of Guiteau, the murderer. He was duly tried, convicted and put to death on the gallows.

The lamented Garfield was succeeded by the Vice-President, General Arthur, who seemed to endeavor to carry out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor.



C. A. Arthur.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, the twenty-first Chief Executive of this growing republic, 1881-'5, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830, the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father, Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, immigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, New York, after serving many years as a successful minister. Chester A. was educated at that old, conservative institution, Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he excelled in all his studies. He graduated there, with honor, and then struck out in life for himself by teaching school for about two years in his native State.

At the expiration of that time young Arthur, with $500 in his purse, went to the city of New York and entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. In due time he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law at some point in the West; but after spending about three months in the Western States, in search of an eligible place, they returned to New York City, leased a room, exhibited a sign of their business and almost immediately enjoyed a paying patronage.

At this stage of his career Mr. Arthur's business prospects were so encouraging that he concluded to take a wife, and accordingly he married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who had been lost at sea. To the widow of the latter Congress voted a gold medal, in recognition of the Lieutenant's bravery during the occasion in which he lost his life. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before her husband's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Mr. Arthur obtained considerable celebrity as an attorney in the famous Lemmon suit, which was brought to recover possession of eight slaves, who had been declared free by the Superior Court of New York City. The noted Charles O'Conor, who was nominated by the "Straight Democrats" in 1872 for the United States Presidency, was retained by Jonathan G. Lem-

mon, of Virginia, to recover the negroes, but he lost the suit. In this case, however, Mr. Arthur was assisted by William M. Evarts, now United States Senator. Soon afterward, in 1856, a respectable colored woman was ejected from a street car in New York City. Mr. Arthur sued the car company in her behalf and recovered $500 damages. Immediately afterward all the car companies in the city issued orders to their employes to admit colored persons upon their cars.

Mr. Arthur's political doctrines, as well as his practice as a lawyer, raised him to prominence in the party of freedom; and accordingly he was sent as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention. Soon afterward he was appointed Judge Advocate for the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and then Engineer-in-Chief on Governor Morgan's staff. In 1861, the first year of the war, he was made Inspector-General, and next, Quartermaster-General, in both which offices he rendered great service to the Government. After the close of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming first a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and subsequently adding Mr. Phelps to the firm. Each of these gentlemen were able lawyers.

November 21, 1872, General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, and he held the office until July 20, 1878.

The next event of prominence in General Arthur's career was his nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, under the influence of Roscoe Conkling, at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880, when James A. Garfield was placed at the head of the ticket. Both the convention and the campaign that followed were noisy and exciting. The friends of Grant, constituting nearly half the convention, were exceedingly persistent, and were sorely disappointed over their defeat. At the head of the Democratic ticket was placed a very strong and popular man; yet Garfield and Arthur were elected by a respectable plurality of the popular vote. The 4th of March following, these gentlemen were accordingly inaugurated; but within four months the assassin's bullet made a fatal wound in the person of General Garfield, whose life terminated September 19, 1881, when General Arthur, *ex officio*, was obliged to take the chief reins of government. Some misgivings were entertained by many in this event, as Mr. Arthur was thought to represent espe cially the Grant and Conkling wing of the Republican party; but President Arthur had both the ability and the good sense to allay all fears, and he gave the restless, critical American people as good an administration as they had ever been blessed with. Neither selfishness nor low partisanism ever characterized any feature of his public service. He ever maintained a high sense of every individual right as well as of the Nation's honor. Indeed, he stood so high that his successor, President Cleveland, though of opposing politics, expressed a wish in his inaugural address that he could only satisfy the people with as good an administration.

But the day of civil service reform had come in so far, and the corresponding reaction against "third-termism" had encroached so far even upon "second-term" service, that the Republican party saw fit in 1884 to nominate another man for President. Only by this means was General Arthur's tenure of office closed at Washington. On his retirement from the Presidency, March, 1885, he engaged in the practice of law at New York City, where he died November 18, 1886.



Grover Cleveland

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, 1885—, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. The house in which he was born, a small two-story wooden building, is still standing. It was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, of which his father, Richard Cleveland, at the time was pastor. The family is of New England origin, and for two centuries has contributed to the professions and to business, men who have reflected honor on the name. Aaron Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's great-great-grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, but subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he became an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, at whose house he died. He left a large family of children, who in time married and settled in different parts of New England. A grandson was one of the small American force that fought the British at Bunker Hill. He served with gallantry throughout the Revolution and was honorably discharged at its close as a Lieutenant in the Continental army. Another grandson, William Cleveland (a son of a second Aaron Cleveland, who was distinguished as a writer and member of the Connecticut Legislature) was Grover Cleveland's grandfather. William Cleveland became a silversmith in Norwich, Connecticut. He acquired by industry some property and sent his son, Richard Cleveland, the father of Grover Cleveland, to Yale College, where he graduated in 1824. During a year spent in teaching at Baltimore, Maryland, after graduation, he met and fell in love with a Miss Annie Neale, daughter of a wealthy Baltimore book publisher, of Irish birth. He was earning his own way in the world at the time and was unable to marry; but in three years he completed a course of preparation for the ministry, secured a church in Windham, Connecticut, and married Annie Neale. Subsequently he moved to Portsmouth, Virginia, where he preached for nearly two years, when he was summoned to Caldwell, New Jersey, where was born Grover Cleveland.

When he was three years old the family moved to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. Here Grover Cleveland lived until he was fourteen years old, the rugged, healthful life of a country boy. His frank, generous manner made him a favorite among his companions, and their respect was won by the good qualities in the germ which his manhood developed. He attended the district school of the village and

was for a short time at the academy. His father, however, believed that boys should be taught to labor at an early age, and before he had completed the course of study at the academy he began to work in the village store at $50 for the first year, and the promise of $100 for the second year. His work was well done and the promised increase of pay was granted the second year.

Meanwhile his father and family had moved to Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, where his father acted as agent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, preaching in the churches of the vicinity. Hither Grover came at his father's request shortly after the beginning of his second year at the Fayetteville store, and resumed his studies at the Clinton Academy. After three years spent in this town, the Rev. Richard Cleveland was called to the village church of Holland Patent. He had preached here only a month when he was suddenly stricken down and died without an hour's warning. The death of the father left the family in straitened circumstances, as Richard Cleveland had spent all his salary of $1,000 per year, which was not required for the necessary expenses of living, upon the education of his children, of whom there were nine, Grover being the fifth. Grover was hoping to enter Hamilton College, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. For the first year (1853–'4) he acted as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind in New York City, of which the late Augustus Schell was for many years the patron. In the winter of 1854 he returned to Holland Patent, where the generous people of that place, Fayetteville and Clinton, had purchased a home for his mother, and in the following spring, borrowing $25, he set out for the West to earn his living.

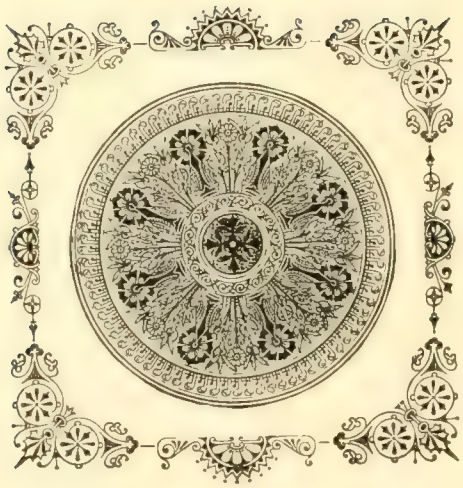
Reaching Buffalo he paid a hasty visit to an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a well-known stock farmer, living at Black Rock, a few miles distant. He communicated his plans to Mr. Allen, who discouraged the idea of the West, and finally induced the enthusiastic boy of seventeen to remain with him and help him prepare a catalogue of blooded short-horn cattle, known as "Allen's American Herd Book," a publication familiar to all breeders of cattle. In August, 1855, he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, and after serving a few months without pay, was paid $4 a week—an amount barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of his board in the family of a fellow-student in Buffalo, with whom he took lodgings. Life at this time with Grover Cleveland was a stern battle with the world. He took his breakfast by candle-light with the drovers, and went at once to the office where the whole day was spent in work and study. Usually he returned again at night to resume reading which had been interrupted by the duties of the day. Gradually his employers came to recognize the ability, trustworthiness and capacity for hard work in their young employe, and by the time he was admitted to the bar (1859) he stood high in their confidence. A year later he was made confidential and managing clerk, and in the course of three years more his salary had been raised to $1,000. In 1863 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County by the district attorney, the Hon. C. C. Torrance.

Since his first vote had been cast in 1858 he had been a staunch Democrat, and until he was chosen Governor he always made it his duty, rain or shine, to stand at the polls and give out ballots to Democratic voters. During the first year of his term as assistant district attorney, the Democrats desired especially to carry the Board of Supervisors. The old Second Ward in which he lived was Republican ordinarily by 250 majority, but at the urgent request of the

party Grover Cleveland consented to be the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and came within thirteen votes of an election. The three years spent in the district attorney's office were devoted to assiduous labor and the extension of his professional attainments. He then formed a law partnership with the late Isaac V. Vanderpoel, ex-State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. Here the bulk of the work devolved on Cleveland's shoulders, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of Erie County. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland formed a partnership with ex-Senator A. P. Laning and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Oscar Folsom, under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. During these years he began to earn a moderate professional income; but the larger portion of it was sent to his mother and sisters at Holland Patent to whose support he had contributed ever since 1860. He served as sheriff of Erie County, 1870–'4, and then resumed the practice of law, associating himself with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell. The firm was strong and popular, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice. Ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Bass in 1879, and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 Mr. George J. Sicard was added to the firm.

In the autumn election of 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo by a majority of over 3,500—the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor—and the Democratic city ticket was successful, although the Republicans carried Buffalo by over 1,000 majority for their State ticket. Grover Cleveland's administration as mayor fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of Buffalo, evidenced by the great vote he received.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, and nominated Grover Cleveland for Governor on the third ballot and Cleveland was elected by 192,000 majority. In the fall of 1884 he was elected President of the United States by about 1,000 popular majority, in New York State, and he was accordingly inaugurated the 4th of March following.



HISTORY

OF

MINNESOTA.



HISTORY OF MINNESOTA.

CHAPTER I.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GENERAL REMARKS.

MINNESOTA is located in the geographical center of the continent of North America — midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and also midway between Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. It embraces territory extending from latitude 43 degrees 50 minutes, to 49 degrees, and from 89 degrees 29 minutes to 97 degrees 5 minutes west longitude. As to its area, it can only be estimated, as portions of the State are as yet unsurveyed; but as near as can be arrived at, the area is 85,531 square miles, or about 53,760,000 acres. In size Minnesota is the fourth State in the Union. From its southern boundary to the northern is about 400 miles, and from the most eastern to the extreme western point about 354 miles. In altitude it appears to be one of the highest portions of the continent, as the headwaters of the three great river systems are found in its limits — those of streams flowing northward to Hudson's Bay, eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, and southward to the Gulf of Mexico.

Nearly three-quarters of the surface of the State is made up of rolling prairie, interspersed with frequent groves, oak openings and belts of hardwood timber, watered by numerous lakes and streams, and covered with a warm, dark soil of great fertility. The balance, embracing the elevated district immediately west of Lake Superior, consists mainly of the rich mineral ranges on its shores, and of the pine forests which extend over the upper Mississippi country, affording extensive supplies of timber. But a very small portion is broken, rocky or worthless land; nearly all is arable. But few States are so well watered as Minnesota, and the numerous rivers and water-courses give excellent drainage. A number of the rivers — the Mississippi, the Minnesota, the St. Croix, the St. Louis, the Red and the Red Lake rivers — are navigable, and nearly all of the balance afford water power. The lakes of Minnesota are among its principal physical characteristics. The estimate of 10,000 lakes in the State is not an unreasonable one.

With all these natural advantages, favorable climate and rich soil, Minnesota has become one of the most successful agricultural States in the Union, and stock-raising and dairying is rapidly becoming a leading industry. Lumbering is also carried on very extensively, and the manufacturing branch is rapidly becoming large. While at first it was supposed that this State was destitute of valuable minerals, recent discoveries prove to the contrary. Inexhaustible supplies of the best iron ore exist, and are now being mined and exported in large quantities. Silver veins have also been found near the boundary line; copper ore has also been found, and it is known that plumbago and gold quartz exist. Building material, gran-

ite, brownstone, limestone, sandstone and brick and potter's clay are abundant.

A few words as to railroads and history relating to their construction will also be interesting. Twenty-five years ago (1862), there were only ten miles of railway in operation in the State. At the close of 1885 there were 6,721 miles in operation. The general government has granted to railroads within this State 12,151,527 acres of land, and the State has given 1,811,750 acres of swamp and other lands, making a total of 13,933,277 acres of land within the State given to railroads, valued on the average at $5 per acre, making $69,666,385 thus given. In addition, local, county and State bonds have been given them amounting to over $6,680,000, making in lands and cash a total gift of $76,496,385, or about $19,345 for every mile completed. There is material in these facts for an extended political essay, and they certainly furnish food for thought.

In concluding these general remarks it may justly be said that the outlook for the State is most gratifying. Its population is rapidly increasing, and its taxable wealth increasing in similar ratio. Every year sees an enormous area of its rich soil brought under cultivation, while there are still millions of acres awaiting the plow of the settler.

The following table of census returns will show the growth of the State as to population: 1850, population 6,077; 1860, population 172,023; 1865, population 250,099; 1870, population 439,706; 1875, population 597,407; 1880, population 780,773, and in 1885 the population was 1,117,798.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY OF MINNESOTA—FROM 1660 TO 1887.

THE first exploration by whites of the territory which now comprises the State of Minnesota dates back early into the seventeenth century. It is claimed by good authority that Jean Nicolet (pronounced Nicolay), one of Champlain's interpreters, was the first to spread knowledge of the country west of Lake Michigan. As early as 1635 he set foot upon the western shores of Lake Michigan, and traded near Green Bay, also roaming over various portions of Wisconsin at about that time. In December of the same year he returned to Canada. It is very doubtful whether Nicolet ever set foot on Minnesota soil, although it is certain that his visit to the country west of Lake Michigan was the means of spreading knowledge of this country, and of the aborigines of Minnesota. It was said of him that he penetrated far distant countries, and in a letter bearing date of 1640, it is stated that "if he had proceeded three days more on a river which flows from that lake (Green Bay), he would have found the sea." The death of this explorer occurred at Three Rivers in 1640.

After Nicolet's visit to Wisconsin, for a quarter of a century history brings no trace of any explorations concerning this region. At the end of this time, in 1660, the first white men of whom there is any reliable record, set foot on Minnesota soil. They were Medard Chouart, called Groselliers, and Pierre d'Esprit, who was known as Sieur Radisson. Both were Frenchmen who had come to Canada when young men to engage in the fur trade. About the middle of that century several important changes had been made in the location of Indian tribes. The Hurons and their allies, the Ottawas, after successive battles, had drifted to the west of Lake Michigan. In former times they had been located in the St. Lawrence region. Finally reaching the Mississippi they found the Iowa River. Later, returning to the Mississippi, they settled upon an island in the river near where the city of Hastings is now located; but becoming involved in battles with the Sioux, we finally find the Hurons located about the headwaters of the Chippeway, and the Ottawas on the shores of Lake Superior, near where Bayfield is now situated. It was to trade with the Indians that the two Frenchmen mentioned, Groselliers and Radisson, made their trip to this wild region. They passed the winter of 1659–60 among the Sioux villages in the Mille Lacs country, and the following spring and summer was spent in the region of Lake Superior. In August, 1660, they returned to Montreal, and their report of the country they had visited created much excitement. Within a few weeks an exploring and trading party was formed, and accompanied by six Frenchmen and two priests, one of whom was the Jesuit, Rene Menard, they again started westward, and on the 15th of October, 1660, they reached the Ottawa settlement on the shores of Lake Superior. The objects of this party were various, some bent on exploration, others on trading, while Father Menard went as a missionary. Groselliers (pronounced Grosay-ya) and Radisson, accompanied by others,

pushed on through the country to the northwest of Lake Superior and at length reached Hudson's Bay. They returned to Montreal in May, 1662. The names of all the members of this party have not been preserved. Groselliers and Radisson proceeded to Paris, thence to London, where they were well received by the nobility and scientific men. A vessel was fitted out and placed at their disposal, in the hope of finding a northwest passage to Asia. In June, 1668, they left England and made an extended voyage, reaching a tributary of Hudson's Bay and returning to England, where, in 1670, the famous trading corporation, the "Hudson's Bay Company," was chartered.

Now to return to the venerable Father Menard, who had been left among the Ottawa Indians on the shores of Lake Superior in October, 1660. For nearly a year he lived there in a cabin built of fir branches. In the summer of 1661 he decided to visit the Hurons, who had fled eastward from the Sioux of Minnesota and were located among the woods of northern Wisconsin, as stated. He was accompanied by one Frenchman, whose name has been lost in the mist of years. They became separated, and Father Menard was lost, as Perrot says, "in the labyrinth of trees." This was the last ever positively known of him, although his breviary and cassock were said afterward to have been found among the Sioux Indians. Whether this good and venerable man starved or was murdered or captured by the Indians will forever be shrouded in mystery.

These were the earliest explorations of the Northwest of which any record has been left, but after that period this region was visited by various parties at long intervals, and many interesting documents have been preserved giving accounts of their journeys and discoveries.

About the year 1665 several French traders and the Jesuit, Allouez, visited the country off the western shore of Lake Superior. Early in 1679 we find Daniel G. Du Luth west of Lake Michigan, and it is believed he planted the French arms on Minnesota soil. His records state that "on July 2d he caused his Majesty's arms to be planted in the great village of the Nadousioux, called Kathio, and at Songaskicous and Houetbatons, one hundred and twenty leagues distant from the former." Rev. E. D. Neill in his thorough work relating to early explorers of Minnesota, locates this as being "one hundred and twenty leagues beyond Mille Lacs." Du Luth states that at one point on Minnesota soil he found upon a tree this legend: "Arms of the King cut on this tree in the year 1679." He established several posts, carried on trading with the Indians, and was probably the most prominent of the early explorers. Later he was stationed near Lake Erie and died in 1710. His reports furnish much interesting information regarding the early explorations in the Northwest.

La Salle was given a commission by the King of France in 1678 to "explore the West," and do limited trading. He visited various parts of the Northwest. His jealousy of Du Luth appears to form a considerable portion of his official reports, but it is stated on good authority that he wrote the first description of the upper Mississippi Valley, August 22, 1682, some months before the publication of Father Hennepin's first work, "Description de la Louisiane." He must, however, have obtained his information from one of Hennepin's men.

Father Louis Hennepin's explorations and adventures through the Northwest form an interesting chapter in the earlier history of this region. He was a native of Ath, an inland town of the Netherlands, and had early assumed the robes of priesthood. In 1676 he came to Canada, and two years later was

ordered to join the La Salle exploring expedition. A ship was rigged, and on August 7th, 1679, its sails caught the breezes of Lake Erie — the first European vessel launched on the great lakes. La Salle conducted his expedition to Green Bay, thence along the coast of Lake Michigan, and about the middle of January, 1680, landed it on an eminence near Lake Peoria, on the Illinois River, where he commenced the erection of Fort Crevecœur. On the last of February of the same year, Father Hennepin, in company with Michael Accault (Ako) and Angelle, left the fort to ascend the Mississippi River. On the 11th of April, 1680, after having reached a point north of the Chippewa River, they were met and taken charge of by a party of over a hundred Sioux Indians. They then proceeded with the Indians to their villages, nearly sixty leagues north of St. Anthony falls. They remained with the Indians some time, being well treated, and on the 25th of July, 1680, they were met by Du Luth, who was accompanied by his interpreter, Faffart, and several French soldiers. They then proceeded to Mille Lacs, arriving, according to Father's Hennepin writings, on the 11th of August, 1680. In the latter part of September they started to return to the French settlement, passing by St. Anthony falls. Father Hennepin published two works relating to his discoveries, the first, "Description de la Louisiane," in 1836; the second, "The New Discovery," in 1697. These works called forth much criticism, as there can be no doubt Hennepin greatly magnified his own importance, and exaggerated his services and discoveries. For instance, he claims to have descended the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, before proceeding northward, then returned and proceeded on to the St. Anthony falls. This in the face of his own stated facts — leaving Fort Crevecœur the last of February, he claims to have made this wonderful trip, and arrived two miles south of where the city of St. Paul is now located, late in April, giving the 11th of April as the date of their capture by the Indians. However this may be, Father Hennepin's work was not in vain, and his memory is entitled to the credit for that which he did. His publications hastened and facilitated exploration, and his failing — if such it was — should be treated with charity. La Salle speaks of him highly, but charitably says, "it was his failing to magnify those adventures which concerned him."

During 1684, Nicholas Perrot and Le Sueur visited Lake Pepin, and the following winter the French traded with the Indians on Minnesota soil. Perrot had been appointed by the governor of Canada as the commandant for the West, and was accompanied by twenty men. Upon his arrival he caused a stockade to be built on the east bank of Lake Pepin, which bore his name for many years. He discovered a number of lead mines, and his name figures conspicuously in the history of the early French explorations and frontier work. Perrot remained for some time after building the fort, then, in 1686, returned to Green Bay. He passed much time in collecting allies for the expedition against the Iroquois in New York, and in the spring of 1687, was with Du Luth and Tonty with the French and Indian allies in the expedition against the Senecas of the Genesee Valley in New York. The following year he was sent with a company of Frenchmen to reoccupy the post on Lake Pepin, in Minnesota, and it was in 1689 that Perrot, in the presence of Father Joseph James Marest, a Jesuit, Boisguiblot, a trader on the Wisconsin and Mississippi, and Le Seur, made a formal record of taking possession of the Sioux country in the name of the King of France.

Le Sueur, who accompanied Perrot in his first trip to Lake Pepin in 1684, was intimately connected with that explorer's move-

ments. In 1692 Le Sueur was sent by Gov. Frontenac, of Canada, to the extremity of Lake Superior to maintain peace between the Indian tribes. Entering the Sioux country, in 1694, he established a post upon a prairie island, nine miles below where Hastings is now located. He was accompanied by Penicaut and others. Here they established a fort and storehouse and passed the winter, as game was very abundant. On July 15, 1695, Le Sueur went back to Montreal accompanied by a party of Ojibways, and the first Dakotah brave that ever visited Canada. Le Sueur then visited France, and in 1697 received a license to open certain mines that were supposed to exist in Minnesota. The ship in which he was returning was captured by the English, and he was taken to England; when released he returned to France and secured a new commission, but it was afterward suspended. Fortunately, D'Iberville, a kinsman of Le Sueur, was appointed governor of the new territory of Louisiana, and in December, 1699, Le Sueur arrived from France with thirty workmen to proceed to the mines. During the next year he ascended the Minnesota River with his expedition, and in October, 1700, built a fort on the Blue Earth River, which he named L'Huillier. This was occupied by Le Sueur's men until 1702, when it was abandoned because of the hostility of the Indians. Charlevoix, who visited the valley of the lower Mississippi in 1722, says that "Le Sueur spent at least one winter in his fort on the banks of the Blue Earth, and that in the following April he went up to the mine, *about a mile above*, and in twenty-two days they obtained more than 30,000 pounds of the substance—lead." Le Sueur estimated the Sioux Indians at that time as being four thousand families.

In 1703 a little volume was published in France and England by Baron La Hontan, giving an account of his "travels," in which he claimed to have penetrated and pursued explorations through the territory which now forms Minnesota, farther than any of his predecessors. He states that he found a river tributary to the Mississippi, and describes a journey of 500 miles up this stream, which he named Long River. His wonderful story was believed at the time and the river was placed upon the early maps; but in later years it was discredited and is now by the closest students and ablest historians treated as fabulous.

In September, 1727, Fort Beauharnois was erected and a French post established on the shores of Lake Pepin, under the directions of Sieur de la Perriere. An extensive trade was carried on with the Indians here, and it was occupied for a number of years. In 1728 Veranderie, who had been placed in command of a post on Lake Nepigon, began laying plans for finding a communication with the Pacific Ocean. An expedition was fitted out which left Montreal in 1731, under the management of his sons and a nephew, De la Jemeraye, he not joining the party until 1733. A fourth son joined the expedition in 1735. In the autumn of 1731, the party reached Rainy Lake, at the foot of which a post, called Fort St. Pierre, was erected. The next year they reached Lake of the Woods, and established Fort St. Charles on its southwest bank. A few miles from Lake Winnepeg they established a post on the Assinaboine, and a fort was established on the Maurepas (Winnepeg) River. In June, 1736, while twenty-one of the expedition were encamped on an isle in the Lake of the Woods, they were surprised by a band of Sioux Indians hostile to the French allies, and all were killed. The island on this account is called Massacre Island. The remaining portion of the expedition progressed as best they could. October 3, 1738, they built an advanced post called Fort la Reine on the Assinaboine River.

They came in sight of the Rocky Mountains on the 1st of January, 1743, and, on the 12th, ascended them. In 1744, after planting a leaden plate of the arms of France in the upper Missouri country, they returned, reaching Minnesota soil late in June, and after establishing several posts in the extreme northern frontier country they finally returned to Montreal. Expeditions were afterward fitted out, one of which again reached the Rocky Mountains, but the clash of arms between France and England put an end to the explorations so far as the French were concerned.

In 1763, by the treaty of Versailles, France ceded Minnesota east of the Mississippi to England and west of it to Spain. In 1766 Capt. Jonathan Carver, the first British subject, although a native of Connecticut, visited the Falls of St. Anthony. He spent some three years among the different tribes of Indians in the upper Mississippi country; found the Indian nations at war and succeeded in making peace between them. As a reward for his good offices, it is claimed that two chiefs of the Sioux, acting for their nation, at a council held with Carver at a great cave, now within the corporate limits of St. Paul, deeded to Carver a vast tract of land on the Mississippi River, extending from the Falls of St. Anthony to the foot of Lake Pepin, on the Mississippi, thence east one hundred miles; thence north one hundred and twenty miles; thence west to the place of beginning. This pretended grant, however, was examined by our government and totally ignored.

At the beginning of the present century there were no white men in Minnesota, except the few engaged in the fur trade, and the posts were chiefly held by the Northwest Company, which corporation in 1794 erected a stockade at Sandy Lake. In 1802 we find William Morrison trading at Leech Lake, and two years later at Itasca. In the meantime, in 1796, the laws of the ordinance of 1787 had been extended over the Northwest, and on May 7, 1800, that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi had become a part of Indiana by the division of Ohio. On the 20th of December, 1803, that part of Minnesota west of the Mississippi, for forty years in the possession of Spain as a part of Louisiana, was ceded to the United States by Napoleon Bonaparte, who had just obtained it from Spain. In 1804 Upper Louisiana Territory was constituted. During the following year the United States for the first time sent an officer to Minnesota, in the person of Lieut. Z. M. Pike, who established government relations and obtained the Fort Snelling reservation from the Dakotahs. He remained here for some time, but the war of 1812 coming on postponed the military occupation of the upper Mississippi by the United States for several years. Pike afterward fell in battle at York, in Upper Canada.

In 1817 the Earl of Selkirk, a nobleman, visited the Scotch colony on the Red River, established in 1812, and created quite an excitement on the part of some of the United States authorities. The same year Mayor Stephen H. Long, of the United States Engineer Corps, visited Minnesota and made a report recommending the bluff at the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers as a site for a fort.

In 1819 Minnesota east of the Mississippi River became a part of Crawford County, Mich. During the same year Fort Snelling was established and the site of Mendota was occupied by the United States troops, under Col. Leavenworth. Major Taliaferro was appointed Indian agent.

During the year 1820 much of interest transpired on Minnesota soil. Early in the spring Jean Baptiste Faribault brought Leavenworth's horses from Prairie du Chien. On the 5th of May Col. Leavenworth established summer quarters at Camp Coldwater,

(Hennepin County). In July Gov. Cass, of Michigan, visited the camps. In August Col. Joshia Snelling succeeded Leavenworth in command, and on the 20th of September the corner-stone of Fort Snelling (then Fort St. Anthony) was laid. On the 15th of April the superintendent of farming for Earl Selkirk left Prairie du Chien, having purchased seed wheat; he ascended the Minnesota River to Big Stone Lake, where the boats were placed on rollers, dragged a short distance to Lake Traverse, and reached Pembina June 3. This year the first marriage in Minnesota occurred, Lieut. Green to a daughter of Capt. Gooding. The first birth of a white child in the State occurred this year, a daughter to Col. Snelling; died the following year.

In 1821 Fort St. Anthony (Snelling) was sufficiently completed to be occupied by troops. During this year a sawmill was constructed at St. Anthony Falls for the use of the garrison under the supervision of Lieut. McCabe.

Nothing of particular interest transpired during 1822. In 1823, however, the first steamboat, the Virginia, arrived at the mouth of the Minnesota River on the 10th of May, and created consternation among the Indians. Beltrami, the Italian, during the same year explored the northernmost sources of the Mississippi, and Maj. Long, of the United States army, visited the northern boundary by way of the Minnesota and Red rivers. Millstones for grinding flour were sent to St. Anthony to be placed in the sawmill.

In 1824 Gen. Winfield Scott visited Fort St. Anthony, and at his suggestion the name was changed to Fort Snelling.

After this time events crowd rapidly one after the other to fill in the time. From 1825 on, the arrival of steamboats became more frequent. During this year a heavy flood visited the Red River, and a portion of the colony were driven to Minnesota and settled near Fort Snelling.

In 1832 Schoolcraft explored the sources of the Mississippi River, and during the following year Rev. W. T. Boutwell established the first mission among the Ojibways on Leech Lake. About the same time E. F. Ely opened a mission school at Atkins, a trading post on Sandy Lake.

That portion of Minnesota lying west of the Mississippi River was attached to Michigan in 1834. During this year Gen. H. H. Sibley settled at Mendota as agent for the fur company, and Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond, missionaries among the Sioux, arrived. They were followed the next year by T. S. Williamson, J. D. Stevens and Alexander G. Huggins, and in June, 1835, a Presbyterian Church was organized at Fort Snelling. Late the same year Maj. J. L. Bean, in accordance with the treaty of 1825, surveyed the Sioux and Chippeway boundary line as far as Otter Tail Lake.

In 1836 the Territory of Wisconsin was organized, embracing all of Minnesota east of the Mississippi River; that territory west of the river being attached to Iowa. A number of steamboats arrived during this year, a passenger on one of them being the distinguished French astronomer, Jean N. Nicollet.

In 1837 Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin, made a treaty at Fort Snelling with the Ojibways, by which the latter ceded all their pine lands on the St. Croix and its tributaries; a treaty was also effected at Washington with a deputation of Dakotahs for their pine lands east of the Mississippi. These treaties led the way to the first actual settlements in the State. The treaty was ratified by Congress in 1838. At about this time Franklin Steele made a claim at St. Anthony Falls; Pierre Parrant took a claim and built a cabin on the present site of St. Paul; Jeremiah Russell and L. W. Stratton made the first claim at Marine in the St. Croix Valley. During the year 1838 a steamboat arrived at Fort Snelling with J. N. Nicollet and J. C.

Fremont on a scientific expedition. Development begins in the St. Croix Valley. The next year the chapel of "St. Paul" was built and consecrated, giving the name to the capital of the State.

Henry M. Rice arrived at Fort Snelling in 1840, others came and in November, 1841, St. Croix County was established with "Dakotah" designated as the county-seat.

On the 10th of October, 1843, a settlement was commenced on the present site of the city of Stillwater, and the erection of a sawmill was immediately commenced. The names of the town proprietors were: John McKusick, from Maine; Calvin Leach, from Vermont; Elam Greeley, from Maine and Elias McKeane, from Pennsylvania.

Dr. E. D. Neill in his "Explorers and Pioneers of Minnesota," says that in 1846 "the site of St. Paul was chiefly occupied by a few shanties, owned by 'certain lewd fellows of the baser sort,' who sold rum to the soldiers and Indians." On the 6th of August, 1846, the Wisconsin enabling act was passed.

In 1847 St. Croix County was detached from Crawford County, Wis., and reorganized for civil and judicial purposes with Stillwater as the county-seat. The town of St. Paul was surveyed and platted, and recorded in St. Croix County. During this year the Wisconsin constitutional convention was held.

On the 29th of May, 1848, Wisconsin was admitted to the Union, leaving Minnesota (with its present boundaries) without a government, and on the 26th of the following August a convention was held at Stillwater to take measures for a separate territorial organization. On the 30th of October, 1848, Henry H. Sibley was elected delegate to Congress, and he was admitted to a seat January 15, 1849. March 3d, 1849, a bill was passed organizing Minnesota Territory, and on the 19th of the same month territorial officers were appointed. June 1st Gov. Ramsey issued a proclamation declaring the territory organized, and on September 3d the first territorial Legislature assembled. In 1851 the capital of the State was permanently located, as was also the penitentiary. In June, 1854, the first line of railway was completed to St. Paul.

On the 23d of February, 1857, an act passed the United States Senate, to authorize the people of Minnesota to form a constitution, preparatory to their admission to the Union. In June a constitutional convention was held, and the State constitution was framed. This was adopted on the 13th of October, 1857, and a full list of State officers was elected. On the 11th of May, 1858, the President approved of the bill admitting the State, and Minnesota was fully recognized as one of the United States of America. The first State officers were sworn in on the 24th of May.

From this time on we can only briefly review the most important events that have transpired. A great tide of immigration had set in early in the "fifties," which rapidly filled up portions of the State, until in 1857 a census gave the State a total population of 150,037. During that year, however, real estate speculation reached a climax, and the terrible financial panic occurred which greatly retarded the settlement.

In 1858 the State loan of $250,000 was negotiated; five million loan bill was passed, being voted on April 15; great stringency in money market.

During 1859 the hard times continued to intensify. "Wright County War" occurred; "Glencoe" and "Owatonna" money was issued; work on the land grant roads ceased; collapse of the five million scheme; first export of grain that fall; hard political struggle, in which the Republicans triumphed.

Another warm political canvass occurred in 1860; the census taken this year gave the State a total population of 172,123.

In 1861 war cast its gloom over the country; on April 13th the President's proclamation for troops was received; the first regiment recruited at once, and June 22d it embarked at Fort Snelling for the seat of war.

In 1862 occurred the memorable Sioux outbreak; August 17th, massacre at Acton; August 18th, outbreak at Lower Sioux Agency; 19th, New Ulm attacked; 20th, Fort Ridgely attacked; 25th, second attack on New Ulm; 30th, Fort Abercrombie besieged; September 1st, the bloody affair at Birch Coolie; 19th, first railroad in Minnesota in operation, between St. Paul and Minneapolis; 22d, battle of Wood Lake; 26th, captives surrendered by the Indians at Camp Release; military commission tried 321 Indians for murder, 303 condemned to die; December 26th, thirty-eight hung at Mankato.

In 1863 Gen. Sibley conducted an expedition to the Missouri River; July 3d, Little Crow was killed; July 24th, battle of Big Mound; 26th, battle of Dead Buffalo Lake; July 28th, battle of Stony Lake.

In 1864 the civil war was still in progress, and large levies for troops were made in Minnesota; expedition to Missouri River, under Sully; inflation of money market; occasional Indian raids.

In 1865 the war closed and peace returns; Minnesota regiments return and are disbanded; in all, 25,052 troops were furnished by the State; census showed 250,000 inhabitants.

After the close of the war, and from 1866 until 1872, "good times" prevailed; immigration was very heavy, and real estate and all values were inflated. The western portion of the State received many settlers. Railway construction was very active.

In 1873 the famous grasshopper raid began throughout the western part of the State, and continued about five seasons. January 7–8–9 of this year, a terrible storm swept over the State, in which seventy persons perished. In September of the same year, the financial "panic of 1873" began.

In 1874 and 1875 nothing of especial importance occurred.

On the 7th of September, 1876, an attack was made on the Bank of Northfield by a gang of armed outlaws from Missouri; three of the latter were killed, and three were captured.

In 1877 biennial sessions amendment was adopted.

In 1878 (May 2), three flouring mills at Minneapolis exploded, and eighteen lives lost.

On November 15th, 1880, a portion of the hospital for the insane, at St. Peter, was destroyed by fire; eighteen inmates were burned to death, seven died subsequently of injuries and fright, and six were missing. Total loss was $150,000.

In 1881 the State capitol at St. Paul was destroyed by fire.

In 1884 the State prison, located at Stillwater, was partly burned.

In 1886 (April 14), a cyclone swept over St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, demolishing scores of buildings, and killing about seventy people.

CHAPTER III.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE.

THE outbreak of the Indians in 1862 furnishes one of the most interesting chapters in Minnesota's history. At the time of this sad tragedy there were scattered throughout the State various bands of Sioux Indians, a powerful and warlike nation. They included the Medawakontons (or Village of the Spirit Lake); Wapatons, (or Village of the Leaves); Sissetons (or Village of the Marsh), and Wapakutas (or Leaf Shooters). These four tribes, numbering about six thousand and two hundred persons, comprised the entire annuity Sioux of Minnesota. All these Indians had from time to time, from the 19th of July, 1815, to the date of the massacre in 1862, received presents from the government, by virtue of various treaties of amity and friendship. From the time of the treaty of St. Louis in 1816, these tribes had remained friendly to the whites, and had by treaty stipulations parted with all the lands to which they claimed title in Iowa; all on the east side of the Mississippi River, and all on the Minnesota River in Minnesota, except certain reservations. One of these reservations lay upon both sides of the Minnesota ten miles on either side of that stream, from Hawk River on the north to Yellow Medicine River on the south side, thence westerly to the head of Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse, a distance of about one hundred miles. Another of these reservations commenced at Little Rock River on the east and a line running due south from its mouth, and extending up the river westerly to the eastern line of the reservation first named, at the Hawk and Yellow Medicine rivers. The last also had a width of ten miles on each side of the Minnesota River.

Early in 1858 a scheme was devised by the authorities at Washington for the civilization of these annuity Indians. A civilization fund was provided, to be taken from their annuities and expended in improving the lands of such as should abandon their tribal relations and adopt the habits and modes of life of the whites. To all such, lands were assigned in severalty, eighty acres to the head of each family, on which should be erected the necessary farm buildings, and farming implements and cattle furnished him. At the time of the outbreak about one hundred and seventy-five Indians had taken advantage of the provisions of this treaty and become "farmer Indians." A great majority of the Indians, however, disliked the idea of taking any portion of their general fund to carry out the civilization scheme. Those who retained the blanket, called "blanket Indians," denounced the measure as a fraud, as it was slowly but surely destroying what was, to them, their God-given right to the chase. The result, in brief, of this civilization scheme was this: After the chase was over the "blanket Indians" would pitch their tents about the homes of the "farmer Indians" and proceed to eat them out of house and home, and when the ruin was complete, the "farmer" with his wife and children, driven by necessity, would again seek temporary subsistence in the chase. During their absence the "blanket Indians" would commit whatever destruc-

tion of fences or tenements their desires or necessities would suggest. In this way the annual process continued, so that when the "farmer Indian" returned to his desolate home in the spring to prepare again for a crop, he looked forward to no different results for the coming winter. It will thus be seen that the civilization scheme was an utter failure.

The treaty referred to, of 1858, had opened for settlement a vast frontier country of the most attractive character in the valley of the Minnesota River, and on the streams putting into the Minnesota on either side, such as Beaver Creek, Sacred Heart, Hawk and Chippewa rivers, and some other small streams, there were flourishing settlements of white families. Within this ceded tract, ten miles wide, were the scattered settlements of Birch Coolie, Patterson Rapids, and others as far up as the upper agency at Yellow Medicine, in Renville County. The county of Brown adjoined the reservation, and was at that time settled mostly by Germans. Here was also the flourishing town of New Ulm, and further on was a thriving settlement on the Big Cottonwood and Watonwan. Other counties, Blue Earth, Nicollet, Sibley, Meeker, McLeod, Kandiyohi, Monongalia and Murray, together with others somewhat removed from the direct attack of the Indians, as Wright, Stearns and Jackson, and even reaching on the north to Fort Abercrombie, thus extending from Iowa to the valley of the Red River of the North, were severally involved in the consequences of the warfare of 1862. This extended area had a population estimated at over fifty thousand.

Early in the fifties complaints began to be made by the Indians, and dissatisfaction began to be manifest. By the treaty of Traverse des Sioux, dated July 23, 1851, between the United States and the Sissetons and Wapatons, $275,000 was to be paid their chiefs, and a further sum of $30,000 was to be expended for their benefit in Indian improvements. By the treaty of Mendota, dated August 5, 1851, the Medawakantons and Wapakutas were to receive the sum of $200,000, to be paid to their chief, and a further sum of $30,000. These several sums amounting in the aggregate to $550,000, these Indians, to whom they were payable, claim they were never paid, except perhaps a small portion expended in improvements. This led to great dissatisfaction, of which the government was fully apprised. Several parties were at different times sent out by the Indian department of the government to investigate into the causes, but the rascality of the agents and officers who had defrauded the Indians had been carefully covered up, and as usual in such cases the guilty parties were exculpated. This was one of the leading and most important causes which led to the massacre of 1862.

Another cause of irritation among these annuity Sioux arose out of the Spirit Lake massacre of 1857—known as the Inkpadutah massacre. Inkpadutah was an outlaw of the Wapakuta band of Sioux Indians, and his acts were entirely disclaimed by the "annuity Sioux." He had committed murder in his own tribe some twenty years previous, and since had led a wandering and marauding life about the headwaters of the Des Moines River and westward to Dakota. Finally his outrages reached a climax, when early in 1857 with a few of his followers, he proceeded to murder every family in the little settlement about Spirit Lake, Iowa, except four women whom they bore away captives. From there they went to the Springfield settlement (on the present site of Jackson, Minn.), where they murdered seventeen people, making a total of forty seven persons killed. They then retreated westward. Shortly after the massacre at Springfield (now Jackson) a company of regular soldiers under Capt. Bee

was stationed at that place, and had the officer been a zealous or capable one might easily have overtaken and punished them. As stated the "annuity Sioux" disclaimed the acts of this outlaw; but for a time the government refused to pay the annuities until they should deliver up the murderers. In a short time, however, the government let the matter drop, and continued to pay the annuities as before. Some thought that this was a great error, and that the Indians mistook it for a sign of weakness.

However that may be, as time went on the Indians became more and more insolent, and Little Crow, together with a few leaders among the annuity Sioux, from the time the government ceased its efforts to punish Inkpadutah, began to agitate and plan the great conspiracy to drive the whites from the State of Minnesota. Little Crow was one of the "farmer Indians," whose headquarters was a short distance above the Lower Agency, who is credited with being the leader in the outbreak against the whites.

The antecedent exciting causes of this massacre are numerous. The displaced agents and traders find the cause in the erroneous action of the government, resulting in their removal from office. The statesman and the philosopher may unite in tracing the cause to improper theories as to the mode of acquiring the right to Indian lands. The former may locate the evil in our system of treaties, and the latter in our theories of government. The philanthropist may find the cause in the absence of justice which we exhibit in all our intercourse with the Indian races. The poet and the lovers of romance in human character find the true cause, as they believe, in the total absence of all appreciation of the noble, generous, confiding traits peculiar to the native Indian. The Christian teacher finds apologies for acts of Indian atrocities in the deficient systems of mental and moral culture. Each of these different classes are satisfied that the great massacre of August, 1862, had its origin in some way intimately connected with his favorite theory.

Maj. Thomas Galbraith, Sioux agent, says, in writing of the causes which led to the massacre: "The radical, moving cause of the outbreak is, I am satisfied, the ingrained and fixed hostility of the savage barbarian to reform and civilization. As in all barbarous communities in the history of the world, the same people have, for the most part, resisted the encroachments of civilization upon their ancient customs, so it is in the case before us. Nor does it matter materially in what shape civilization makes its attack. Hostile, opposing forces meet in conflict, and a war of social elements is the result — civilization is aggressive, and barbarism stubbornly resistant. Sometimes, indeed, civilization has achieved a bloodless victory, but generally it has been otherwise. Christianity, itself, the true basis of civilization, has, in most instances, waded to success through seas of blood. . . . Having stated thus much, I state, as a settled fact in my mind, that the encroachments of Christianity, and its handmaid, civilization, upon the habits and customs of the Sioux Indians, is the cause of the late terrible Sioux outbreak. There were, it is true, many immediate inciting causes, which will be alluded to and stated hereafter, but they are subsidiary to, and developments of, or incident to, the great cause set forth. . . . But that the recent Sioux outbreak would have happened at any rate, as a result, a fair consequence of the cause here stated, I have no doubt.

"Now as to the existing or immediate causes of the outbreak: By my predecessor a new and radical system was inaugurated; practically, and in its inauguration, he was aided by the Christian missionaries and by the government. The treaties of 1858 were

ostensibly made to carry this new system into effect. The theory, in substance, was to break up the community system which obtained among the Sioux, weaken and destroy their tribal relations, and individualize them, by giving them each a separate home. . . . On the 1st day of June, A. D. 1861, when I entered upon the duties of my office, I found that the system had just been inaugurated. Some hundred families of the annuity Sioux had become novitiates, and their relatives and friends seemed to be favorably disposed to the new order of things. But I also found that, against these were arrayed over five thousand 'annuity Sioux,' besides at least three thousand Yanktonais, all inflamed by the most bitter, relentless and devilish hostility.

"I saw, to some extent, the difficulty of the situation, but I determined to continue, if in my power, the civilization system. To favor it, to aid and build it up by every fair means, I advised, encouraged, and assisted the farmer novitiates; in short I sustained the policy inaugurated by my predecessor, and sustained and recommended by the government. I soon discovered that the system could not be successful without a sufficient force to protect the 'farmer' from the hostility of the 'blanket' Indians.

"During my term, and up to the time of the outbreak, about 175 had their hair cut and had adopted the habits and customs of the white men.

"For a time, indeed, my hopes were strong that civilization would soon be in the ascendant. But the increase in the civilization party and their evident prosperity, only tended to exasperate the Indians of the 'ancient customs,' and to widen the breach. But while these are to be enumerated, it may be permitted me to hope that the radical cause will not be forgotten or overlooked; and I am bold to express this desire, because, ever since the outbreak, the public journals of the country, religious and secular, have teemed with editorials by and communications from 'reliable individuals,' politicians, philanthropists, philosophers and hired 'penny-a-liners,' mostly mistaken and sometimes willfully and grossly false, giving the cause of the Indian raid."

Maj. Galbraith enumerates a variety of other exciting causes of the massacre, which our limit will not allow us to insert in this volume. Among other causes, . . that the United States was itself at war, and that Washington was taken by the negroes. .. . But none of these were, in his opinion, the cause of the outbreak.

The Major then adds:

"Grievances such as have been related, and numberless others akin to them, were spoken of, recited, and chanted at their councils, dances and feasts, to such an extent that, in their excitement, in June, 1862, a secret organization known as the 'Soldiers' Lodge' was founded by the young men and soldiers of the lower Sioux, with the object, as far as I was able to learn through spies and informers, of preventing the 'traders' from going to the pay-tables, as had been their custom. Since the outbreak I have become satisfied that the real object of this 'Lodge' was to adopt measures to 'clean out' all the white people at the end of the payment."

Whatever may have been the cause of the fearful and bloody tragedy, it is certain that the manner of the execution of the infernal deed was a deep-laid conspiracy, long cherished by Little Crow, taking form under the guise of the "Soldiers' Lodge," and matured in secret Indian councils. In all these secret movements Little Crow was the moving spirit.

Now the opportune moment seemed to have come. Only thirty soldiers were stationed at Fort Ridgely. Some thirty were all that Fort Ripley could muster, and at

Fort Abercrombie, one company under Capt. Van Der Hork was all the whites could depend upon to repel any attack in that quarter. The whole effective force for the defense of the entire frontier, from Pembina to the Iowa line, did not exceed 200 men. The annuity money was daily expected, and no troops except about one hundred men at Yellow Medicine, had been detailed, as usual, to attend the anticipated payment. Here was a glittering prize to be paraded before the minds of the excited savages. The whites were weak; they were engaged in a terrible war among themselves; their attention was now directed toward the great struggle in the South. At such a time, offering so many chances for rapine and plunder, it would be easy to unite at least all the annuity Indians in one common movement. Little Crow knew full well that the Indians could easily be made to believe that now was a favorable time to make a grand attack upon the border settlements.

A memorable council convened at Little Crow's village, near the lower agency, on Sunday night, August 3, previous to the attack on Fort Ridgely, and precisely two weeks before the massacres at Acton. Little Crow was at this council, and he was not wanting in ability to meet the greatness of the occasion. The proceedings of this council, of course, were secret. The council matured the details of the conspiracy It appears that the next day, August 4, a party of ninety-six Indians in war paint and fully armed, rode up to Fort Ridgely and requested permission to hold a dance and feast in the fort. They were allowed to hold the dance outside the fort, but Sergeant Jones, with singular foresight, mounted a howitzer charged with shell and canister-shot and guarded the entrance, having it pointed toward the Indians. After finishing the dance the red-skins left without making the attack, which had undoubtedly been meditated. Only thirty soldiers occupied the post at Fort Ridgely, and this was deemed amply sufficient for times of peace.

On the same day a great many Indians were encamped about the Upper Agency. They were afraid they would not get their annuity money, which had not arrived as yet. They had been complaining bitterly of starvation, and on this day made an attack on the warehouse, carrying off a great deal of flour and other provisions. The matter, however, was finally adjusted, and the agent issued rations, promising to distribute their money as soon as it should arrive. None of the Indians, however, were punished for their attack on the supply house.

We now come to the massacre itself, the first blow of which fell upon the town of Acton, in Meeker County, about thirty-five miles northeast of the Lower Sioux Agency. On Sunday, August 17, 1862, six Sioux Indians brutally murdered a man named Jones, with his wife and a daughter, and a man named Webster and Howard Baker.

On the next day, Monday, the massacre at the Lower Agency occurred, where many were killed and fearfully mutilated. A few escaped and made their way to the eastern settlements. The Indians declared it to be their intention to kill or drive off all the whites to the east of the Mississippi River, and to spare none. All that day the work of plunder went on at the lower agency, and when the stores and dwellings had been emptied, they were fired. So complete was the surprise and so sudden and unexpected the terrible blow that not a single one of the host of savages was slain. In thirty minutes from the time the first gun was fired not a white person was left alive. All were either weltering in their gore or had fled in fear and terror from that place of death. It seems that hundreds of the Indians had gathered here and then dispersed

through the scattered settlements for their murderous work.

On the same morning—of August 18—the massacre began on the north side of the Minnesota River, from Birch Coolie to Beaver Creek and beyond, and the region was strewn with the mutilated bodies of the dead and dying men, women and children. So the terrible warfare continued, murdering and burning; none were allowed to escape who could possibly be discovered. The outbreak extended over a vast scope of country, and the Indians numbered well up into the thousands. The entire length of the Minnesota and its tributaries, and out into Dakota, together with all the western part of this State was the scene everywhere of a carnival of blood. The counties affected have already been named.

On the 18th of August the Indians attacked New Ulm, and after several battles and skirmishes were defeated. A few days later the whites evacuated the town and moved toward Mankato.

On the 18th of August the battle at Lower Agency Ferry was fought.

On the 20th, seeing they were foiled in their attack on New Ulm, they made a furious assault on Fort Ridgely. A number of whites were killed and wounded, but the Indians were defeated. The attack was renewed on the 22d and another severe battle occurred, which was ended by night coming on.

Numerous engagements were also fought in the northern part of the State.

Throughout all the Minnesota River country many women and children were taken prisoners. In the meantime companies had been raised and were everywhere following up the Indians and guarding the various posts at which the settlers had gathered. These various companies had also picked up a great many wounded found on the prairies, and also buried the dead. On the 1st of September, Company A, Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, under Capt. H. P. Grant, fought the battle of Birch Coolie, a most terrible and bloody engagement. The noble little band of soldiers were relieved on September 3, by an advance movement of Col. Sibley's forces at Fort Ridgely. The signal defeat of Little Crow at this battle, in effect, ended the efforts of the Indians in subduing the whites on the border. After this battle all of the Indian forces under Little Crow began a retreat up the valley of the Minnesota toward Yellow Medicine; and on September 16, Col. Sibley, with his whole column, moved in pursuit of the fleeing foe, and on the 23d they came up with the Indians and defeated them in the battle of Wood Lake. This put an end to the hopes of Little Crow. On the same day as the battle of Wood Lake, the Wapeton band of Indians surrendered later and turned over to Col. Sibley all the captives—107 whites and 162 half-breeds. This place has since been known as "Camp Release."

After the disaster at Wood Lake, Little Crow retreated in the direction of Big Stone Lake, with those who remained with him. The chief was never captured, but is said to have been killed at Scattered Lake in 1863. Col. Sibley continued to pursue the deserting Indians, and demanded the surrender of all bands. By the 8th of October, 1862, prisoners had come in and surrendered to the number of 2,000. Scouting parties were sent over various parts of the West, and, until all danger of further depredations was past, soldiers were stationed at all of the frontier posts and settlements.

A military commission was soon after inaugurated to try the parties charged with murder of white persons. On the 5th of November, 1862, 321 Indians and their allies were found guilty, and 303 were recommended for capital punishment, and the others for imprisonment. They were im-

mediately removed under a guard of 1,500 men to South Bend, on the Minnesota River, to await further orders from the government. The final decision of the President was rendered on the 17th of December, 1862, ordering that forty of these be hung on Friday, December 26. One of these died a short time before the day set, and one other, a half breed, had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life just before the fatal day. As to the other thirty-eight the sentence was executed at Mankato on the day set.

On the 16th of February, 1863, the treaties before that time existing between the United States and these "annuity Indians" were abrogated and annulled, and all lands and rights of occupancy, and all annuities and claims then existing in favor of said Indians, were declared forfeited. Thus ended the saddest chapter of Minnesota's history.

CHAPTER IV.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

THE first governor of the Territory of Minnesota was Alexander Ramsey, who served from June 1, 1849, to May 15, 1853. Willis A. Gorman succeeded him, and held the office until April 23, 1857. Samuel Medary was the next territorial governor, and held the office until the State officers were sworn in, May 24, 1858.

The first secretary of the Territory was Charles K. Smith, who served from June 1, 1849, until October 23, 1851, when Alexander Wilkin qualified and held the office until May 15, 1853. Joseph Travis Rosser was the next, and served until April 23, 1857. Charles L. Chase, the last territorial secretary, qualified on the date last named and served until succeeded by the newly chosen secretary of state, May 24, 1858.

The office of territorial treasurer was first filled by Calvin A. Tuttle, who served from November 3, 1849, to July 2, 1853. George W. Prescott came next and retained the position until February 24, 1854. Succeeding him Charles E. Leonard served until May 7, 1857, when George W. Armstrong was appointed and served until the State officers qualified, May 24, 1858.

J. E. McKusick was the first territorial auditor, qualifying November 3, 1849, and serving until November 30, 1852. A. Van Vorhees succeeded him and held the office until the 15th of May, 1853, when Socrates Nelson qualified. January 17, 1854, Julius Georgii took charge of the office and served until succeeded by the State auditor, May 24, 1858.

During the existence of the Territory of Minnesota, Lorenzo A. Babcock and then Lafayette Emmett were the only ones to hold the office of attorney general. The first named served from June 1, 1849, until May 15, 1853, and the latter from 1853 until May 24, 1858.

In territorial times there were no district judges, but the justices of the supreme court attended to all judicial matters now within the jurisdiction of the district bench. The first chief justice of the territorial supreme court was Aaron Goodrich, who served from June 1, 1849, to November 13, 1851, when Jerome Fuller was appointed and presided until December 16, 1852. Henry Z. Hayner was next appointed, but never presided at a term of court. William H. Welch was appointed April 7, 1853, and served until May 24, 1858.

David Cooper and Bradley B. Meeker were the first associate justices, and served from June 1, 1849, until April 7, 1853. Their successors were Andrew G. Chatfield and Moses G. Sherburne, who retained the positions until April, 1857, and were followed by R. R. Nelson and Charles E. Flandrau, who served until the State officers qualified.

The clerks of the territorial supreme court were: James K. Humphrey, Andrew J. Whitney and George W. Prescott, in the order named. The reporters were: William Hollinshead, Isaac Atwater, John B. Brisbin, M. E. Ames and Harvey Officer.

Henry H. Sibley was the first delegate from the Territory to Congress, serving from January 15, 1849, to March 4, 1853. Henry

M. Rice was the second, serving from December 5, 1853, to March 4, 1857, when he was succeeded by W. W. Kingsbury, who qualified December 7, 1857, and whose term expired May 11, 1858.

STATE OFFICERS.

The governors of the State of Minnesota, in their order have been as follows: Henry H. Sibley, from May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860; Alexander Ramsey, to July 10, 1863; Henry A. Swift, to January 11, 1864; Stephen Miller, during 1864–5; William R. Marshall, during 1866–7–8–9; Horace Austin, during 1870–1–2–3; Cushman K. Davis, during 1874–5; John S. Pillsbury, during 1876–7–8–9–80–81; Lucius F. Hubbard, during 1882–3–4–5–6, and A. R. McGill, the present governor, who assumed the duties of the office January 5, 1887.

The lieutenant governors since the organization of the State have been as follows: William Holcomb, from May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860; Ignatius Donnelly, to March 3, 1863; Henry A. Swift, to July 10, 1863; Charles D. Sherwood, during 1864–5; Thomas H. Armstrong, during 1866–7–8–9; William H. Yale, during 1870–1–2–3; Alphonzo Barto, during 1874–5; James B. Wakefield, during 1876–7–8–9; C. A. Gillman, during 1880–1–2–3–4–5–6, and A. E. Rice, who qualified January 4, 1887.

The office of secretary of State has been filled successively by the following gentlemen: Francis Baasen, from May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860; James H. Baker, to November 17, 1862; David Blakely, to January 8, 1866; Henry C. Rogers, during the years 1866–7–8–9; Hans Mattson, during 1870–1; S. P. Jennison, during 1872–3–4–5; John S. Irgens, during 1876–7–8–9; Fred. Von Baumbach, during 1880–1–2–3–4–5–6, and Hans Mattson, during 1887–8.

The State treasurers have been as follows: George W. Armstrong, from May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860; Charles Scheffer, during 1860–1–2–3–4–5–6–7; Emil Munch, during 1868–9–70–1; William Seeger, from January 5, 1872, to February 7, 1873; Edwin W. Dyke, to January 7, 1876; William Pfaender, during 1876–7–8–9; Charles Kittelson, during 1880–1–2–3–4–5–6, and Joseph Bobleter, the present treasurer, who was elected for 1887–8.

The auditors of State have been as follows: W. F. Dunbar, from May 24, 1858, to January 1, 1861; Charles McIlrath to January 13, 1873; O. P. Whitcomb, to January 10, 1882, and W. W. Braden, who is the present incumbent of the office.

The office of attorney general has been filled as follows: Charles H. Berry, served from May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860; Gordon E. Cole, served during 1860–1–2–3–4–5; William Colville, during 1866–7; F. R. E. Cornell, during 1868–9–70–1–2–3; George P. Wilson, during 1874–5–6–7–8–9; Charles M. Start, from January 10, 1880, to March 11, 1881; W. J. Hahn, to January 5, 1887, and Moses E. Clapp, the present attorney general.

The present board of railroad commissioners is made up of Horace Austin, John L. Gibbs and George L. Becker. Those who have composed the board in the past were: A. J. Edgerton, W. R. Marshall, J. J. Randall, J. H. Baker and S. S. Murdock.

Edward D. Neill was the first superintendent of public instruction for Minnesota. He was appointed in March, 1860, and on the 1st of July, 1861, was succeeded by B. F. Crary. From 1862 to 1867 the secretary of State was *ex-officio* superintendent, but on April 1, 1867, M. H. Dunnell was appointed superintendent, and served until August, 1870, when he was succeeded by H. B. Wilson. April 3, 1875, David Burt was appointed superintendent, and retained the office until succeeded by the present incumbent, D. L. Kiehl, who was appointed September 1, 1881.

The office of insurance commissioner has been held in turn by Pennock Pusey, A. R. McGill and Charles Shandrew; the last named gentleman having been appointed January 6, 1887, is the present commissioner.

The commissioners of statistics have been as follows: J. A. Wheelock, Pennock Pusey, C. F. Solberg, J. B. Phillips, T. M. Metcalf, J. P. Jacobson, F. Sneedorff, Oscar Malmros, A. F. Nordin, Victor Hjortsberg and Herman Stockenstrom.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who have filled the office of adjutant-general: Alex. C. Jones, W. H. Acker, John B. Sanborn, Oscar Malmros, John Peller, H. P. Van Cleve, M. D. Flower, H. A. Castle, H. P. Van Cleve, A. C. Hawley, C. M. McCarthy and F. W. Seeley.

JUDICIARY.

The first chief justice of the supreme court of the State was Lafayette Emmett, who was sworn in May 24, 1858, and served until January 10, 1865. Thomas Wilson succeeded him and served until July 14, 1869, when he was succeeded by James Gilfillan. Christopher G. Ripley was the next, holding the position from January 7, 1870, until April 7, 1874, when he was followed by S. J. R. McMillan, who served until March 10, 1875. At that time James Gilfillan became chief justice, and is the present incumbent.

The following statements will show the associate justices, together with the date of qualification of each: Charles E. Flandrau and Isaac Atwater served from May 24, 1858, to July 6, 1864; S. J. R. McMillan from July 6, 1864, to April 7, 1874; Thomas Wilson from July 6, 1864, to January 10, 1865; George B. Young from April 16, 1874, to January 11, 1875; F. R. E. Cornell from January 11, 1875, to May 23, 1881, and Greenleaf Clark from March 14, 1881, to January 12, 1882. The present associate justices are John M. Berry, who first qualified January 10, 1865; D. A. Dickinson, since June 27, 1881; William Mitchell, since March 14, 1881, and C. E. Vanderburgh, since January 12, 1882.

As to district courts, the State is now divided into thirteen districts.

CHAPTER V.

REPRESENTATION IN THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS, AND THE CREATION OF COUNTIES.

SENATORS. The first United States Senators from Minnesota were James Shields and Henry M. Rice, who took the oath of office May 11, 1858. The former was succeeded on March 4th, 1860, by Morton S. Wilkinson, who served the full term. Daniel S. Norton was sworn in to succeed Wilkinson, March 4, 1867, and died while in office, July 14, 1870. O. P. Stearns was appointed, and served out the few weeks left of the term. William Windom came next, and retained the office until March 12, 1881, when he was succeeded by A. J. Edgerton, who resigned, however, in October of the same year, and William Windom was again chosen, serving until succeeded by one of the present Senators, D. M. Sabin, March 4, 1883.

Henry M. Rice, who was mentioned as a colleague of James Shields, served as United States Senator from May 11, 1858, to March 4, 1863, when Alexander Ramsey succeeded him, and retained the position until March 4, 1875. S. J. R. McMillan became United States Senator on the day last named, and occupied the position for two full terms—twelve years—being succeeded March 4, 1887, by Cushman K. Davis, one of the present Senators.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

The territorial delegates have already been spoken of. When the State of Minnesota was organized, it was entitled to two representatives in the House of Representatives of the United States. This state of affairs continued until 1871, when a reapportionment was made, and the State was allowed three members of the House. At that time the State was divided into three congressional districts—No. 1, embracing the southern, No. 2 the central and No. 3 the northern portion of the State. In 1881 another apportionment was made, by which the State secured five Representatives. This is the present status of the representation. The State is divided into five congressional districts, as follows: The first district includes Houston, Fillmore, Mower, Freeborn, Steele, Dodge, Olmsted, Winona and Wabasha counties; the second district includes Faribault, Blue Earth, Waseca, Watonwan, Martin, Cottonwood, Jackson, Murray, Nobles, Rock, Pipestone, Lincoln, Lyon, Redwood, Brown, Nicollet, Yellow Medicine, Lac qui Parle, Sibley and Le Sueur counties; the third district embraces Goodhue, Rice, Swift, Dakota, Scott, Carver, McLeod, Meeker, Kandiyohi, Renville and Chippewa counties; the fourth district includes Washington, Ramsey, Hennepin, Wright, Pine, Kanabec, Anoka, Chisago, Isanti and Sherburne counties, and the fifth district includes Mille Lacs, Benton, Morrison, Stearns, Pope, Douglas, Stevens, Big Stone, Traverse, Grant, Todd,

Crow Wing, Aitkin, Carlton, Wadena, Otter Tail, Wilkin, Cass, Becker, Clay, Polk, Beltrami, Marshall, Hubbard, Kittson, Itasca, St. Louis, Lake and Cook counties.

The following is a list of the various gentlemen who have represented Minnesota in the lower house of Congress, with the years during which they served. With one or two exceptions, the term of office began and closed March 4th.

W. W. Phelps, 1858-9; J. M. Cavenaugh, 1858; William Windom, 1860-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8; Cyrus Aldrich, 1860-1-2; Ignatius Donnelly, 1864-5-6-7-8; M. S. Wilkinson, 1869-70; E. M. Wilson, 1869-70; John T. Averill, 1871-2-3-4; M. H. Dunnell, from 1871 to 1883; H. B. Straight, 1874-5-6-7-8; William S. King, 1876; J. H. Stewart, 1878; Henry Poehler, 1879-80; H. B. Straight, 1881-2-3-4-5-6; W. D. Washburn, 1879-80-1-2-3-4; Milo White, 1883-4-5-6; J. B. Wakefield, 1883-4-5-6; Knute Nelson, 1883-4-5-6-7-8; J. B. Gilfillan, 1885-6; Thomas Wilson, 1887-8; John Lind, 1887-8; John L. McDonald, 1887-8; Edmund Rice, 1887-8.

CREATION OF COUNTIES.

In this connection we present a list of the counties of Minnesota, together with the date on which they were created by the territorial or State Legislatures, viz.:

Aitkin, May 23, 1857,
Anoka, May 23, 1857,
Becker, March 18, 1858,
Beltrami, F'bru'ry 28, 1866,
Benton, October 27, 1849,
Big Stone, F'br'ry 20, 1862,
Blue Earth, March 5, 1853,
Brown, February 20, 1855,
Carlton, May 23, 1857,
Carver, February 20, 1855,
Cass, September 1, 1851,
Chippewa, F'br'ry 20, 1862,
Chisago, September 1, 1851,
Clay, March 2, 1862,
Cook, March 9, 1874,
Cottonwood, May 23, 1857,
Crow Wing, May 23, 1857,
Dakota, October 27, 1849,
Dodge, February 20, 1855,
Douglas, March 8, 1858,
Faribault, F'br'ry 20, 1855,
Fillmore, March 5, 1853,
Freeborn, F'br'ry, 20, 1855,
Goodhue, March 5, 1853,
Grant, March 6, 1868,
Hennepin, March 6, 1852,
Houston, Feb'ry 23, 1854,
Hubbard, Feb'y 26, 1883,
Isanti, February 13, 1857,
Itasca, October 29, 1849,
Jackson, May 23, 1857,
Kanabec, March 13, 1858,
Kandiyohi, March 20, 1858,
Kittson, February 25, 1879,
Lac qui Parle, Nov. 3, 1871,
Lake, March 1, 1856,
Le Sueur, March 5, 1853,
Lincoln, March 6, 1873,
Lyon, November 2, 1869,
McLeod, March 1, 1856,
Martin, May 23, 1857,
Meeker, February 23, 1856,
Mille Lacs, May 23, 1857,
Morrison, Febr'ry 25, 1858,
Mower, February 20, 1855,
Murray, May 23, 1857,
Nicollet, March 5, 1853,
Nobles, May 23, 1857,
Norman, Nov'mb'r 29, 1881,
Olmsted, February 20, 1855,
Otter Tail, March 18, 1858,
Pine, March 31, 1856,
Pipestone, May 23, 1857,
Polk, July 20, 1858,
Pope, February 20, 1862,
Ramsey, October 27, 1849,
Redwood, February 6, 1862,
Renville, February 20, 1855,
Rice, March 5, 1853,
Rock, March 23, 1857,
St. Louis, March 1, 1856,
Scott, March 5, 1858,
Sherburne, Feb'y 25, 1856
Sibley, March 5, 1853,
Stearns, February 20, 1855,
Steele, February 20, 1855,
Stevens, February 20, 1860,
Swift, March 4, 1870,
Todd, February 20, 1862,
Travers, February 20, 1862,
Wabasha, October 27, 1849,
Wadena, July 11, 1858,
Waseca, February 27, 1857,
Washington, Oct. 27, 1849,
Watonwan, Nov. 6, 1860,
Wilkin, March 6, 1868,
Winona, February 23, 1849,
Wright, February 20, 1855,
Yellow Medicine, November 3, 1871.

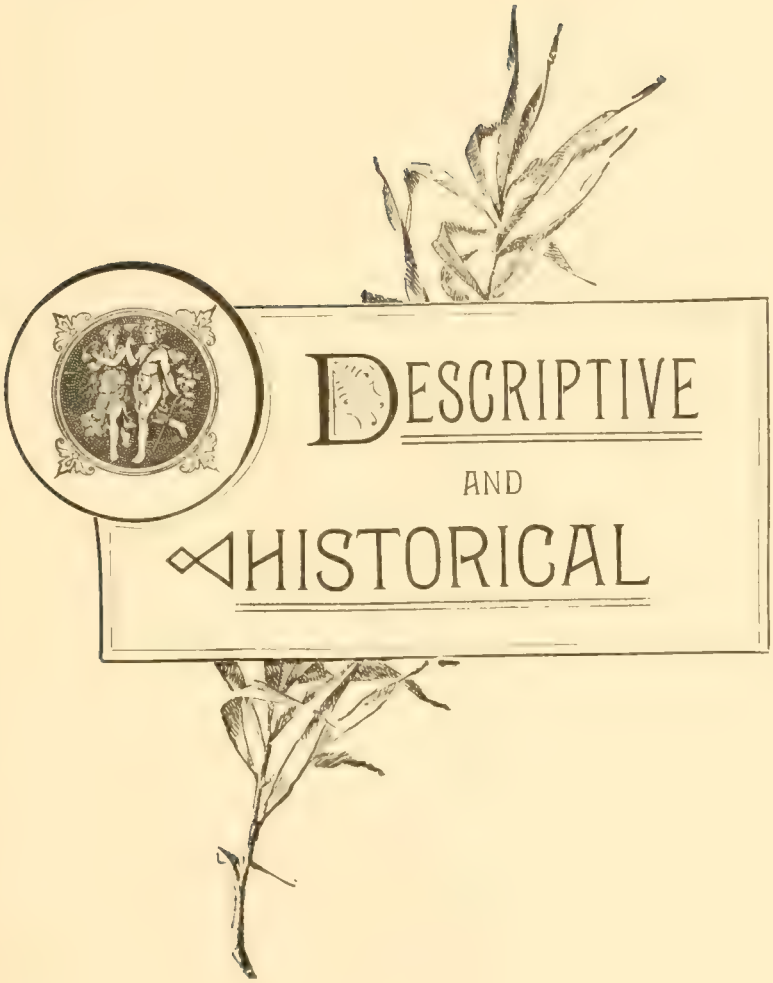


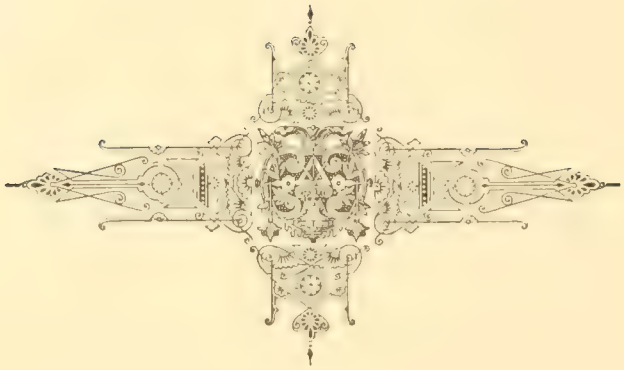


POPE COUNTY

MINNESOTA.


L'ETOILE DU NORD


DESCRIPTIVE
AND
HISTORICAL



DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL

POPE COUNTY lies in the west central portion of Minnesota on the southern edge of the famous "Park Region" of the Northwest. It is bounded on the north by Douglas county; on the east by Stearns county; on the south by Kandiyohi and Swift counties, and on the west by Stevens. It embraces an area of about 460,800 acres, or twenty congressional townships. This territory is technically described as townships 123, 124, 125, and 126, in ranges 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40. The surface of the county is well watered by numerous streams and many glistening lakes are located within its boundaries. The largest of the lakes is Lake Minnewaska, one of the most beautiful bodies of water in the State. It has become famous for the fine fishing and hunting it affords, and hundreds of sportsmen and pleasure-seekers yearly visit it, to fish in its depths or seek game upon and about its shores. Besides Minnewaska, however, there are many others which are worthy of much more than passing notice. Among these are Lakes Johanna, Reno, Ben, Gilberson, Stenne, Nelson, Westport, Grove, Lincoln, Amelia, Villard, Leven, Ellon, Ann, Hanson, Emily, Pelican, Swenoda, Scandinavia, Woodpecker, and many others, which are smaller, yet no less beautiful. The water of these lakes is clear as crystal and abounds with fish of the various species common to this latitude. As a rule, the lake shores are sandy. The east branch of the Chippewa River finds its source in the northeastern portion of the county, in one of the numerous lakes, and flows southerly though the townships of Glenwood, Chippewa Falls and Rolling Forks, on its way to the Minnesota River, which it makes junction with in Swift county, joining in the meantime the main body of the Chippewa River. The west fork of the Chippewa River finds its source in the southern part of Otter Tail county, and on its southward course flows though the western portion of Pope county, traversing the townships of Nora, New Prairie, Walden and Hoff.

The north fork of the Crow River rises in

the various lakes of Grove Lake township, and flows in an easterly direction until its waters mingle with those of the mighty Mississippi. These streams furnish an outlet for the lakes, and afford ample drainage for the land. It will thus be seen that Pope county is supplied with an abundance of pure, wholesome water, making it at once a most desirable and profitable stock-raising locality. For some years past the intelligent class of agriculturists have been devoting much attention to this important industry, and to-day this county is scarcely second to any county in the western part of the State in the assessed valuation of its cattle. Blooded and high grade stock is by no means rare in any part of the county, and yearly more and more attention is devoted to this department. No county in the State is better adapted by nature for raising stock, for the soil is very prolific in the production of both tame and indigenous grasses, and an abundance of rich, nutritious wild hay can be had merely for the labor of cutting and caring for it.

Few counties in the great State of Minnesota can compare with Pope county in the beauty of natural scenery — its rolling prairies, interspersed and diversified with natural and domestic groves, studded with lakes and adorned by that magnificent sheet of water, Lake Minnewaska, lying in its wondrous beauty among the hills and wooded bluffs. One versatile writer, in speaking of this famous lake, says: "One can hardly look upon this magnificent sheet of water and its varied surroundings and not feel that it is a joy to live—feel that in just such marvelous scenes as here meet the eye at every turn the Great Giver has made ample compensation for the ills of life. * * Minnesota boasts of its beautiful lakes and 'sky tinted waters' in every part of its wide domain; but there are few, very few, which can compare with magnificent Lake Minnewaska.

The soil of Pope county, as a rule, consists of a rich, dark loam, underlaid with a subsoil of clay or gravel. In some places the soil is inclined to be more sandy than in others, but there are but few pieces of land in the county which from this cause are unfit for cultivation. This has always been, since its first settlement, a great wheat and grain raising county, and still maintains its excellent reputation in this regard. The soil is well adapted to the raising of all cereals common to this latitude.

For many years prior to the first actual settlement, there is no question but that the territory which now comprises Pope county was frequently trod by the foot of white men. The Red River Valley had been settled early in the history of the Northwest, and the principal "trail" from the Red River or Selkirk settlement passed through Pope county. The abundance of game which infested this region drew hunters and trappers regularly to its beautiful lakes and woodlands. The Indians for ages had made this portion of the State a hunting and camping ground, and, could they speak, each tree, could, no doubt, tell some wild tale of Indian adventure. Wild game of almost every description — buffalo, bear, elk, deer, etc. — abounded in those days, and many of these animals have only passed from these grounds recently. Many of the old settlers report that they frequently saw deer, elk and bear in the days of their first settlement here, and not a few have been seen and killed in recent years. In 1856 there was a great tide of emigration toward the "setting sun" from the Eastern States, and a great proportion of the present area of Minnesota grew rapidly in population. A great many passed through what is now Pope county, and points far to the west and northwest received settlers. This tide of immigration to Minnesota continued also through a portion of the following year, but then came on the panic

of 1857 and the influx of settlers almost completely ceased. Times were very hard all through the country, and especially was this condition of affairs felt in the Northwest.

Following close upon the financial panic, came the outbreak of the Civil War, in the spring of 1861, and in August, 1862, was inaugurated the terrible Sioux Indian outbreak, which depopulated the western part of the State and crimsoned the fair soil with the blood of so many innocent men, women and children. Fiendish atrocity, blood-curdling cruelty, and red-handed murder ran riot, and the growth of Minnesota received a setback from which it took many years to fully recover.

A number of settlers had located in what is now Pope county prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, and in several portions of the county the nucleus of a substantial settlement had been formed. It is impossible at this late day to state who were the first actual settlers, and to make the assertion upon the conflicting and very unsatisfactory evidence which has come to the knowledge of the writer would be to record as history that which would be a matter of endless dispute among the older settlers. It is sufficient, under the circumstances, to state that a number of settlers had located here prior to the outbreak. The settlers built their log cabins, prepared the soil, and gathered their crops, or hunted and trapped, living in peace and contentment, while the settlement thrived and grew in a small way, until the Indians inaugurated their carnival of bloodshed, in 1862. At that time the settlers all fled for places of safety, and Pope county was again left without a single white inhabitant, as it had existed for ages before. This state of affairs continued for a number of years, until about the close of the Civil War, after peace had again been restored upon the frontier and the Indians brought under subjection.

In the mean time, the Legislature of Minnesota, on the 20th of February, 1862, had set off the territory, which now forms Pope county, defined its boundaries and given it the name of Pope, locating the seat of justice at Stockholm, in Gilchrist township. Thus was Pope county created, although for several years it remained attached to Stearns county for civil and judicial purposes, provision being made that organization could be effected when there was sufficient population upon application to the Governor. In 1863 the Indians were conquered and, as a body, were brought under subjection, but small bands of them occasionally traversed the country, and their depredations really lasted for some time after their surrender, so that life and property were not safe this far out upon the frontier. During this year this region was frequently patroled by the soldiers, and the writer calls to mind several soldiers who now live upon claims which took their fancy while they were in the service, chasing Indians, in 1863. Toward the close of the Civil War, in 1864, and in 1865, settlers again commenced taking up their homes in Pope county, and various portions of the county received their pioneer inhabitants.

In 1866, 1867 and 1868 the volume of incomers grew, and all portions of the county developed rapidly. Many old soldiers were among the settlers of those days, and to-day a very large percentage of the pioneers who are still residents were brave "boys in blue" and veterans in the late war. After the year last mentioned the growth progressed more slowly, but still with a healthy growth, and when the year 1870 dawned the county had a population of 2,691. A portion of this period times were very "close" with the early settlers, as nearly all of them came here with but little means, and their whole subsistence had to be drawn from the soil. The decade from 1870 to 1880 marked a ma-

terial growth in the population as well as the development of the county, and upon its close there were 5,874 people within the limits of the county. During the latter part of this decade this country was visited by the grasshoppers, and for several years nearly all the crops were destroyed. This was a severe setback to the growth of the county, and those who remained during those trying times experienced the most severe hardships and trials. Hundreds abandoned their farms and sought work in other regions to provide for their families; many more gave up farming and lived by trapping. Furs brought a good price, and, as one old settler puts it, "Rat skins were legal tender in those days." Since that memorable time nothing has occurred to seriously impede the growth and development of the county. The last census gave the county a total population of 8,707, while at this writing (1888) it is safe to say it has reached at least 11,000.

The farming community throughout the county have, as a whole, been very successful, and the old settlers who has had the determination and courage to remain in the county through the pioneer times and grasshopper days, with all their hardships, are, as a rule, in comfortable circumstances, while many of them are wealthy. It is safe to say that ninety per cent. of the old settlers who have remained upon their farms, and industriously continued tilling the soil through the past years, are to-day in easy circumstances financially, have comfortable homes, and broad, fertile acres, which yearly bring them sufficient revenue for all their ordinary needs. This is a splendid showing for this region, if it is candidly considered. It must be remembered that this county has passed through some of the most severe and distressing reverses that it is possible to visit upon any country; it must also be remembered that these settlers, with but very few exceptions, came here without means, and invested no capital to speak of. No other class of men, either in the business or professional walks of life can show the same record; in fact, just the reverse is true, for while ten per cent. of professional and business men succeed and become rich, ninety per cent. either fail wholly or merely eke out a subsistence. The writer therefore has no hesitation in stating that the farming community of Pope county has been unusually successful, notwithstanding the many disadvantages and reverses through which they have passed.

After Pope county was set off from Stearns and its boundaries defined, in 1862, nothing was done toward effecting an organization for several years, as the county had been depopulated by the Indian outbreak. In 1865 and 1866, when settlers were again taking up homes here, the matter of organization began to be agitated, and on the 13th of August, 1866, a convention was held at Stockholm, a settlement in Gilchrist township, for the purpose of taking definite action. At this meeting a petition for organization was prepared and signed and forwarded to Governor W. R. Marshall. In response to this petition the Governor, on the 18th of August, 1866, appointed Thomas Chance, J. G. Canfield and Ole Reine, as the first commissioners of the county, and directed them to take the necessary steps to effect a county organization. The county seat had been located at Stockholm, by the original act, and the first meeting of the newly-appointed board was held at that place on the 4th of September, 1866. Thomas Chance was elected chairman, and then the record states that the "only house on the county seat plat being unfit for business, they adjourned to the house of Ole Peterson."

On the same date the board proceeded to organize the county by appointing the following named to fill the various offices until the ensuing election—Kirk J. Kinney,

auditor; Isaac Thorson, treasurer; J. G. Canfield, register of deeds; Ole Peterson, sheriff; J. C. Bodwell, attorney; and Thomas Chance, surveyor. Thus was the county ushered into existence as an official organization. The official life of the county has been uneventful. With but very few exceptions, the various offices have since been filled by capable and responsible men, and nothing has occurred to interrupt the usual quiet routine of its official existence. The same year that the county was organized, at the fall election in 1866, the county seat was removed from Stockholm to Glenwood, where it has since remained. A substantial and commodious brick courthouse was erected in 1879, on a commanding site north of the business centre of the village, in which the county offices are located. The grounds, which include a full block, have been well cared for, and a fountain, playing in front of the courthouse, adds much to the beauty of the site.

The growth and settlement of Pope county were greatly retarded for many years by the lack of railway and shipping facilities, which obliged the settlers to go long distances, into adjoining counties, to market their products. In 1881, however, the first railroad was completed through the county, by the Northern Pacific Railway Company, the county giving the company a *bonus* of $65,000. This line extends from Morris to Little Falls, and makes direct connection with Duluth, on the shores of Lake Superior. This railroad passes through the northern part of Pope county, and five stations are located upon it within the limits of this county — Cyrus, Starbuck, Glenwood, Villard and Westport. In 1886 the Minneapolis & Pacific Railway, now a part of the famous "Soo Line," was completed through Pope county giving direct connection with Minneapolis, St. Paul and all points east. Four stations are located on this line within the limits of Pope county — Farwell, Lowry, Glenwood and Thorson. These two lines of railroad, being both connected with great railway organizations, furnish ample marketing and shipping facilities.

The following is a list of the various gentlemen who have filled the

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

since the county was organized. There is no record from which this list could be obtained, but the names have been gathered from various sources, and, having been pronounced complete by a number of old settlers, the list is believed to be materially correct, although slight errors may have crept in:

AUDITOR.— Kirk J. Kinney, S. B. McGuire, Kirk J. Kinney, J. G. Whittemore, M. A. Wollan and Ole J. Sandvig.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.— J. G. Canfield, Daniel A. Bartke, M. A. Wollan, John W. Simmons, Andrew Torguson, Albert Peterson, Andrew Torguson and E. Koefod.

CLERK OF COURT.— Kirk J. Kinney, George Robinson, Reuben George, T. Thorson and Frank M. Eddy.

SHERIFF.— Ole Peterson, C. T. Kee, S. Simons, Andrew Torguson, Ole N. Barsness and Joseph Peacock.

COUNTY TREASURER.— Isaac Thorson, Ole Peterson, Erick Henderson, G. Larson, Ole Rigg Jr., and Ole Gilbertson.

JUDGE OF PROBATE.—Thomas Chance, E. Lathrop, A. W. Lathrop and Norman Shook.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS. Alfred W. Lathrop, E. Lathrop, H. G. Rising, Rev. Hoover, Joseph R. Geddes, M. D. Cooley, Dr. J. Crozier and Iver J. Lee.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.— J. C. Bodwell (of Sauk Center), A. W. Lathrop, E. Lathrop, H. H. Velie, E. M. Webster, T. T. Ofsthun and C. P. Reeves.

SURVEYOR.—Thomas Chance, J. D. Morgan, L. G. Allen, H. H. Velie, Ole Rigg Jr., H. A. Grafe and Kirk J. Kinney.

Coroner.—Among the most prominent citizens who have held this office are O. J. Johnson, Dr. J. F. Skinner and Dr. N. Halterman.

Court Commissioner.—The present (1888) court commissioner is W. J. Carson. Hans Johnshoy held this office for some time.

The following is a list of the present (August 1, 1888,) officers of the county, and without exception they are capable, courteous gentlemen — Ole J. Sandvig, auditor; Ole Gilbertson, treasurer; E. Koefod, register of deeds; Frank M. Eddy, clerk of court; Joseph Peacock, sheriff; Norman Shook, judge of probate; C. P. Reeves, attorney; Iver J. Lee, superintendent of schools; W. J. Carson, court commissioner, and Dr. N. Halterman, coroner.

In this connection we present a list of the various gentlemen who have composed the board of county commissioners for each year since the county was organized. The list is believed to be absolutely correct, although in some instances the records were defective:

1866.—Thomas Chance, *chairman;* J. G. Canfield and Ole Reine.

1867.—Thomas Chance, *chairman;* Isaiah Judd and Ole Reine.

1868.—Isaiah Judd, *chairman;* Ole Reine and G. W. Thacker.

1869.—George W. Thacker, *chairman;* Dyer B. Pettijohn and Ole Gilbertson.

1869 (September).—D. B. Pettijohn, *chairman;* Lorenzo Davis and Ole Gilbertson.

1870.—D. B. Pettijohn, *chairman;* Ole Gilbertson and Nels B. Wollan.

1871.—Same as in previous year.

1872.—Ole Gilbertson, *chairman;* N. B. Wollan and Q. C. Warren.

1873.—Nels B. Wollan, *chairman;* Q. C. Warren and Hans Suckstorff.

1874.—Q. C. Warren, *chairman;* Hans Suckstorff and G. Larson.

1875.—Hans Suckstorff, *chairman;* G. Larson and P. Hoffman.

1876.—G. Larson, *chairman;* P. Hoffman and Ole Gilbertson.

1877.—Ole Gilbertson, *chairman;* Lars O. Romsas, Peter Hoffman, Peter E. Barsness and Daniel Pennie.

1878.—Ole Gilberston, *chairman;* L. O. Romsas, Hans Ingebretson, Peter E. Barsness and Daniel Pennie.

1879.—Same as in previous year.

1880.—Daniel Pennie, *chairman;* L. O. Romsas, George Brown, Jared Emmerson and Peter E. Barsness.

1881.—L. O. Romsas, *chairman;* George Brown, Jared Emmerson, Peter Engebretson and G. Tharaldson.

1882.—Peter Engebretson, *chairman;* George Brown, Jared Emmerson, H. M. F. Irgens and G. Tharaldson.

1883.—H. M. F. Irgens, *chairman;* Peter Engebretson, G. Tharaldson, John Jeffers and G. O. Huset.

1884.—H. M. F. Irgens, *chairman;* John Jeffers, G. O. Huset, A. L. Brevig and George Townsend.

1885.—John Jeffers, *chairman;* A. L. Brevig, G. O. Huset, George Townsend and Iver I. Hippe.

1886.—George Townsend, *chairman;* Iver I. Hippe, G. O. Huset, A. L. Brevig and John Jeffers.

1887.—Iver I. Hippe, *chairman;* John Jeffers, A. L. Brevig, John Hanson and John Peacock.

1888.—Iver I. Hippe, of New Prairie township, *chairman;* John Jeffers, of Glenwood township; John Peacock, of Reno; John Hanson, of Chippewa Falls; and A. L. Brevig, of Blue Mounds.

In this connection we present a brief review of the

VARIOUS VILLAGES

located within the limits of Pope county.

Glenwood.—This is the county seat of Pope county. It is located at the northeastern end of Lake Minnewaska, in a

broad and beautiful glen, around which the lofty bluffs describe a crescent. For beauty of location it is unsurpassed. The original town was platted by Kirk J. Kinney and Alfred W. Lathrop on the 26th of September, 1866. Additions have since been made by Kinney & Day, Furber M. Libby, Ole A. Aasve and A. C. Lathrop, K. J. Kinney, A. W. Lathrop and C. W. Jennison, George R. Wheeler & Co., and Tory Thorson. Excellent marketing facilities are afforded by the Northern Pacific and Minneapolis & Pacific Railways, which form a junction at this point, and as the village is surrounded by an excellent farming country, it has a steady and ever increasing trade. All lines of business are well represented here, and the town has, at this writing, a population of about 800 people. Glenwood is supplied with an admirable water service, the cooling beverage being conveyed in pipes to the various residences and business houses throughout the town. The source or head of the water works is a spring away up on the hills, 200 feet above Minnesota avenue, the main thoroughfare. The water from a hydrant at the corner of this avenue and Franklin street is thrown into the air 126 feet, and the pressure at seven hydrants in various locations is equal to all demands for protection against fire.

Starbuck.—This is the second village in size and importance within the limits of Pope county. It is located on the Northern Pacific Railway, in White Bear Lake township, at the foot of Lake Minnewaska. The location upon which it rests is among the best village sites to be found in this part of the State. The village was laid out by James D. Poler and Andrew Hogenson, in the spring of 1882, the site being surveyed by John Abercrombie, and the plat filed for record May 24, 1882. The village has grown steadily from its first inception, and every line of trade is now well represented here. The surrounding country is thickly settled by an intelligent and well-to-do class of farmers, and Starbuck, therefore, does an extensive business.

Villard.—Villard is a thriving and growing village located on the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the eastern part of Leven township, on the banks of Lake Villard. The original town was laid out by John and Calista Williams, in August, 1882, the survey being made by Charles C. Hinds. Additions were shortly afterward laid out by Densmore G. W. Stickney, Triphena A. Bennett, John R. Howes and Jennie Hill and Charles A. Barrows. The village has a good location, and an enterprising set of business men. The place is recognized as an excellent grain market, and in the past has done a very heavy business in this line.

Scandiaville or Cyrus.—This village is located in New Prairie township, on the Northern Pacific Railway, in the western edge of the county. The village was originally laid out as Scandiaville, by O. H. Dahl and Charles Olson, in the spring of 1882. The postoffice at this point bears the name of Cyrus.

Lowry.—This village is located on the line of the Minneapolis & Pacific Railway, on section 24, Ben Wade township. It is the end of a railway division, and is also surrounded by a wealthy farming country, so that it commands a good trade. The village was laid out in March, 1887, by W. D. Washburn, Thomas Hume and Hugh Bryce.

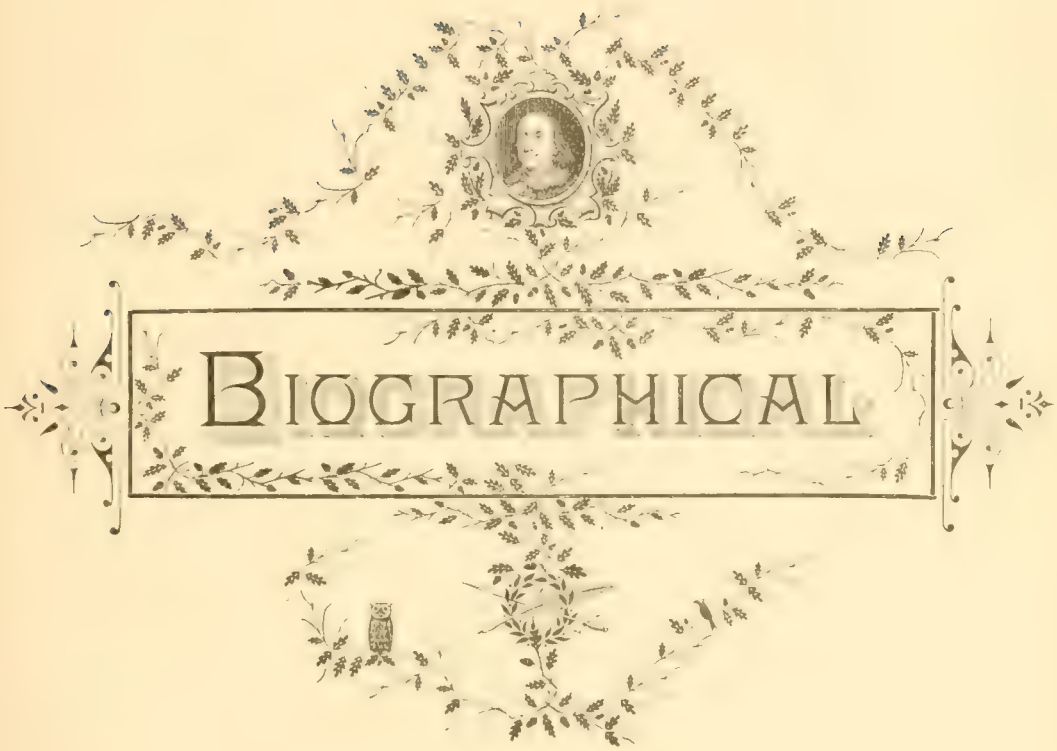
Thorson.—Thorson village was laid out by W. D. Washburn and Sylvester and Orrin Kipp in the spring of 1887. The survey was made by P. M. Dahl, and the plat was filed for record May 20, 1887. The village is located on section 6, in Bangor township, on the line of the Minneapolis & Pacific Railway.

Chippewa Falls.—A village under this name was laid out in June, 1871, by J. A.

Wheeler, which is located on section 33, Chippewa Falls township. The postoffice located here is known as Terrace. The village has a number of stores, hotel, physician, etc., and does a thriving trade. The Chippewa River furnishes a good water power at this point with which a flouring mill is operated.

FARWELL.— Farwell village is located on the Minneapolis & Pacific Railway, on section 6, Ben Wade township. It was platted in April, 1887, by W. D. Washburn, William Max and Charles A. Dahlen.

WESTPORT.— The village of Westport is located in the northeastern part of the county on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway, being situated on the northeast quarter of section 23, Westport township. The village was platted by Crawford Livingston, in October, 1882.


BIOGRAPHICAL



BIOGRAPHICAL

HON. J. G. WHITTEMORE, deceased, of Glenwood, was one of the most prominent, public-spirited, liberal and enterprising citizens who have ever lived in Pope county. A man of the utmost honor and integrity, of wide general information, education and intelligence, and prominent in every public work and enterprise, his name is intimately and indissolubly connected with the history of the growth and progress of this locality.

Mr. Whittemore was born in Washington county, Maine, in 1838, and was a son of James G. and Nancy M. (Crocker) Whittemore. A sketch of his parents appears in connection with the biography of Captain W. K. Whittemore elsewhere in this work. The early life of J. G. Whittemore, our subject, was spent in the schools of his native State. Later he came West, and for three years studied medicine with Dr. Potts, at Castle Rock, Dakota county, Minnesota. In 1863, as the Civil War was then in progress he enlisted in a Minnesota regiment, and was soon given a position as first Lieutenant in a colored regiment—One hundred and eighteenth United States Colored Infantry—and he held that position until honorably discharged, in 1865. He then came to Pope county, Minnesota, and located at Grove Lake, where he took up a homestead and commenced the practice of medicine. A few years later he removed to Glenwood, continuing his practice. He was elected county auditor, and for six years filled that office with the utmost ability and efficiency. He was then engaged in the mercantile and banking business, continuing it until the time of his death. In 1873 he was elected to represent this district in the Lower House of the State Legislature, after which he was elected State Senator, and served two years with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was one of the leading and most influential spirits in securing the building of the Little Falls Railroad through Pope county, and, in fact, every enterprise calculated to benefit either his town or county received his hearty aid and encouragement. His death occurred in 1882. He had accumulated an extensive property, which was entirely the result of his own efforts. He was a republican politically and was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Whittemore was married in 1864 to Miss Mary McNutt, who survives him. At his death he left seven children to mourn his loss—Lucy E., John G., Kitt-

ridge M., Clara C., Jane T., James G. and Abbie.

Mrs. Whittemore is a native of Nova Scotia, and a daughter of John and Celia (Morse) McNutt. A full sketch of her parents is presented in connection with the history of T. G. McNutt, elsewhere in this ALBUM.

JUDGE NORMAN SHOOK came to Pope county in 1865, during the month of October, settling on section 31 of Westport township. He homesteaded 160 acres of land, which he improved. He now owns 220 acres, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising. Our subject was one of the first permanent settlers here, and helped to organize the township. He was a member of the first board of supervisors, and has been in that capacity nearly all the time since, and served as its chairman for a number of years.

Judge Shook was born in Dutchess county, New York, June 12, 1825, the son of Peter and Maria (Bonesteal) Shook, natives of the same State. There were ten children in the family—Frederick, Christina, Daniel, Catherine, David, Peter, Samuel, Charles, Hannah and Norman. Charles died in childhood.

Mr. Shook spent his school days in Canandaigua City, New York, and his earlier childhood days in Dutchess county, New York. He received an academic education and taught for awhile; also farmed in that locality. He came to Indiana, and remained there awhile, and then came on to Hennepin county, Minnesota, where he remained until he came to Pope county. Judge Shook was married in 1850, to Miss Hannah Storm, a native of New York, having been born and educated in Genesee county of that State. Her parents were farmers, and she was the youngest of a family of six children—John, Sarah, Lovice, Rebecca, Isaac and Hannah.

Mr. Shook enlisted in 1864, in the First Minnesota Infantry, Second Corps, under Captain Perkins. He went in and served throughout as a private, receiving his discharge at Jeffersonville, Indiana. He was in the battles of Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, and others of less note in history. From the service he came to Pope county and located.

Judge Shook is a man of much more than ordinary ability and a man of sterling integrity and worth. He has always taken a very active and prominent part in all public affairs, and no man's name is more closely and in dissolubly associated with the growth and development, as well as the official history, of Pope county, than that of Mr. Shook. A republican in political matters, well posted on all public questions, he is one of the most prominent citizens of the county, and one of its most highly respected and influential pioneers. He has held some local office nearly all the time he has lived here, and since 1874 has ably filled the important office of judge of probate of Pope county.

Mr. and Mrs. Shook are the parents of the following family—Alice, Ambrose, Ida, Ettie and Otto, all of whom are married except the last named.

HANS JOHNSHOY, a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Pope county, is a resident of section 8, Blue Mounds township. He was born in the southeastern part of Norway, in Gudbrandsdalen, on the 8th of June, 1847, and is a son of Johannes and Carrie (Iverson) Johnshoy, who are natives of that kingdom. The father, who was a farmer, died in the old country in 1869. The mother is sixty-three years of age, and is living with her son Hans. They had a family of three children—Hans, Caroline and Lena, all of whom are living.

The family are all active members of the Lutheran Church. Lena is married to Ole A. Anderson, a farmer of Blue Mounds township. Caroline is married to Ever E. Barsness, a farmer of Walden township.

Our subject was educated in Norway, and remained in Norway until 1867. After teaching school three years, he crossed the ocean on a sailing vessel, being seven weeks and two days in making the voyage, and landed in Quebec. He came to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, where he remained three years, the first year attending school and clerking in a general merchandise store in Springville, the other two teaching school in that vicinity. He then bought a yoke of oxen, wagon and cow, and with his mother and two sisters came to Pope county, Minnesota, being four weeks on the way. Shortly after arriving in Pope county he took a homestead on section 8, Blue Mounds township, where he has since remained.

Our subject was married in the spring of 1873 to Miss Mary Johnson, and they have had the following children—Johan, Clara Mina, Caroline Elizabeth, Joseph Ingvald, Clara Josephine, Herman Magnus, Martinus Casper and Selma Helena. Johan, Clara M., Caroline and Joseph are deceased. Mrs. Johnshoy is a native of Norway, and in the year of 1868 she came with her parents to the United States, settling in Barsness township, Pope county, Minnesota. She was educated in Norway, and, with her parents, belonged to the Lutheran Church. She was in the first class to be confirmed in Pope county by Rev. P. S. Reque.

Mr. Johnshoy takes an active interest in all political and educational matters, and has been honored with the following offices: justice of the peace, township clerk, township supervisor, school treasurer and one term as court commissioner. He, with his family, is an exemplary member of the Lutheran Church, of which organization he has been deacon and secretary ever since his residence here. He has also always taken a prominent part in all good work, and when, at different intervals, Sunday school has been held, he has acted as superintendent.

Mr. Johnshoy's building improvements are among the finest in the township, and reflect much credit upon his energy and enterprise, besides being an honor to the locality in which they are situated. Mr. Johnshoy is a man of the strictest integrity, and his word is recognized as being as good as his bond. He is a republican in political matters, and at this writing he is the nominee of that party for the office of judge of probate of Pope county.

GEORGE BROWN, merchant of Chippewa Falls, is one of the most prominent and successful business men in Pope county. He is a native of England, born in Northumberlandshire, in 1817, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Martin) Brown. His parents were also natives of England. His father, after coming to America, was for some time a sub-contractor on the Erie Canal. The parents lived at Utica, New York, for a time, and in 1817 settled at Jordan, New York. In 1819 the wife died, and during the same year the father removed to Canada. He became the owner of some 200 acres of land near Streetsville, in Peel county, Canada, and there remained until the time of his death. Robert Brown and wife were the parents of four sons, as follows—Samuel, Robert, Thomas and George. Robert died in Australia, November 2, 1887.

George Brown, the subject of our present sketch, after his mother's death, was brought up in the family of Moses Howe, of Onondaga county, New York. He was reared on a farm, and received the education afforded by the excellent common school system of the

"Empire State." When he arrived at the age of twenty-three he was married to Miss Harriet Ingoldsby, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and a daughter of Eben and Zeruriah Ingoldsby. Our subject next settled in Hillsdale county, Michigan, where he had previously purchased a farm, and where he continued to reside, taking an active and prominent part in all public matters for over fifteen years. For a number of years he was engaged there in the mercantile trade and also in handling cattle, and also for some time followed the profession of a school teacher. He removed to Manistee, Michigan, and one year later settled in Calhoun county, Michigan, and there engaged in general merchandising. After one year's residence there, he shipped his goods to Missouri. There he ran down his stock and remained until 1872, when he came with the balance of his goods to Pope county, Minnesota, and established a general merchandise store at Chippewa Falls, which he still conducts. He is a man of the strictest integrity and is widely and favorably known throughout the entire county.

Our subject held the office of postmaster in Missouri before settling here, and since his residence in Pope county he has been prominently identified with its official history. For three terms he held the office of justice of the peace, and in 1880 was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, and served three years. In political matters Mr. Brown affiliates with the republican party, and takes an active interest in its campaigns.

Mrs. Brown died in 1861 at Houghton, Michigan. She was a woman of more than ordinary literary attainments, having received her education at Albion, Orleans county, New York, and had taught school in New York and Michigan for a number of years.

Mr. Brown, in 1849, being seized with the gold fever, which at that time raged throughout the country, went by the overland route to California, and for eighteen months was engaged in mining, meeting with success.

CLARK P. COUNCILMAN, one of the prominent and successful farmers in the southwestern part of Pope county, is a resident of section 3, Hoff township. He is a native of the State of New York, born March 4, 1829, and is a son of Henry and Lucy (Wilkinson) Councilman, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, respectively. His parents were married in New York State, and lived there until the time of their deaths. They were the parents of seven children, as follows—William, Clark P., Harmon, Elizabeth, Harriet, Truman and Penbrook.

Clark P., our present subject, received his education mostly in Broome county, New York, attending until he had reached the age of fifteen. He was then thrown upon his own resources, and for a number of years was engaged at various kinds of labor. In 1864, he removed to Michigan, where he lived for eleven years, and then came to Minnesota, locating in Wabasha county, where he was engaged in farming. Four years later he removed to Sherburne county, Minnesota, where he remained two years, and then settled at Hassel Lake, Swift county. In 1882, he came to Pope county, and purchased 200 acres of land on section 3, Hoff township, where he has since remained, carrying on general farming and stock-raising. He has been very successful in his farming operations, and is rated as one of the most reliable and substantial farmers in that part of the county. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party. In former years he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, but of late years has not paid so much attention to social organizations·

Mr. Councilman was married in September, 1868, in Michigan, to Miss Anna Collins, a native of Massachusetts, and a daughter of Thomas Collins. She was raised and educated in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Councilman are the parents of two children—Ferris and Cora. Mrs. Councilman is a member of the Congregational Church.

HON. MICHAEL A. WOLLAN, the present representative from this district in the State Legislature, is one of the most prominent and representative citizens of Glenwood, a member of the Fremäd Association, and one of the most able and influential business men of Pope county. He is a native of Norway, born January 12, 1844, and a son of Benjamin O. Wollan, a sketch of whom appears in another department of this volume.

In his boyhood days Michael attended school in his native land, and in 1860 came to the United States with his parents, locating in Allamakee county, Iowa, where our subject worked at farm labor. He remained in Iowa and the southern part of Minnesota until 1868, when he came to Pope county, Minnesota, remaining some six months, and then went to the southern part of the State, and was there engaged at various kinds of employment until 1869. He then returned and settled in White Bear Lake township, Pope county, where he worked on a farm.

In the fall of 1870 he was elected register of deeds of Pope county, and two years later was reëlected, serving four years. In 1874 he was appointed postmaster at Glenwood, retaining the office for about four years, when he resigned. In the fall of 1876 Mr. Wollan was elected to represent the district composed of Pope, Stevens, Grant and Big Stone counties, in the Lower House of the State Legislature, and made a creditable record. In 1886 he was elected to represent Pope county in the same body, and at present holds that position (August, 1888). In the last Legislature, which was one of the most important sessions held in the history of the State, his experience and ability were recognized in the formation of the House Committees, and he was placed upon several of the most conspicuous of these.

In 1878 Mr. Wollan was elected county auditor and served for six years. In village matters he has also taken an active interest, and in 1886 and 1887 he served as a member of the council, and the latter year as president of that body. It will thus be seen that he has been one of the most prominent citizens of the county, and his name is conspicuously and indissolubly connected with the official history of both village and county. A man of the strictest integrity, of untiring energy and enterprise, he is to-day one of the most influential citizens of this part of the State.

Mr. Wollan began mercantile life in 1873, when, in company with two of his brothers, he engaged in the hardware trade. This was finally merged with the business of the Fremäd Association, which was organized and incorporated in 1874. In this organization our subject held the position of president until 1888, and still retains his interest therein. He carries on a farm of 160 acres near the county seat, and has one of the finest residences in Glenwood, surrounded by shade and ornamental trees.

Michael A. Wollan was first married, in 1871, to Miss Isabell Rigg, a native of Norway, and a daughter of Ole Rigg, Sr. This marriage was blessed with seven children, only five of whom are now living, as follows—Bertha S., Dorothy L., Josephena B., Oliver B. and Mabel I. Mrs. Wollan, the mother of these children, died January 6, 1884. She was a woman of high character, and a worthy member of the Lutheran Church. In 1887 Mr. Wollan was again married, his bride be-

ing Miss Hilma Koefod, of Glenwood, a native of Norway, and a daughter of H. Koefod. By this union there has been born one son, Holger W. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wollan are exemplary and prominent members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Wollan is the organist, and is a member of the church council of the District Synod which embraces Minnesota, Dakota and on west to the Pacific coast.

In political matters our subject affiliates with the republican party.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHINS, one of the oldest settlers in Pope county, and now a leading and influential farmer residing on section 24, Leven township, has the distinction of being the oldest settler still living in the northern part of the county. Mr. Hutchins was born in the town of Knox, Waldo county, Maine, on the 29th of August, 1824, and is a son of Cyrus and Rachel (Chandler) Hutchins. The father died in Minneapolis in the spring of 1887, at the age of ninety-four, and the mother is still living in that city at the ripe old age of eighty-four. They raised a family of four children, as follows—Joseph, Mary, Rhoda and Charles A., of whom all are dead except Mary and Joseph. Charles A. enlisted in Company D, First Minnesota Infantry, and after about three years' service was discharged on account of disability, contracted in the service. After remaining at home a short time he again enlisted, in Hatche's Battalion, and served until the close of the war. He then returned home, and died about ten years later. Rhoda died when about sixteen years of age.

Joseph C. Hutchins spent his boyhood days and received his education in Maine, attending school until he was about sixteen years of age. He remained at home until he was twenty-one, and then started in life for himself. For three years he was in various portions of Michigan and Wisconsin. At the expiration of that time, in 1851, he came to St. Anthony, Minnesota, and worked at farming in that vicinity until the summer of 1862. He then came to Pope county, arriving here on the 3d day of July, and located upon his present place, on section 24, Leven township. He was shortly afterward driven away by the outbreak of the Indians, which began in August, 1862. He then sent his family to Minneapolis, while he went to Sauk Center, and there enlisted in the State service. He was employed at scouting most of the time, ranging clear to the south line of the State. On one of these trips he rode over a hundred miles without getting out of the saddle except for a drink of water. He was discharged in December, 1862, and went to Minneapolis, where he remained during that winter and the following summer. He then came back to Pope county, and has been a resident of Leven township since that time. His was the first homestead taken in the township. He aided in the organization of the township, and was one of the first township officers, the principal parties who were prominent in securing the organization and who filled the offices being—J. C. Hutchins, A. C. Peck, David Ross, Daniel Pennie, William Wright and Mr. Phelps. Mr. Hutchins has always taken an active interest in public matters, and his name is prominently identified with the official history of both the town and county. He was the first chairman of the township supervisors, and is at present a member of the village council of Villard. Mr. Hutchins has one of the most valuable farms in the northern part of the county, and devotes his attention extensively to stock-raising, having a fine lot of graded Jersey and Holstein cattle.

Mr. Hutchins was married on the 7th of

November, 1853, to Miss Amelia Moffitt, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Willis Moffitt. They have been the parents of seven children—Charles W., Frank, Cyrus, Joseph C., Dora, May and Elmer.

Although Mr. Hutchins was reared a democrat in political belief, he now affiliates with the prohibition party.

OLE RIGG, a resident of section 4, and one of the leading and most substantial farmers of Minnewaska township, is a native of Norway. He was born in 1825, and is the son of Ole and Engerberg (Holland) Rigg. They followed farm life throughout the days of their lives, dying in the land of their nativity. They were the parents of four children, two of whom are now living—Ole and Mrs. Christilan.

The subject of this biographical sketch was reared on his father's farm, remaining there until the death of his parents, when Ole sold and came to America, in 1865, first settling in Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he worked for three years. In 1868 he moved to Pope county, Minnesota, and claimed a homestead of 160 acres, where he now lives. At first he built a log cabin 16x16 feet in size, but since that time has provided himself with good buildings. Upon entering his homestead he at once commenced turning the virgin soil preparatory to subduing his prairie farm. He has been a successful raiser of both grain and cattle, and is looked upon by all as an energetic farmer who believes in honest toil. He has held the office of supervisor for three years, and is a consistent republican, working for the best interest of his adopted country. He and his family all belong to the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Rigg was married in 1848 to Miss Sophia Qvam, of Norway, by whom eleven children were born, six of whom are now living—Ole, Martin, Svere, Dorothy, Josephena and Clara. Ole married Maren Ann Troen, to whom were born nine children, five of whom are living—Ole, Jacob, Peter, Otto and Josephena. Martin married Emily Johnson, who is the mother of four children—Leonard, Whilhelme, Ferdinand and Cora. Svere married Elena Lee. Dorothy married Maginnis Koeford, to whom have been born four children—Herman, Magnus, Sigvard and Volburg. Josephena married Gourgen Aal. This union has been blessed by the birth of one child. Clara married Eilert Keoford, to whom one child has been born.

GEORGE W. BROWN, a thoroughgoing farmer, residing in section 16, of Grove Lake township, is a native of England, born February 28, 1831. He is the son of William Brown, who had seven children by his first wife and eight by his second wife. Our subject was the youngest of his father's children by his first wife. His grandfather on his father's side was also named William; he was a merchant and hotel-keeper, and also ran a small farm. At his death he left his property to William, his son. He sold this property and afterward purchased a farm, paying $500 per acre for the same. He never had to do manual labor on the same, but kept a large number of men. He was a prominent man in his time and country.

George Brown, our subject, remained at home until he was fourteen years of age, then remained with an uncle, working on a farm for a year. After six years of farm labor he came to America, in 1859, stopping first in Massachusetts for three years, working at farm labor and driving a butcher's cart. He then went to Canada, where he bought 100 acres of land, in company with his brother Motson. In four years he cleared

up eighty acres of heavy timber land. After remaining in Canada for six years he sold out to his brother and then came to Faribault, Rice county, Minnesota. His first work there was at harvesting. He soon went to Minneapolis, engaging at sawing wood on the railroad by horse power, going from one station to another. He followed this for eight months. In 1867 he started from Faribault to explore new regions in Pope county. Upon leaving he possessed *at least* a cow and calf and a bull-dog valued at sixty dollars and but little else. He had previously filed a homestead on a tract of land in Reno township, Pope county, some time in 1866. Upon getting into the county he found a man had "jumped" his claim and built a house there. Being somewhat discouraged, he cast about for a time, and then took 160 acres of school land on section 16, Grove Lake township, where he built him a sod house and commenced improving his land. Later on he built a log house, and now has a farm of 475 acres. In 1885 he erected a fine house; he had already built a good barn the year previous. His farm has a fine grove of artificial trees, and with all of the improvements is a most excellent and valuable place, as good as any in the county. On Christmas day, 1879, he was married to Mrs. Sarah A. Reed, of Grove Lake township. She was the only child of William and Annie (Rambaugh) Hunter, natives of Scotland and Canada. She was brought up in the family of John Hoople, who, later in life, removed to Rice county, Minnesota. They had five children besides Mrs. Brown, who was an adopted daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have no children. They are both hard workers, and seem to take delight in honest toil. Through their united efforts they have surrounded themselves with all the comforts of an independent farm life.

Mr. Brown is a republican, and has been often honored by local offices. He was township treasurer for four years, served on the town board two years, and was road commissioner six years. Both he and his estimable wife are faithful members of the United Brethren Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have no children, although Mrs. Brown's son by her former marriage lives with them. This is Frank Reed, who at the present writing is candidate for sheriff of Pope county.

Mr. Brown has been one of the most successful farmers in the county, and his careful and intelligent management of his farm has placed him among the most well-to-do farmers in the region in which he lives. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and his word is recognized as being as good as a bond.

GUNDER THARALDSEN, ex-county commissioner, and the oldest remaining settler of Langhei township, is a resident of section 1 of that civil subdivision of Pope county. He was born in Langhei, Norway, September 27, 1844, and is a son of Tharald Gunderson and Berget (Osmunddotter) Gunderson, who were also natives of that kingdom. The father followed farming in his native land, and also was engaged in mercantile business, which he followed for a great many years. He was also a lumberman in the pineries of Norway, and while engaged in this he had some 300 men working under him. The family left the Old World in May, 1861, and, after a nine weeks' voyage on the ocean, landed in Quebec. On the 1st of June, 1861, they reached the United States, and settled in Fillmore county, Minnesota, where they remained for a short time, and then went to La Crosse, Wisconsin. From La Crosse they went with an ox team to Winnesheik county, Iowa, where they lived for four years. They then came to Pope county, Minnesota, where they have

since remained. The parents had a family of the following children—Osmund, Halvor, Ole, Evind, Ole (deceased), Jorand, and Anna. Ole is a merchant in Fertile, Polk county, Minnesota. Halvor and Evind are partners in the mercantile business in Grand Forks, Dakota Territory. Osmund and Jorand are in Dakota, and Osmund has been county treasurer of his county for three or four years. Anna is single, and is at home with her parents. The family settled in Pope county in 1867, and were the second family in the township. On coming here the father took a homestead on section 1, as did our subject and his brother Osmund. Gunder put up a "log cabin," 16x24 feet in size, but since then has built himself a fine frame house. The only settler whom they found when they located here was a Mr. Benson, on section 14, and since then he has moved away, leaving our subject the oldest remaining settler in the township. The parents are retired from active labor, and are members of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Tharaldsen was married, March 22, 1879, to Miss Signa Salverson, a native of Norway, and they have been blessed with the following children—Bergit, Gulnela, Tharald, Salva, and Olaf. The brother of our subject, Evind, was married, November 5, 1882, to Miss Anna Hanson, a native of Norway, born July 12, 1862, and they have two children—Bredina and Ida. Gunder Tharaldsen was elected county commissioner in 1881, and held that position for three years. He has also held the following offices—supervisor, assessor, justice of the peace, and at different times has held every office in his township. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church, of which he has been treasurer and secretary. The name of the township was given in honor of his old residence in Norway—Langhei. Mr. Tharaldsen has a Bible in his house which is 250 years old, having been printed in Denmark in 1632. He has an extensive farm, well improved, and has good buildings nestled in a dense grove, part of which is his own planting, picturesquely located near Lake William.

Mr. Tharaldsen is one of the most reliable and substantial farmers in the southwestern part of the county. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and is highly esteemed both as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen.

OLE J. JOHNSON. Of the various business men who have cast their lot in Pope, none is more worthy of favorable notice than Ole J. Johnson, of Starbuck, a member of the drug firm of O. J. Johnson & Company, of Starbuck and Glenwood. A man of the highest personal character and business ability, of the strictest integrity, he is one of the leading citizens of the locality in which he lives, and one of the most prominent business men in the county.

Mr. Johnson was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, on the 22d of January, 1857. His early life was spent at school in his native land, and when fourteen years of age, he came to the United States with an uncle, and for something over a year lived with him at Osakis, Douglas county, Minnesota. When he was in his sixteenth year he entered a general store at Osakis, as a clerk, and held that position for one year. He then went to Sauk Center, and for a year clerked in a drug store. At the expiration of that time he secured a position as a clerk in a drug store in Minneapolis, which he retained from 1874 until 1879. In February, 1879, he came to Pope county, and opened a drug store at Glenwood. He successfully managed this business alone until the spring of 1885, when he admitted Carl Peterson to a partnership, under the firm name of O. J. Johnson & Company, and Mr. Peter-

son assumed control of the business at Glenwood, while Mr. Johnson removed to Starbuck and established a drug store for the firm at that point, which he has since managed. In addition to his mercantile business he carries on an extensive loan, insurance and collecting business, holding the office of justice of the peace, and being a notary public. Mr. Johnson has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and every enterprise calculated to benefit his town or county has always received his support and encouragement. While living at Glenwood he was prominently identified with its growth and development, and was one of the most active workers in securing water works for the place, and held various local offices. Since his settlement at Starbuck the same traits have characterized his movements, and he has been president of the village board every year during his residence here.

Mr. Johnson was married at Minneapolis, in 1879, to Miss Anna S. Dahl, and they have been blessed with the following children — Clarence Frederick, Otto William and Walter Adolph.

ERIK N. BARSNESS, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Barsness township, resides on a beautiful farm of 480 acres, with comfortable improvements, on section 14. He was born at Bargenstadt, Norway, November 27, 1842, and is the son of Nels and Augusta Barsness, who are natives of the same kingdom.

He remained at home, working on the farm in the summers and going to school during the winters, and early imbibing those principles that constitute the self-made man. In 1861 he came to this country and located at Stoughton, Dane county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming and working out among the farmers in the neighborhood. In December, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry. His first engagement was at Perryville, Kentucky, his second at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where he received rifle ball in his right lung. The agony he suffered was indescribable, being forced to lie on the cold, wet ground during the next two days and nights. He was then taken prisoner, and was laid between two wounded soldiers, who died in the evening, and all that night and the next day until ten o'clock; when the stench of the dead men at his side became unbearable, he, with difficulty and excruciating pain, crawled a short distance away. Shortly after, a rebel, who was passing by, accosted him and told him that he could have a better place if he could walk to it, but on his attempting to do so found the effort was too great and fell fainting to the ground. At this the rebel drew his revolver and was about to kill him, when an Irish soldier, who was at that moment approaching, besought him to spare the wounded man's life, and said that he would take him to a place of safety. This great-hearted Irish soldier then removed him to a tent hospital, about three miles distant, where he remained for six days, when the Union forces scattered the rebels, and he was once again with friends. During his stay at this impromptu hospital he had for sustenance but one dry biscuit. Our subject was then removed to Hospital No. 2, Nashville, where he staid one month, then to St. Louis, where he remained for a period of four months. He then went to back to his regiment, and arrived just in time to participate in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and was wounded in the finger, but did not go to the rear. His regiment was then ordered to Eastern Tennessee, where they skirmished for three months, living on green corn, not having Government rations. In the spring of 1863 the regiment went under Sherman, and for

the next four months they were in constant service. Mr. Barsness carried his regiment's flag during the entire active service in which he was engaged.

He remained under Sherman until the surrender of Atlanta, and was mustered out December 2, 1864. Going back to Wisconsin, he again enlisted in Company K, Second United States Veterans, Hancock Corps, but did no fighting, staying at Washington, for about four months, when he was mustered out of the service, and returned to Stoughton, Wisconsin. Here he staid one month, then came to Barsness township, Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead on section 14, where he has since remained. When he first came to this county there were but two claims taken, and but one man living here—O. Olson. His nearest market was St. Cloud, a distance of seventy-five miles. At that time he paid for seed wheat $1.75 per bushel, and received only forty cents per bushel for his crop. He paid eighteen dollars per barrel for flour, for butter per pound sixty cents, and for lard thirty-five cents. He lived for three months on lard, flour and molasses. In this manner he managed to eke out an existence, and if any pioneer saw hard times he did.

Mr. Barsness was married in the spring of 1868 to Miss Martha Jacobson, and their union has been blessed with the following children—Anna, Josephine, Nels, James, Albert and Martha. Our subject is one of the prominent men in his township, and has been honored with the following offices—township clerk (two terms), chairman of supervisors, school treasurer, etc.

The subject of our sketch is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Lodge No. 54, and was transferred to Glenwood Lodge, No. 90. He is a member of Grand Army of the Republic Post 38. His first wife, Martha (Jacobson) Barsness, died July 22, 1880, and November 20, 1882, he took as his companion through his remaining life, Miss Betsey Swenson. They have been blessed with three children—Ida, Hilda and Ida. All are living except Ida, the first named. The township was named after him and his brothers.

GUSTAF LARSON, a prosperous and well-to-do farmer, residing on section 12, New Prairie township, is a native of Sweden. He was born in South Sweden, September 5, 1823, and is a son of Jacob and Sophia (Forisberg) Larson, also natives of that kingdom. Gustaf lived with his parents until he was sixteen years old, when he was apprenticed to a merchant, with whom he remained six years. He then engaged with another firm as book-keeper for two years, when the principal of the firm started him in business with a general stock of goods. After running for about five months he was burned out, but his old employer started him again. He was forced to pay $100 per month on his goods for three years. At about the expiration of that time he was again burned out, but had a small insurance. In 1853 he came to America, settling first in Chicago, Illinois, where he worked as night watchman for a railroad company. After working seven years he moved to Shelby county, Illinois, where he bought a farm and engaged in that occupation until 1870.

In 1870 he sold out and came to Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, remaining there eighteen months. In 1872 he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead on section 12, New Prairie township, his present place of residence.

The subject of this sketch was married in Sweden, November 14, 1851, to Miss Sophia Löguist, and they have been blessed with six children—Carl Nicholas, Wilhelmena, Josephena, Hulda, Christina, Anna and

Emma. Carl was killed while braking on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Wilhelmena lives in Morris, and is married to D. T. Wheaton. Josephena lives in White Bear Lake township, and is married to Gustaf Peterson.

Mr. Larson has always taken an active and leading part in all matters of a public or educational nature, and his name is prominently and indissolubly associated with the official history of both town and county. For a number of years he held the office of county treasurer of Pope county, and also served for several years on the board of county commissioners, making in each office a record for honesty and ability highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. He has also filled a great many local offices, such as school district clerk, supervisor, justice of the peace, etc. In 1872 he was appointed postmaster of New Prairie postoffice, which was then established. He held the office until 1883, when it was discontinued, or rather, removed, under the new name of Cyrus, to the railway station—the railroad having been built in the mean time.

ROBERT E. JOHNSTON, a prominent and highly esteemed merchant of Lowry, is a native of Canada, born in Teeswater, Bruce county, June 23, 1861. His father died when our subject was seven years of age, and he lived with his mother, going to school until he was nineteen years old. At that age he came to this country, and worked on a farm, for a year, then went at teaching school, in which he was engaged for ten terms. After teaching, he secured a position as clerk in Mr. Rue's store, in Glenwood, Minnesota. In the spring of 1888 he went to Lowry, Pope county, Minnesota, and went into partnership, with the firm of McIver & Hume, after which the firm name stood as Johnston, McIver & Hume. They are doing a good general merchandising business and are well and favorably known throughout the township and county.

The subject of our memior was married, April 21, 1887, to Miss Minnie V. Rue, and they have been blessed with one child—Clinton Eugene.

OLE KITTELSON, one of Pope county's earliest settlers and most highly respected citizens, is a resident of section 18, Lake Johanna township. He was born in Norway, October 28, 1819, and during the first eighteen years of his life went to school, after which he was engaged in farming. In 1853 he came to this country, and after landing in New York City went to Boone county, Illinois. He remained there five years, then moved to Nebraska, where he staid three years. In 1862 he came to Pope county, Minnesota, where he remained until two months after the great Sioux massacre broke out. At the first vague reports he decided to remain, but the danger soon became so great that he hastily packed up and moved to Goodhue county, Minnesota. After two years' sojourn in that place he returned to his farm, where he has since lived.

Our subject was married in Norway, March 25, 1847, to Miss Betsy Olson, who is a native of Norway, born November 15, 1829, and they have been blessed with the following children—Charles, Ole, Knute, Andrew, Lewis and Matilda. Matilda is married to Mr. Thompson, of Stearns county, Minnesota, Charles and Ole are also married. Julius and Anna are dead, and buried in Pope county. His wife has four brothers and sisters. Mr. Kittelson is the next to the youngest in the family. Our subject has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has held the following offices—justice of the peace, super-

visor, school treasurer, etc. He, with his family, are members of the Lutheran church, of which he is one of the deacons. Mr. Kittelson is a republican in his political affiliations. Mr. Kittelson has one of the finest farms in the county. It comprises 200 acres of well-improved land with excellent building improvements. He has eleven head of horses, and is extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

OLE B. LEE, the subject of this sketch, is a resident of section 17, Nora township. He was born in Norway, eighteen miles from Christiania, at Walders, August 9, 1833, and is a son of Bare and Ingebar (Anderson) Olson, who were also natives of that kingdom. He learned the carpenter's trade from his father, and at the age of eighteen he commenced life for himself by working out at his trade. In 1861 he came to the United States and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade until October 1, 1862. He then came to Highland, Iowa county, Wisconsin, and after working three years at his trade he went to Winneshiek county, Iowa, and after working three years in that county he went to Mower county, Minnesota. He worked there three years at his trade, and, in 1871, came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took homestead on section 20, Nora township, where he lived thirteen years. He then sold out and bought 280 acres in the following sections: Eighty acres in 16, forty acres in 21, eighty acres in 20 and eighty acres in 17, where his residence is located.

Mr. Lee was married, in October, 1854, to Miss Anna Severson, daughter of Sever Peterson and Betsy Thompson, and they have the following children—Sever, Emma, Ole A., Betsy, Tolef, Theodore and Bennet. His wife died March 1, 1881, and his second marriage occurred December 5, 1882, to Miss Ingebar Tolofson, daughter of Tolof and Guri (Paulson) Olson, and they have been blessed with the followng children—Anna, Gurena and Aragena. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church. He has lost two crops by the "hoppers." He now has a good farm, eight horses, seventeen head of cattle, and is rated as one of the most reliable farmers in Nora. He has lost one horse by lightning and a great many cattle by disease, but, notwithstanding his misfortunes, he is now in good circumstances.

Mr. Lee is a man of strict integrity and honor, and is at present the chairman of the board of supervisors. He had at one time the contract to carry mail over the route between Glenwood and Morris. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party.

WILLIAM J. CARSON, one of the most prominent and successful business men in Pope county, is a resident of Glenwood, where he is engaged in the loan and real estate business. He has large real estate and financial interests throughout the county, and his integrity and business capabilities have built him an extensive business. No resident is better or more favorably known throughout the county, and he is justly rated as one of the leading business men in this part of the State.

Mr. Carson is a native of Woodford county, Illinois, born November 23, 1853, and is a son of Rev. William P. and Rebecca J. (Fraser) Carson, natives of Pennsylvania. Rev. William P. Carson, a Presbyterian clergyman, was a graduate of Oberlin College, and a man of much ability. He followed his chosen calling throughout life, and died when forty-seven years of age, at Epworth,

Iowa. His widow is now a resident of Gridely, McLean county, Illinois. The Rev. Mr. Carson and wife were the parents of five children, three of whom are now living — William J., Mary E. (now Mrs. F. Kent), and George F.

William J. Carson, the subject of our present article, attended school until fifteen years of age, in the seminary at Epworth, Iowa, and also received instructions from his father. When he had arrived at the age mentioned, he went to Illinois, but was back and forth between there and Iowa, spending most of the time in the latter State, until nineteen years of age. He then learned the art of telegraphy in Iowa, and after this, although not successively, he spent some ten years employed as a telegraph operator and station agent. In 1877 he engaged in the hardware business at St. Ansgar, Iowa, but eighteen months later he sold out and came to Minnesota. He was first stationed at Benson, where he had charge of the Manitoba Railway station. Later he quit railroading and began selling the lands of that company, thereby drifting into the real estate business, which he has followed ever since. In 1882 he came to Glenwood, and took charge of the lands belonging to the Manitoba Company in Pope county. He erected a tasty and commodious dwelling, and this has since been his home. In addition to his railroad lands he has a very large outside list of lands, and is by far the most extensive land dealer in the county. He has a complete set of abstracts of Pope county, and carries on this line in connection with his other business interests. Mr. Carson owns some 800 acres of land in the county, 100 of which are located upon the shores of Lake Minnewaska — known as the Eagle Point property.

Our subject was married, in 1878, to Miss Indiana M. Colbjornsen, a daughter of Carl Colbjornsen, of Grue, Norway. They have three living children — Mabel M., Clarke J. and Leila R. Carl P., which was the name of the first born, died when six months old, at Benson.

In political matters Mr. Carson affiliates with the republican party. He was postmaster at Glenwood from 1883 to 1885. Every move or enterprise calculated to benefit his town or county has always received his hearty support, and he may well be classed among the leading citizens of the county seat.

HENRY C. CARPENTER, one of the most intelligent and influential stock-raisers and general farmers in the southwestern part of Pope county, the subject of our present sketch, is a resident of section 18, Hoff township. He is a native of North Ferrisburgh, Vermont, born April 14, 1850, and is a son of McKenzie and Juliette R. (Walker) Carpenter. The father in early life read law, and practiced that profession for a number of years in his native State, but during his later years followed farming. In 1862 he removed to Minnesota and located at Northfield, Rice county, but four years later he returned to the East and settled at Vineland, New Jersey, where he lived until the time of his death, in 1884. The widow still lives with her son, our subject. McKenzie Carpenter and wife were the parents of seven children—Cyrus, James, Otis, Henry, Emery, Adelaide and Eva.

Henry C. Carpenter spent his school days at the place of his birth, and finished his education at Northfield, Minnesota, when sixteen years of age, by a course in the High School at that place. When he was about twenty years of age he started in life for himself, and went to the oil region near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was employed for five or six weeks, and then pro-

ceeded to Connecticut, where he was employed at mettle spinning for Eward, Miller & Company for about ten years. At the expiration of that time he came to Minnesota and located at Hancock. For two years he was engaged in handling silverware for the Meriden Britannia Company, of Connecticut, and then in March, 1882, he located upon the farm in Hoff township, Pope county, where he still lives. He operates 320 acres of land, located on sections 7 and 18, and carries on general farming, together with stock-raising. He devotes a great deal of attention to raising blooded and graded stock, and his herd includes a number of fine animals, among which the following deserve special mention—"Aberdeen Angus," an imported animal; Guernsey, and a Jersey.

Mr. Carpenter was married February 4, 1875, to Miss Antoinette Van Dyke, a native of New York City, and a daughter of George R. and Elnora (Reeves) Van Dyke. Her parents, who were natives of New York, are both dead. Mrs. Carpenter was reared and educated in her native State, finishing her education at Catskill, on the Hudson River, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are the parents of two children—Eva M. and Lynn O. The family are Baptists, but attend the Congregational church at Hancock. In political matters our subject is a prohibitionist and a member of the Sons of Temperance.

MATHEW CHRISTILAW, a prominent farmer, residing on section 25, Reno township, is a member of the first family that settled within the present limits of that township. He is a native of Huron county, Canada West, born April 1, 1847, and is a son of William and Jane (Stanley) Christilaw. The parents were both natives of Canada, who were reared and educated there, and were married there. The father in early life learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that calling for a few years, but the most of his life has been devoted to farming. In 1866 the family came to Pope county, arriving here in October of that year, and settled in what is now the town of Reno. The father located on section 28, where he still lives, although he has, to a large extent, retired from the active cares of business. The mother died in January, 1888, being sixty-five years of age at the time. They raised a family of five boys and one girl, all of whom are married and are still living—five of them in Pope county. Their names are—Mathew, James, George, John, William and Elizabeth. George is in New Mexico, where he has held the office of sheriff, and also been policeman. He was seriously shot in 1866, the ball passing through his neck, and for nine days he lay senseless from the effects of it.

Mathew Christilaw, our present subject, spent his school-days in Huron county, Canada, attending school until he was sixteen years of age. After that he assisted his father on the farm until he was of age, coming in the meantime, in 1866, with the family to Pope county, Minnesota. When he had attained his majority he took a homestead on sections 25 and 26, Reno township, where he has since lived, devoting his attention to general farming and stock-raising. He has a valuable farm, with comfortable improvements, and is recognized as one of the most solid and substantial settlers in the county.

Mr. Christilaw was first married, in 1871, to Miss Percilla Truax, who died a little over a year and half after their marriage.

On the 23d of December, 1875, Mr. Christilaw was again married, Lucy Ellen Hounsell becoming his wife. This marriage was blessed with five children, two of whom are dead and three are living—Charles, May

and Mathew Erwin. Carrie J. died March 10, 1888, and one child died in infancy. The mother of these children died in 1884. She was a lady of high Christian character and an exemplary member of the Episcopalian Church.

Mr. Christilaw was married to his present wife on the 3rd of March, 1886, and their marriage has been blessed with one child, named Stanley.

Mr. Christilaw is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the most intelligent and influential farmers in his township. In political matters he is a republican, and has always taken an active interest in all public matters, being at this writing chairman of the board of supervisors of Reno township.

GEORGE FOWLDS, a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of the eastern part of Pope county, is a resident of section 6, Bangor township. Our subject is a native of Canada, born July 6, 1857, and is a son of John and Margaret (Morrison) Fowlds, who are natives of Scotland. His parents remained in that country until the year 1854, when they came to Canada and remained there until they moved to Minnesota, settling in St. Charles, Minnesota, where they lived for two years. They then came to Pope county, Minnesota. The father of the subject of this sketch has always been engaged in farming, and received his education in Scotland. His father, who was a cabinet-maker, died in 1825.

George Fowlds received his education in St. Charles and Winona, finishing in Pope county. He is a practical business man, and has been engaged in his present business as a farmer for twelve years. He is a single man, and is highly esteemed in his township. He was one of the first supervisors of the township, having held that office three years, and is also treasurer of his school district. He has the following brothers and sisters—William, Kittie, Eliza, John, Maggie, James and Arthur. Mr. Fowlds takes an active interest in all public affairs, and in political matters affiliates with the republican party. He has a comfortable house nestled in a dense grove of his own planting, and carries on general farming and stock-raising.

ENOCH E. WEST, proprietor of the Lake Amelia mills, situated five miles east of Glenwood village, is a native of Allegheny county, New York, and was born July 4, 1823. He is the son of Elijah and Amy (Lewis) West. The foreparents on the father's side were from England. On the mother's side the parents were from the East, and their foreparents were natives of Holland. Elijah West was a millwright and a farmer. He moved in 1832, and settled in White Pigeon, Michigan, where he followed the same business. In 1847 he moved to Mercer county, Illinois, engaging in the hotel business at the town of Huron. He followed this five years, and in 1852 came to Minnesota, settling at Hokah, in Houston county. There he retired from active life and remained until his death, in 1857. The mother died in 1863. They were both members of the Christian Church, and were very devoted, active members of the same. They left a family of seven sons and one daughter—Enoch E., Levi C., Isaac, Frank A. and Elizabeth, now Mrs. C. Perry. The two who died were Lewis L. and Ruel.

The subject of our sketch left New York, with his parents, when seven years of age, and since then has been a pioneer westward bound. He remained at home for a time, and then embarked in the milling business at Constantine, Michigan, remaining two years,

then entered La Grange college, studying for a short time, when he left on account of inflammation of the eyes, causing blindness for a year or so, but finally regained his eyesight at the Fort Wayne Institute.

In 1850 he commenced farming in Hancock county, Illinois. After ten years on a farm, in 1860, he came to Rochester, Minnesota, and in 1867 moved to Sauk Center, Stearns county, Minnesota, where he engaged in the carriage and wagon business, remaining until 1875. He then came to Pope county, where he now lives, and purchased 480 acres of land. He also built a flouring mill on Chippewa Creek, and first engaged in the merchant business for one and a half years. The store then burned out, and at the time of the fire he jumped from an open window, receiving injuries so severe that he has since been unable to work much. Mr. West was married, in 1860, to Miss Euphamia R. Travis, of Hancock county, Illinois, the daughter of Hiela and Jane Travis. Mr. West has five living children — Amy J., now Mrs. Stark (her husband died in 1887), who now lives at Perry, Kansas, engaged in the hotel and millinery business; the other children are Carrie, now Mrs. Walker, of Pope county, Minnesota; Eunice E., Hiel E. and William W.

Mr. West is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a strong advocate of prohibition. He has held many public offices, including that of justice of the peace, chairman of the board of supervisors in Olmstead county, and various school offices. He may well be styled a leading and prominent man of his town and county. His wife died April 23, 1886, and was buried at Lake Amelia Cemetery. She was an active worker in the Christian Church, and belonged to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Their daughter, Francis A., aged twenty-one years, died, February 18, 1885, and rests beside her loving mother. The entire family had musical talent, and always made home pleasant by their musical notes. Mr. West is a man of sterling worth and integrity, and is held in the highest esteem as a neighbor, a business man and an exemplary citizen.

GEORGE FALKNER, a prominent farmer of Grove Lake township, resides upon his splendid farm on section 17. He was born in England, June 15, 1847, and is the son of Charles and Emma Falkner, also natives of England. His father was a contractor, engaged in constructing macadamized roadways. He came to America in 1847, settling at Mound Village, Marquette county, Wisconsin, where he purchased land, upon which he was quite successful at grain and stock-growing. He has been poor-master, town clerk and supervisor. He is still living upon his farm, and is a representative man of the county in which he lives. The mother died September 2, 1878. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are now living—Ann, Eliza, Charles, George, Aberdeen, Job and Sarah. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Our subject, George Falkner, was reared on his father's farm, where he remained until seventeen years old, at which time he enlisted in Company "I," First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and remained in the service of his country for one year. After his return home he worked on a farm for eighteen months; after this he went into the pineries, and served as a teamster about five months. Next he was found in the *rôle* of river hand, on the Mississippi, going down to LaCrosse and Dubuque. In 1867 he came to Pope county, where he took a homestead of 160 acres, and at once cut logs for a cabin and split about 3,000 fence rails, with which to enclose his farm. The next seven

months were spent at farm work in Stearns county, Minnesota, after which he returned and spent a couple of months on his land and built his cabin, which was 14x16 feet in size. A month was spent at St. Cloud, and from there he went to Pine Island, where he married Miss Eliza E. House, the daughter of David and Fannie (Turney) House, natives of England. They came to America in 1845, and settled in Marquette county, Wisconsin, where they purchased land and there remained until the death of the husband, February 23, 1863, after which the wife lived with her daughter, Mrs. Falkner until her death, in 1884.

After Mr. Falkner's marriage he went into the pineries to work, remaining there for four months. He then took lumber to his farm from St. Cloud, and took his wife with an ox team to their new home, in Pope county. He is now the owner of 400 acres of choice farm land, 240 acres of which are under cultivation. The present year, 1888, he is completing one of the finest farm houses in the township. It is 16x26 feet and 16x24 feet, with posts fourteen feet in the clear, besides a summer kitchen 12x16 feet, the whole building costing $1,800. It is estimated by good judges, that his farm property is worth $10,000.

Mr. Falkner is a republican in political matters.

NELS B. WOLLAN, one of the most successful, prominent and highly respected old settlers of Pope county, is engaged in the general merchandise business at Starbuck. He was born in Norway, March 18, 1835, and was brought up on a farm and also at work at the carpenter's trade. When he was twenty-two years of age he decided to seek in America that competency which he felt it was impossible to attain in the land of his birth, and accordingly sailed for Quebec, landing at that place in the latter part of June, 1857. He came at once to the United States, and settled in Winnesheik county, Iowa, where he remained for ten years, working at various occupations. In May, 1867, he joined a party of seventeen others bound for Northern Minnesota in search of suitable claims. He brought two yoke of oxen, with camping outfit, and three cows, young stock, etc. The party arrived at Glenwood, July 4, 1867, and remained there for several days, while the men looked over the country. As a majority of the party were not satisfied with the prospects here, they traveled on through Douglas and Otter Tail counties, where all but four of the party selected claims and settled. The remaining four — Nels B. Wollan, B. C. Wollan, Anton Hogenson, and Andrew Schey—all returned to Pope county. They are all mentioned at length elsewhere in this work. Nels B. Wollan at once homesteaded the northwest quarter of section 12, White Bear Lake township, and immediately began improvements. During the first season he erected a house to live in, put up a stable for his stock, and broke up four acres of land. At that time there were less than twenty settlers in the township. The nearest railway station was at St. Cloud, eighty miles distant, although a store and postoffice had been established at Glenwood. In the fall of 1867 Mr. Wollan went to St. Cloud and got his family, they having come that far by railroad. The first wheat raised for market had to be hauled to Benson, a distance of thirty miles, and with their ox teams the trip used to consume three days. Times were hard in those days, and the old settlers were obliged to suffer many disadvantages and hardships, but those who remained and "weathered through" all the reverses, are, as a rule, well off to day.

In the fall of 1869 our subject bought a threshing machine, the first brought into this part of the country. It was an eight-horse power J. I. Case machine, and Mr. Wollan operated it for a number of years. In August, 1869, the first postoffice in the township was established under the name of White Bear Center, and Mr. Wollan was commissioned as the first postmaster, and held the office from that time until the spring of 1886 — except during the year 1883. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Wollan was elected town treasurer of White Bear Lake township, which, as then organized, included the territory now known as Ben Wade, Nora, New Prairie, Minnewaska and White Bear Lake townships. He has always taken a deep interest in all public matters and has at different times held about all of the township and school district offices, and also served for four years as a member of the board of county commissioners, making a most efficient and capable officer. When the village of Starbuck was organized Mr. Wollan was one of the active workers in securing the charter. He was elected president of the council in 1884, and is now a member of that body.

In 1870 Mr. Wollan, with his two brothers, Casper T. and Michael A., opened a store with a moderate line of goods, in the house of Nels B. Wollan, and carried it on there for two years, when the stock was removed to Glenwood. In 1872 the Fremäd Association was organized by the Wollan Brothers, which has been carried on by them ever since at Glenwood.

In 1879, in company with A. Peterson, our subject erected a store on N. B. Wollan's farm, in which was placed a stock of general merchandise. This was carried on until 1882, when it was purchased by the Fremäd Association, and the Association opened a branch store at Starbuck, which was the first store in the village. In 1887 our subject, N. B. Wollan, bought out the Association's interest at Starbuck and has since carried on the store alone. He carries an extensive stock and does a large business.

In 1884 Mr. Wollan erected a home in the village and removed his family from the farm, although he still owns the homestead, together with considerable other land in the county. He is an active and exemplary member of the Inherred Lutheran church, of which he was one of the organizers, and when the church edifice was erected, he donated the site upon which it was built.

Mr. Wollan was married March 22, 1861, to Miss Johannes Johnson. They had four children, only two of whom, however, are now living — Benjamin, proprietor of a meat market at Starbuck, and Balena, now Mrs. P. A. Hartley, of Starbuck. Of the deceased, one died in infancy, and the other, Ingebor Anna, married O. Holtey, and died in October, 1887. Mrs. Wollan died October 22, 1867 — eight days after her arrival here.

Mr. Wollan was again married, in 1869, to Rebecca Peterson, and they are the parents of four living children, as follows — Jensena, Nettie, Gustaf and Anton. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY BUTLER, an old settler and prominent citizen of the northeastern part of the county, is a resident of the village of Villard. He is a native of Delaware county, Ohio, born September 26, 1819, and is a son of David and Abigail (Barr) Butler. His father was born on an Island off the coast of Massachusetts—Martha's Vineyard—and his mother was a native of Stockbridge, in the same State. In 1805 the family of his parents went to Ohio, going overland, with teams, as that was before the time of the railroads, and were obliged to cut their way for over forty miles through

the dense wilderness from Chillicothe to Delaware. At that time there was not a sign of civilization on the present site of Columbus. The parents both died in Ohio—the mother February 8, 1857, and the father April 2, 1869. David Butler and wife were the parents of twelve children.

John Barr, the father of Abigail (Barr) Butler, and grandfather of our subject, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland. He came to America about 1774 and settled at Richmond, Virginia. During the Revolutionary War he enlisted and served as a body guard for General George Washington. By his marriage he became the father of seven children—Jared, Abigail, Alva, Henry, Ebenezer, Olliver and Polly. Olliver was killed in the great railway wreck at Norwalk, Connecticut. He was a noted Christian preacher, and had been a great itinerant, having preached in every county in nineteen States.

Henry Butler spent his boyhood days and received his education in Erie county, Ohio, on the banks of Lake Erie, attending school and working on the farm until he was twenty years of age. He then became a sailor on the great lakes and followed that vocation for two years. On the 8th of September, 1842, he was married to Miss Hannah O'Dell. In 1857 they removed to Clark county, Missouri, where they lived for twelve years. On the 14th of November, 1862, Mr. Butler enlisted as a private in Company I, Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry. This was an independent regiment organized for protection, and our subject soon rose to the rank of second lieutenant. He participated in the battle of Jonesville, Virginia, where he, with others, was taken prisoner, and was held for nearly a year, spending some eight months in the famous Andersonville prison. He was mustered out of the service at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 20th of August, 1865, and was discharged at Chicago. He at once returned to Clark county, Missouri. In 1869 they came to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled in Leven township, where they were among the early settlers and pioneers. He has since made Pope county his home, and now resides in Villard, although he owns and carries on a farm of 240 acres in Westport and Glenwood townships. It should be stated that Garrett Butler, a brother, enlisted in the same company as our subject, and was taken prisoner at the same time—spending four months and five days in the rebel prisons at Richmond and Belle Isle. Garrett Butler has made his home with our subject for forty-one years. Both of the brothers are members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Masonic fraternity.

Mrs. Butler was born in Cayuga county, New York, and was a daughter of John and Betsy (Young) O'Dell. Her parents had a family of five children, as follows—Polly, Dorliska, James, Hannah and Benjamin. Mr. and Mrs. Butler are the parents of four children—Lafayette, Ellen, Josephine and George H. All the children are married. Two of them live in Pope county, one in Tennessee, and one in California. Mrs. Butler is an active and exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HERMAN AGUSTUS GRAFE, one of the leading and prosperous farmers of Pope county, and a resident of section 22, Walden township, was born in Sax Altenberg, Germany, November 4, 1840. In 1848 his parents came to this country and started for Milwaukee, but were afflicted with the cholera, and were quarantined at Rochester, New York, the mother dying of that disease before reaching Rochester. The father remained at Rochester, and our subject, after working for a few years, or until he was sixteen years old, came to Randolph, Wisconsin,

where he worked on a farm and went to school, earning enough money for his support. He remained there until he was twenty, when he commenced teaching school, which he followed, occasionally engaging in other occupations, until 1866, when he came to Wabasha county, Minnesota. While there he engaged in teaching, farming and threshing for about five years, and then came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead on section 22, Walden township. He did some breaking, and the same fall was married in Wabasha county to Miss Elizabeth O. Cooke, and located, in the spring of 1872, on his present place of residence. The grasshoppers destroyed his entire crop one year, and he then taught school for one winter in Appleton.

Our subject is a man of honor and integrity, highly esteemed by all who know him. He has been county surveyor for several years and chairman of the board of supervisors for many years.

Mr. Grafe has five children, four of whom are living and at home with the parents. In political matters he is a prohibitionist both in precept and practice.

MARTIN PEDERSON, the subject of this biography, is a prominent and successful farmer of Pope county, residing on section 33, Rolling Fork township. He is a native of Norway, born ten miles from Christiania, Norway, September 26, 1845, and is a son of Peter and Betsey (Peterson) Olson, who were also natives of that kingdom. Our subject lived with his parents until he was twenty-four years of age, during which time he worked out a great deal. In 1869 he came to the United States, settling first in Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he worked for farmers most of the time during five years. He then came to Pope county, Minnesota, where he bought a farm of 160 acres on section 33, Rolling Fork township. At the time of his purchase the claim was wild land, and he now has over eighty acres under cultivation, a good house, owns four horses, eighteen head cattle, and all the farm machinery he needs.

Mr. Pederson was a poor man when he came here, but by that thrift, economy and industry which so distinguish the people of his nationality, he has placed himself in his present excellent circumstances.

The marriage of Mr. Pederson occurred on the 30th day of March, 1879, when he was united to Miss Anna Davidson, daughter of Ole and Sogar (Nelson) Davidson, and they have the following children—Peter B., Ole S., Bernt A., and Odena S.

Mr. Pederson is a highly esteemed citizen in his township, and has been honored with the following offices: Supervisor, three years; school director, three years, and in political matters he affiliates with the republican party.

ALBERT G. OLESON, an influential and prominent farmer, residing on section 24, Barsness township, is a native of Norway. He was born at Hollingdal, Norway, October 15, 1845. His parents, Ole and Margaret Torreson, moved to this country in 1849, settling in Dane county, Wisconsin. They remained there until 1854, when they moved to Dakota county, Minnesota. Soon after this Albert bade his parents good-bye, and, leaving the old home, started out for himself. His first venture was to purchase a farm, as he had worked out among the farmers. When eighteen he began running a threshing machine, and continued this for three years; a few years later he sold out and went into the mercantile business. He was occupied in this for a period of three years,

when he engaged in the collecting business and in running a threshing machine for six or seven years. He then came to Pope county, Minnesota, buying eighty acres of land on section 24, Barsness township, and he also holds 300 acres of State land. Since coming here he has been very successfully engaged in farming, contracting, carpentering, etc. He has always devoted considerable attention to threshing, and now owns a steam power.

Mr. Oleson was married, in 1864, to Miss Agnes M. Iverson, and their union has been blessed with six children, as follows—Oscar, Ida, Martin, Emma, Minnie and Hilda. Mrs. Oleson was born in 1855, and is an estimable lady.

The subject of this sketch is highly esteemed by all who know him, and has been honored with various official positions in the township in which he lives, such as justice of the peace, chairman of supervisors, school clerk, etc. In political matters he is a staunch republican.

JAMES FOWLDS, a merchant doing business at Chippewa Falls, is a native of Sterlingshire, Scotland, and was born September 9, 1852. He is a son of John and Margret (Morrison) Fowlds. The father was engaged in farm pursuits in Scotland. He came to America in 1853, and settled at Lanark county, Canada, where he rented a farm and remained for twelve years. In 1865 he came to St. Charles, Minnesota, his family following the next season. He worked out until 1867, then came to Pope county and took up a homestead in Bangor township. He then returned to St. Charles, remaining over the winter, and brought his family to Pope county the following spring, going direct to his homestead, where he has lived ever since. He first built a log house, which has since been replaced by a good sized frame house; he also built him a good barn at about the same time. All his farm improvements, including his splendid grove, shows him to be a man of much industry and enterprise. He has a family of eight children—William, Catherine, Eliza, John, Margarett, James, Arthur and George.

James, the subject of this biographical sketch, was educated in St. Charles, Winona county, Minnesota, and in Pope county. He spent his younger days upon the farm and at working out for others, thus beginning life's career with the formation of the best of habits, giving character to his after life. At the age of twenty-one years he began life for himself. In 1873 he came to Chippewa Falls, where he engaged in teaming for J. A. Wheeler & Co., drawing flour between that place and Benson, for five years. He next engaged in trade, operating a general store at Chippewa Falls, continuing about a year and one-half, after which he purchased a farm of 118 acres in Grove Lake township, built and otherwise improved the same and sold it after about one year. He again returned to Chippewa Falls and leased the flouring mills, which he successfully operated for three years. He then went back into merchandising, this time buying out William Moses, at Chippewa Falls, where he is still doing a flourishing business.

Mr. Fowlds is recognized as a prominent factor in the community in which he lives. In 1884 he was elected justice of the peace, holding that office for two terms. He has also served as both township and school treasurer. He has considerable village property, including his comfortable residence, which he erected in 1880.

In 1877 our subject was married to Miss Nancy J. Morrison, the daughter of William and Belle (Kilpatrick) Morrison. Mrs. Fowlds was a native of Illinois, and is the mother of four intelligent children—Minnie L., Eunice

M., Robert and Jannie. This once cheery household was saddened, on the 18th of March, 1888, by the death of the wife and mother, Mrs. Fowlds, who was a consistent Christian, belonging to the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and died in a glorious faith. It may here be added that Mr. Fowlds is a zealous prohibitionist, and is doing much good in this modern yet wide-spreading reformation. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and one of the most intelligent and influential citizens of the county.

OLE LOHRE, a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Pope county, is a resident of section 12, Langhei township. He is a native of Norway, born in the central part of that kingdom on the 18th of January, 1850, and is the son of Ole and Margret Lohre, who were also natives of Norway. They came to the United States in 1867, and settled in Clayton county, Iowa, where they remained two years, and then went to Minneapolis, where they remained one year. They then came to Pope county, Minnesota, and our subject settled on his present place, and has lived there ever since. His mother died in 1878.

Ole Lohre, the subject of the present article, spent his school days in his native land, and at the age of sixteen years engaged in farming, in which occupation he has since been employed. He learned the carpenter's trade, and has worked at it to some extent, though farming has been his chief industry.

Mr. Lohre was married January 1, 1876, to Miss Sarah Nelson, and they have been blessed with the following children—Margrethe, Ole, Nels, Carl, Oleva and Eliza. Mrs. Lohre is a native of Norway, and came to the United States in 1874 with her parents, and, after landing in New York, they went to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where her parents are now living. Mr. Lohre is a man of the greatest honor and integrity, and is held in high esteem. He has always taken an active and prominent part in all public matters, and at present holds the offices of deputy postmaster and assessor, besides having held about all the offices in his township at different times. He and his family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church. He has a well-improved farm of 240 acres, and is engaged successfully in general farming and stock-raising.

JOHN S. WINSLOW, a resident of section 33, Westport township, settled there in 1875, purchasing 200 acres at first, and later adding 160 acres more, giving him a farm of 360 acres. He is an extensive raiser of grain and fine stock, including Durham cattle and Clydesdale horses. Our subject is a native of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, born November 3, 1824. He remained there until thirty years of age, when he was married, and engaged in farming and lumbering. He is the son of Lewis and Betsey (Shotts) Winslow, natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania. They died in the latter State. The father was a farmer and a man of much public spirit and influence in his home county. In his religious belief he was a Baptist. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow, Sr., were the parents of seven children, four boys and three girls—Ellen, Zilpha, John S., Wilson, Elizabeth, Margret and William. Ellen became the wife of Stephen Allen; her husband died in 1845, leaving a family of four children. Margret died in 1850. She was the wife of Austin Thursten, and left several children. Elizabeth, the wife of John C. Thorps, died in 1870.

John S. Winslow spent his school days in his native State. When twenty-one years of age he engaged in farm labor. He purchased land and lived upon the same for twenty-five

years. He married Miss Jenette Loghry, a native of Steuben county, New York. She was the daughter of William and Lucy (Hollock) Loghry, who were farmers. From Pennsylvania Mr. and Mrs. Winslow moved to Stevens county, Illinois, where they bought a farm and remained for one year, then went to St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where they remained for seventeen years on a farm of one hundred acres. From Wisconsin they removed to Pope county, Minnesota. Mr. Winslow is a first-class farmer, and stands high in the opinion of his neighbors. He has served as a member of the board of supervisors for eight years; has also been school director and treasurer, and always takes an active part in public affairs. Their family consists of six children, five boys and one girl—George, John, Miles, Elizabeth, William and Orlando, all of whom are married except Miles. The latter located on a 300 acre farm in Eddy county, Dakota.

Mr. Winslow has been a lifelong democrat, and in his religious connection, belongs to the United Brethren Church.

BENJAMIN TROEN, the subject of our present article, is one of the most influential and substantial farmers and stock-raisers of Minnewaska township, a prominent man in all public affairs of the township, and withal an excellent representative of the best class of farmers in Pope county. He has a valuable farm on section 4 of the township named, and his energy, economy and industry are abundantly evidenced by the fact that the building improvements and general condition of the place are a credit to his enterprise, as well as to the locality in which they are situated.

Benjamin Troen was born in Norway in 1852, and is a son of Peter and Martha (Wollan) Troen. His parents were natives of Norway. The family came to the United States in 1871, and made their way direct to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled in White Bear Lake township. The father took a homestead of 160 acres on section 4, Minnewaska township, and settled upon it in 1872. There they have lived since that time. The parents had a family of three children—Mary A., now Mrs. Ole Rigg, of Glenwood; Benjamin, our subject, and Henrietta. The family are exemplary and respected members of the Lutheran Church.

Benjamin Troen, whose name heads this article, grew to manhood beneath the roof of his parents' home, and remained in the land of his birth until about nineteen years of age, when he came to the United States and to Pope county, Minnesota, with his parents, as above stated. He received a common school education. After coming here he worked out for about ten years, and then purchased eighty acres of land adjoining the homestead in Minnewaska township, and has since had full control and management of the homestead.

Our subject was married in 1882 to Miss Hannah Hatling, and they are the parents of one child, named Marie Otelie. Mrs. Troen is a native of Norway, and a daughter of Michael and Olivia Hatling.

WILLIAM R. FLEMING, although a recent settler, is recognized as one of the most capable business men in Pope county. He was born in Campsville, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of John and Zilpha (Rogers) Fleming. His father is an extensive dealer in horses and also carries on farming. William spent his boyhood days in school at Towanda, Pennsylvania, and graduated at the Susquehanna College. He is also a graduate of the Warner Business College in Elmira, New York.

After completing his education Mr. Fleming clerked in a drug store in Towanda, Pennsylvania, for three or four years, and in 1885 he came to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he clerked in a drug store for D. S. Cherry and D. S. Merril, until May 1, 1888. Our subject then came to Lowry, Minnesota, where he went into partnership with L. D. Brown, in the business at which he is at present engaged. Mr. Fleming has two sisters living in Minneapolis—a Mrs. B. S. Molyneaux, and Mrs. O. A. Gardner. Our subject is a man of integrity and excellent business ability, and is one of the most proficient druggists in Pope county.

JOHN A. FLOTEN, one of Pope county's most prosperous farmers, resides on section 32, New Prairie township. He was born at Bergen Stift, Norway, September 22, 1850, and by his thrift, energy and industry, is an excellent representative of that prosperous nation of which he is a descendant. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-one, when he took charge of his father's farm, running it for five years. In 1874 our subject came to this country, settling in Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he remained one year. He then went to Buffalo county, Wisconsin, and worked for farmers for two years. Coming from Wisconsin with an ox team, he then located in Pope county, on section 32, New Prairie township, his present place of residence. He lived among the neighboring farmers the first month after coming here, until he had built a house. He has a comfortable frame dwelling on an extensive farm of 200 acres, 125 acres of which are under cultivation, and is justly rated as one of the most substantial farmers in the western part of the county.

Mr. Floten was married in October, 1871, to Miss Carrie Dahl, a daughter of Ole and Betsey Dahl, and they have been blessed with the following children—Betsey, Susan, Anna, Mary, Anna, Caroline and Josephine. Our subject has held the office of supervisor for two years, and is a representative man of his township.

THOMAS CALLAGHAN, a hospitable, enterprising and successful farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 18, Hoff township, is a native of County Cork, Ireland, and was born May 20, 1823. His parents, who were Owen and Margaret (Bradley) Callaghan, were also natives of the "Emerald Isle," and remained there until the time of their death. The father was a weaver and a farmer. They were the parents of nine children—Margaret, Thomas, John, Michael, Eugene, Julia, Kate, Mary, and one whose name our subject does not remember.

Our subject, Thomas, Callaghan, spent his school days in his native parish in Ireland and then engaged in farming with his father for one year. After this he worked at various occupations until 1852, when he sailed for the United States, and, after a five weeks' voyage, landed in New York City. For seven years then he was located in Glens Falls, New York. After this he worked in various portions of the United States, traveling about a great deal and seeing various parts of the country, working meanwhile in Maine, Connecticut and Illinois. In 1869 he came to Minnesota, and for seven years lived at Minneapolis, engaged in grading streets and other labor. In 1876 he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and located in Hoff township, where he still resides. He took up a homestead and tree claim, and now owns 320 acres of excellent land, a good share of which is under a high state of cultivation. He devotes a good share of his at-

tention to raising graded and blooded stock, and has a fine lot of graded stock, including one full blooded Durham animal, which is one of the finest in the county.

Mr. Callaghan was married, March 27, 1853, to Miss Margaret Callaghan, a native of Ireland, and a daughter of Colonel Callaghan. They are the parents of eight children — Eugene, Peter, Jerry, Margaret, John, Thomas, Mary and Catherine. Peter, Margaret and John are married. Mary finished her education at the Academy of the Holy Angel, in Minneapolis, in 1881, and since 1882 has been engaged in teaching school in Stevens and Swift counties. Margaret graduated from the Academy at Minneapolis, and for four years was a teacher in St. Joseph's Academy, St. Paul. She is now the wife of Andrew Deneen, a merchant of New Richmond, Wisconsin. Thomas F. graduated at the St. Paul Business College, March 13, 1888, and is now engaged in the wholesale business at St. Paul.

Mr. Callaghan, in political matters, is independent of party lines. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and is one of the leading citizens of the locality in which he lives. The family are exemplary members of the Catholic Church.

JAMES COOK, the subject of the present sketch, is an influential and well-to-do farmer, residing in Bangor township, on section 6. He was born in the western part of Canada, July 20, 1855, and is a son of James and Mary Atkinson, who were natives of Scotland, and who were married in Canada. Mrs. Atkinson is at present living with her son, Thomas Cook, in Wisconsin, and is fifty-two years of age. The father died in 1875. He was a man who took an active interest in all township matters, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He, with his wife, were exemplary members of the Methodist Church. He was raised a farmer, in which occupation he was engaged until the time of his death. Our subject had the following brothers and sisters — Andrew, Martha, Elizabeth, James, Jennie, Thomas, Jessie, and the twins, Joseph and John, all of whom are living except Elizabeth. Elizabeth was married to a Mr. Fern, a miller. The sad event of her death occurred in 1877. She left two children—Allen and Baby.

James Cook spent his school days in Canada, Wisconsin and Minnesota. After finishing school he worked in the pineries during the winters, and through the summers was engaged in farming. The subject of this biography is a man who takes an active interest in all public matters, and is a republican in his political affiliations.

Mr. Cook was united in marriage May 23, 1886, to Miss Martha Hildreth. She was born in Little Falls, Minnesota, and is a daughter of George Hildreth. She was educated in Glenwood, Minnesota. She died May 11, 1887, and was buried in Grove Lake cemetery. Mrs. Cook was an active member of the Methodist Church, and was a woman beloved by all who knew her.

JOHN JEFFERS, who is a substantial farmer, living on section 5, township 125, range 36, is a native of Ireland, born June 11, 1835, in Wexford county. He is a son of John and Mary (Linch) Jeffers. His father was a school teacher, and followed that honorable profession until his death, in 1847. The mother died in 1865, but spent the latter years of her life in America, coming to this country in 1858, and living in Rice county. She was buried at Northfield. The family consisted of five sons — Michael, Edward, John, Patrick and Thomas. Edward be-

longed to the British army and died in the East India service.

John Jeffers, of whom this sketch will speak particularly, remained at home until he came to America, in 1852. He was reared as a butcher, but upon coming to this country engaged in farm pursuits, near Ripon, Wisconsin, after first stopping three weeks in Albany, New York. He remained on the farm two years, and then, with his brother Michael and family, settled on land in Rice county, Minnesota, at the town of Northfield, where he remained until 1861, and then offered his time to the country he had sworn to support and defend. He enlisted that year in the First Minnesota Cavalry, at Fort Snelling, and was soon sent South and joined by what was known as the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, which was, in fact, a regiment made up from men of various States. At historic Fort Donelson he was wounded in the leg, and at Sugar Creek, Alabama, received a sabre cut on the hand. In 1863 he reënlisted in his old company and regiment, serving a little less than three years, his discharge dating May, 1866. After his reënlistment he was engaged in fighting Indians west of the Missouri River, during which service he was thrown from his saddle and sustained serious injuries. He was first a corporal, and under his second enlistment was made sergeant. While a soldier at St. Peter, Minnesota, he became acquainted with his wife, Miss Margaret Cheeney, and was married to her July 13, 1866. She was a native of Canada, and came to the States with her parents in childhood. Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Jeffers moved to Pope county and took up the homestead upon which they now live. His homestead, together with the additional forty acres which he entered as Government land, made him a farm of 200 acres.

He first built a log house 12x16 feet in size, and then commenced turning over the native sod, hitherto undisturbed by the emblematic plow of civilization. He also fenced his land in the best manner of any place in his section of the country, the material coming from a tamarack swamp, bordering upon his farm. He remained in the pioneer cabin of logs, in which all his children were born, until 1886, when he built one of the best farm houses in the township. He also has provided himself with excellent outbuildings and other improvements, which make the farm one of much value. He has a family of seven children — Theresa, the eldest daughter, is now attending college at Minneapolis; Robert E., John, Christopher, Edmund, Jessie and Paul E.

Mr. Jeffers is a man of marked and varied experience, and withal one who has made the most of every event of his life. He is a staunch republican, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is post commander. He is also a worthy member and treasurer of the Masonic fraternity and master workman of the lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen. His family are consistent members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Jeffers has always taken an active interest and prominent part in all public and educational affairs, and his name has been prominently identified with the official history of the county. He has held various official positions during his many years of residence here, and at the present writing is a member of the board of county commissioners of Pope county.

DAVID W. GRANT, of Glenwood, is a member of the firm of Grant Brothers, one of the heaviest mercantile firms in the county. He is a native of Ottawa, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he was born March 26, 1852, and is a son of Peter and

Grace (McPherson) Grant. His parents were natives of Scotland, and were married in their native land. At an early day, in 1840, they came to the United States and settled at Caledonia, New York, where the father, who was a stone mason, followed his trade. In 1843 Peter Grant removed with his family to Ottawa, Wisconsin, where he worked some at his trade, and also engaged extensively in farming. The parents remained there until the time of their death, the father dying August 25, 1866, the mother January 20, 1883. They were members of the Baptist Church, and for many years the father was a deacon in that organization. Peter Grant was a man of prominence in the locality in which he lived. He came of that sturdy, determined Scotch race which has made the best citizens in the population of Minnesota and Wisconsin, a race proverbial for their integrity, industry, economy and genial, hospitable temperament, for it is an old and true saying that "no man goes hungry from a Scotchman's door." Peter Grant and his wife had a family of four daughters and four sons. The daughters are all deceased. The sons are living, and bear the following names—James D., Alexander J., Daniel L. and David W.

David W. Grant, the subject of our present article, spent his early boyhood upon the home farm and in attending school. He then supplemented his earlier education with two terms in Milton College, in Rock county, Wisconsin, beginning in 1869. At the expiration of this time he spent two years in clerking for his brother at Palmyra, Wisconsin. We next find him on Spring River, in Arkansas, where he ran a railway supply store for eight months, after which he returned to his Wisconsin home, and for a year was laid up with malarial fever and ague. Upon his recovery he purchased a half interest in a general merchandise store at Dousman, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he continued in business for three years and a half. He then decided to come West, and in 1887 located in Pope county, Minnesota, engaging with his brother, Daniel L., in the general mercantile trade at Glenwood. They are still in trade, carrying as large a stock as any firm in the county, and by fair dealing have built up an extensive business.

D. W. Grant was married March 5, 1884, to Miss Alice B. Coburn, a native of Whitewater, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Frederick and Ludema (Rice) Coburn.

Daniel L. Grant, the senior member of the firm of Grant Brothers, was born at Ottawa, Wisconsin, on the 19th of October, 1840. As he approached manhood he lived for one year in Chicago, and then for nine years made his home in Kansas City. In 1887, as above stated, he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and, in company with his brother, David W., established the general mercantile business which they still conduct.

D. L. Grant was married February 15, 1885, to Miss Mamie Donnelly, and they are the parents of one child, named Alexander L. Mr. Grant is a man of wide information and extensive business experience, and, aided by his brother, the firm has built up an extensive trade.

JOHN PEACOCK, a member of the board of county commissioners, and one of the most prominent and influential farmers in Pope county, resides on section 25, Reno township. He was born in Little York, now a part of the city of Toronto, Canada, in February, 1832, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Cunningham) Peacock. The parents were both natives of Ireland, who had come to Canada in their youth and were married there. The father was a cooper by trade, but followed farming during the

greater part of his life. Both are now dead; the father died in Canada, about 1844, and the mother died in Pope county, May 1, 1880. They had a family of the following children—Elizabeth J., John, James, George, William, Joseph, Robert, Margaret and Andrew, and one named William, who died in infancy. Margaret became the wife of Robert Wilson, and died January 14, 1888, leaving a large family. Of the remaining children of John Peacock, Sr., and wife—two are in Canada, one in Michigan and the rest are in Pope county, Minnesota.

John Peacock, the subject of our present sketch, received his education in Canada, attending school until he was twelve years of age, but, as his father died at about this time, his school days were shortened. After leaving school he aided his mother in the labor of carrying on the farm. When he was about twenty-five years of age he began life on his own account, and in 1858 was married to Mary Ann Drury, a native of Ireland. He followed farming in Canada for three years, and then removed with his family to Northern Michigan, where he was engaged in farming and lumbering for five years. He had the misfortune to lose his wife there by death. He then removed back to Canada and remained there until March, 1866, when he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead of 160 acres on section 25, Reno township, where he has lived ever since. He now has one of the most valuable farms in the township, comprising 320 acres, a good share of which is under a high state of cultivation, and there devotes his attention to stock-raising and general farming.

By his first wife Mr. Peacock became the father of the following children — Rebecca Ann, Margaret, Elizabeth Jane and Robert (deceased). All of the living children are married. Robert died in infancy.

Mr. Peacock was married to his present wife on the 2nd of January, 1880. She was Anna Bryce, a native of Canada, born in April, 1851, and a daughter of William and Maria (Christlaw) Bryce. By this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Peacock are the parents of five living children—Melissa, John Robert, Minnie Eveline, Birdie May and William Henry. The family are exemplary members of the Episcopal Church, Mr. Peacock being treasurer of that organization.

In political matters our subject is a prohibitionist. He has always taken an active and prominent part in all public matters and educational affairs. He has held a great many of the local offices, and in 1886 was elected county commissioner of this district, and his name is prominently identified with the official history of both the town and county.

GEORGE FREDERICK TAPLIN, one of the most prominent, enterprising and intelligent farmers in Walden township, resides on section 26. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 22, 1852, and is the son of George and Margaret (Gill) Taplin, both residents of Boston, where his father was engaged in the commission and provision business.

At an early age our subject acquired his education in the excellent schools of the city of his birth. After finishing school he clerked in a store until he was twenty-one, and in 1873 he came to Walden township, Pope county, Minnesota, and bought land on section 22, on which he lived for two years. He then took up a homestead on section 26, his present place of residence. Since then he has bought forty acres of additional land, and also has a tree claim. He has one of the most beautiful farms in the township and a comfortable house and grove of his own planting. His farm lies on the shore of Lake Emily, and the general appearance of

the place, in thrift and high state of tillage, bespeaks the energy and enterprise characteristic of its proprietor.

On January 8, 1876, Mr. Taplin was married to Elmira Phinney, of Boston, who came out here, met Mr. Taplin, and married him at Willmar, Minnesota. Their union has been blessed with two children—Frank Evarts, born December 20, 1876, and Richard Phinney, born February 5, 1878, and died June 2, 1883.

Our subject is an excellent business man, and one of the most prosperous farmers of his township. He has held numerous offices in the township, such as town clerk and justice of the peace, and during his entire residence here has been a member of the school board. In politics Mr. Taplin is a republican, with prohibition tendencies.

AXEL G. ENGLUND is one of the most prominent, capable and enterprising business men in Starbuck, where he carries on the agricultural implement trade. He is a native of Sweden, born September 15, 1860, and is a son of Nels and Maria C. (Stomberg) Englund. His father was a farmer, distiller and manufacturer of and dealer in woolen goods in the old country. His father had a family, all told, of twenty children, eight by his first and twelve by his second wife, our subject being the tenth child of the second wife. Two of the first family and three of the second came to the United States. Adolph F., a half brother of Axel, was for some time in business at Glenwood, and later was engaged in the general merchandise business, and became postmaster at Hancock, Stevens county, where he died in 1883.

Our subject was raised upon a farm in the land of his birth, and at the early age of twelve years he was thrown upon his own resources, so that since that time he has made his own way in the world. He remained in his native kingdom until he was nineteen years of age, when, on the 7th of June, 1879, he sailed for America, landing in Quebec, and proceeded at once to Hancock, Minnesota, where he arrived on the 23d of the same month. For a time he was engaged on a farm, and then secured a position as engineer in an elevator, which he retained for two years. At the expiration of that time he secured a position as clerk in the general store of C. C. Emerson, where he remained for one year. In the fall of 1883 he came to Starbuck, and, during the following year, established his present business, putting in a full line of farm machinery. He now carries one of the most complete stocks in the county, including threshing machines, Deering, Champion, Osborn, Winona and Buckeye binders and mowers, Monitor seeders, plows, wagons, buggies, repair supplies, and in fact everything of that nature. He is also engaged in buying and selling stock, and, as he is a man of the strictest integrity and a careful business man, he is building up an extensive trade.

Mr. Englund was married, in 1884, to Miss Jennie Nelson, of Wisconsin, and their union has been blessed by the advent of two children—Carl J. and Mabel J.

THOMAS G. McNUTT, formerly a banker and merchant at Glenwood, where he still lives, is one of the most prominent, influential and highly respected old settlers in Pope county. He is a native of Nova Scotia, born July 14, 1841, and is a son of John and Celia E. (Morse) McNutt, natives of the same province. The father, John McNutt, was a contractor and builder. In 1845 the family removed to Maine, where the father engaged in ship building, taking contracts and doing

an extensive business, running crews of from twenty-five to fifty men. They remained in Maine for eight years, when they went to Indiana, settling at Nobleville, Hamilton county, where the father pursued his calling. In 1858 they came to Hastings, Dakota county, Minnesota, where the father followed his profession until 1868, when he engaged in farming near Castle Rock. In 1870 they came to Pope county and settled at Grove Lake, and were among the earliest settlers of that township. There they began improvements, setting out trees, breaking, building fences, etc., and erected a hewn log house, 18x28 feet in size, which is still standing. There the father lived until the time of his death in 1874. He had received an injury in a threshing machine during the previous year which eventually caused his death. He and his wife had a family of eight children, four of whom are now living—Mrs. C. T. Strannehan, Mrs. E. S. Willson, Thomas G. and Mrs. J. G. Whittemore. John McNutt was a prominent factor in the early development of the eastern part of the county. He was a republican, and held a great many local offices. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, and he was a deacon in that organization for many years. A man of the strictest integrity, of untiring energy, he was always busy, yet always had time to aid in every enterprise of a public nature.

Thomas G. McNutt, whose name heads our present sketch, spent his younger days in school in Maine and Indiana. When seventeen years of age he commenced to learn the printers' trade at Peoria, Illinois, but did not serve out his full apprenticeship. In 1859 he engaged in the photography business in Chicago, but after one year's experience at this he engaged as a cabin boy and steward on a Mississippi River steamboat, and followed that avocation for eighteen months. In the mean time, the war for the Union had begun, and in 1862 our subject enlisted in Company F, Eighth Minnesota Infantry, and went into the service to follow a soldier's fortunes until the close of the war. During the first season he was with General Sully's expedition against the Indians through the Northwest, and went as far as the "Bad Lands" of Montana, participating in a number of fights and skirmishes with the redskins. After this expedition, our subject returned to Fort Snelling with his regiment, and they were ordered South and went to the front. He participated in the battle of the Cedars, and also at Kingston, Riley and other engagements and skirmishes in North Carolina, they having been assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps under General Schofield. After the close of the war Mr. McNutt was honorably discharged, and proceeded to his father's, at Castle Rock, Dakota county, Minnesota, and for about five years remained there in charge of the home farm. In 1870 he came with his parents to Grove Lake, Pope county, and remained on the homestead until 1872, when he was married to Miss Josephine Beach, and began farming on his own account. His efforts were well directed, and his management successful, and he was soon one of the most extensive general farmers and stock-raisers in the county. He continued in this business until 1876, when he removed to Glenwood and engaged in the mercantile business with J. G. Whittemore, afterward including banking. This was continued until the present summer, when the business was closed out, and Mr. McNutt retired from the active cares of business. He has always taken an active interest in all public matters, and was for many years chairman of the town board in Grove Lake. He is a republican in political matters, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. and Mrs. McNutt are the parents of four children—Gertrude, John G., Pearl and Lucy.

Mrs. McNutt is a native of New York, and a daughter of Lewis and Phebe (Lovell) Beach, natives of Tompkins county, New York. Her father was a carpenter by trade, and followed that occupation in his native State until 1856, when he came West and settled near Belle Plaine, Scott county, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming. In 1870 the family removed to Pope county, and settled upon a farm in Grove Lake township, where the father died, in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Beach had a family of three children, two of whom, Mrs. Josephine McNutt and Walter L., are now living.

DUDLEY D. DANFORTH, a resident of section 5, is one of the most highly respected citizens of Hoff township. A man of ripe years, he has partially retired from the active cares of life, and is held in high esteem by all who know him. The management of the farm has devolved upon Mr. Danforth's son, Benjamin F., who is recognized as one of the most enterprising and successful agriculturists in that part of the county.

Dudley D. Danforth was born in Penobscot county, Maine, October 26, 1807, and is a son of Nathaniel and Anna (Doe) Danforth, natives, respectively, of New Hampshire and Maine. His father was a farmer and lumberman, and was the parent of nine children, three boys and six girls, our subject being the fifth born. Our subject received a practical education in his native State, and upon starting out in life for himself engaged in farming. Later he was engaged in the lumber trade in Maine, which he followed for nearly thirty years. In 1854 he came West and located at Prescott, Wisconsin, where he remained for twenty-three years, carrying on farming and stock-raising. In 1877 he removed to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled upon 160 acres of railroad land on section 5, Hoff township, where he has since lived. He now owns about 200 acres of fine land, a good share of which is under a high state of cultivation.

Our subject was married on the 22d of April, 1841, at Argyle, Maine, to Miss Maria Comstock. She was a daughter of Solomon Comstock, and was born at Argyle, Maine, April 2, 1823. Mr. and Mrs. Danforth are the parents of four living children—Maria Josephine, now Mrs. Jack Wilson; Matilda V., now Mrs. Frank Wilcox; Benjamin Franklin and Lucy.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DANFORTH was born at Oak Grove, Pierce county, Wisconsin, September 18, 1859. He grew to manhood at Prescott, Wisconsin, and received his education at the excellent common schools of the "Badger State." In 1877 he came with his parents to Minnesota, and has since been a resident of Pope county. During late years he has had the full control of the farm, and is an excellent business manager. He is independent in political matters, and is the present treasurer of the school district in which he lives.

MICHAEL ERICKSON HELLAND, a prosperous farmer, located on section 1, in Barsness township, is an American by birth. He was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, in September, 1854, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. While there, by strict economy and energy, he managed to give himself a fair education, going to school winters and working during the summers. After leaving Wisconsin, at the age of twenty-one, he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled on a farm, which his father had bought for him eight

years before, where Michael is at present residing. During the year 1886 he was located in the village of Starbuck, engaged in the hardware, lumber and farm-machinery trade, but, not liking the business, he returned to his farm. He is now engaged in general farming and stock-raising, at which he has been quite successful. He has a substantial herd of cattle and horses, which he has accumulated, and has one of the most desirable farms, of 150 acres, in the county, 100 acres being under cultivation.

His parents, Erick and Segra (Hendrickson) Michaelson, are natives of Norway, and are now residing in Wisconsin. His father's age is fifty-eight and his mother's sixty. Our subject has four brothers and two sisters, all of whom are living in Wisconsin. His brothers, Edward and Anton, are engaged in the mercantile business, and all are single except Edward, who is married to Lena Johnson. His brothers, Henry and George, are farmers in Wisconsin.

Mr. Helland was married, November 24, 1875, to Isabelle Knuteson, a daughter of Knute Knuteson Hevered and Mary Tostenson Hippe. Six children have been born to them—Even, Sophia, Mary, Henry, Ida and Selma.

Mrs. Helland's parents are living in Pope county, and she has seven sisters and one brother residing in Pope county, all of whom are single except Jessie, who married James S. Darkes, of Glenwood, and Mary, who married Peter Leason, and is living in Langhei township.

Mr. Helland is a prominent and respected citizen of the county, and has held numerous official positions in his township, such as chairman of the supervisors, assessor and school clerk and, while in Starbuck, was president of village board, etc. He, with his relatives, are exemplary members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. In political matters he is a republican.

KENNETH McKENZIE, one of the oldest and most influential citizens of Ben Wade township, resides on sections 13 and 24. He was born in Southern Shire, Scotland, November 15, 1836, and is a son of Duncan and Arabella (McKenzie) McKenzie. He lived at home on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he bought a farm and worked on it until 1868. Immigrating to the United States, he came direct to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead on sections 13 and 24, Ben Wade township, where he has since lived. Mr. McKenzie has a farm of 290 acres, and is a respected and prosperous farmer. He has held numerous offices in the township. He is an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church, having been a deacon in that organization for a number of years. In political matters our subject is a prohibitionist.

The subject of this sketch was married March 11, 1863, to Miss Agness Scott, a daughter of William and Agness Scott, and their union has been blessed with the following children—William, Agnes, Duncan, John, Henrietta, Jane, Arabella, Elizabeth, Jesse, Kenneth and Ethel, all of whom are living.

MATHIAS MONSON, a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Pope county, is a resident of section 4, Lake Johanna township. He is a native of Norway, born June 26, 1844, and is a son of Muns and Karn Jensdatter, who were natives of the same kingdom. Our subject has the following brothers and sisters—John, Gustoff, Otto, Bertie, Oleva, Cena, Matt, Caroline and Carl. The last two are deceased. At the age of seventeen years, our subject finished his education, and, after remaining at home for three years, he went to Christiania. He engaged in farming near

that place for the next five years, and in 1866 he came to the United States. After landing in Quebec, Canada, he went to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he remained on a farm for one year. In the spring of 1868, he moved to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and, after living there one year, went to Freeborn county, Minnesota. He remained there for a period of three years, when he moved to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled on his present claim. His parents are still residing in Freeborn county, Minnesota.

Our subject was married, December 29, 1866, to Miss Martha Simonsdatter, a native of Norway. They have been blessed with the following children — Samuel, Karl, Bertie, Julius and Martin — all of whom are single and living at home with their parents. The subject of this sketch is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He has held the offices of assessor, supervisor, school director, etc. He and his family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church, of which organization he is a trustee.

In political matters Mr. Monson affiliates with the republican party. He is in comfortable circumstances financially, and has a farm of 200 acres, with 145 acres under cultivation. He carries on farming and stock-raising extensively, and is regarded as one of the most successful and substantial farmers in the southern portion of the county.

THOMAS E. THOMPSON, the subject of the present sketch, is classed among the prosperous and well-to-do citizens of Pope county. He is a resident of section 6, Blue Mound township, where he has an extensive farm of 240 acres, with comfortable building improvements. He was born in Bergen Stift, Norway, July 14, 1845, and is a son of Ingebrit and Oleva (Oleson) Thompson, who were also natives of that kingdom. They came to the United States in 1862, and after landing in Quebec, Canada, they came to Dane county, Wisconsin, where they remained for six years, and then came to Pope county, settling on section 13, Blue Mound township. Our subject received his education in Norway and Wisconsin, and from the time of his parents' settling in Wisconsin he made his own way in the world.

Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Mary Brevig, April 2, 1873. She is a native of Norway, and is the daughter of Lars Brevig. Our subject and wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which he has been a trustee for six years, also deacon for one year. He takes an active interest in all public matters, and has held the following offices: Township clerk, school clerk, supervisor and assessor. He has usually been a delegate to the republican county conventions, and is an active worker in all official and public matters.

By their marriage they have been blessed with one child, Edwin, born May 21, 1878. Mr. Thompson was the second settler in his township, and was the one who got up the petition to organize it, naming it from his old township in Wisconsin. He now is in very comfortable circumstances, and has a neat house nestled in a dense grove of trees of his own planting.

SWEN ANDERSON, the subject of the present article, is a thrifty and esteemed citizen of Langhei township, residing on section 12. He was born in Norway, at Aurdal, April 30, 1863, and is a son of Andrew and Maret (Swenson) Engebretson, who were married in their native land, Norway, and came to the United States in 1866. They landed in Quebec, Canada, and then settled in La Crosse, Wisconsin, where they

lived one year. They then came to Pope county, Minnesota, where they have since remained.

The father has always been engaged in the occupation of farming, and at present is a respected "tiller of the soil" in Langhei township.

The school days of our subject were spent in his present locality, and after those happy days were over he engaged in farming.

Mr. Anderson was joined in the holy bonds of marriage, June 6, 1883, to Miss Mary Johnson, and they have been blessed with two children—Ida and Albert. She was born in Allamakee county, Iowa, October 7, 1866, and is a daughter of John and Ingebar (Larson) Olson, who came to the United States in 1855 and settled in Iowa, where the father is still engaged in farming. She is the youngest of six children—John, Lewis, Bernt, Eliza, Martha and Mary.

Mr. Anderson is one of the most prominent and reliable farmers of the county. He has held the following offices—postmaster, constable, school director, etc., etc. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, as are his family. In political matters our subject is a staunch republican.

GEORGE B. COBURN, who resides at Chippewa Falls, Pope county, Minnesota, was born in Sheffield county, Canada, March 26, 1849. He is the son of Honorable George and Eliza (Bowl) Coburn, who were natives of Ireland, but came to Canada about 1825, the father having learned the trade of a tailor in his native country and followed the same throughout his life. He was a real estate owner, but never labored upon the farm. He was at one time a member of the British Parliament, and was a man of much prominence; he died in 1881, and his widow now lives with her children in Traverse county, Minnesota. They had a family of twelve children, nine of whom are still living—John, George, Mary A., Eliza, James, Betsey, Pattie, George B., Charlotte and Mariaim, the last two named being twins, also Albert and Emily twins. George, Albert and Emily are now deceased.

Our subject spent his younger days at school in Canada. He then did farm labor for three summers, and at the age of thirteen he commenced to learn the trade of blacksmith, serving four months, after which he returned home for a few months, then again took up his chosen trade, working one year, then left for St. Albans, Vermont, where he worked in a railroad shop at his trade one year. In 1863 he was fireman and brakeman on the railroad, and from there he went to White River Junction, Vermont, and there worked at farm labor three months. Next he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, and worked in a cotton factory six years as assistant of the overseer. Then he worked one year at Fitchburgh, Massachusetts, in a machine shop, and then returned to Manchester and engaged in the cotton mills, remaining one year. In 1871 he came to Minnesota, settling at Benson, and with D. M. Tenney built a blacksmith shop, which they operated eight months. In the same year he came to Pope county and settled where he now lives. He built another blacksmith shop, and still runs the same. He also built a hotel at Chippewa Falls, operating the same for nine years; it was the first one built in the place. He bought a farm of 102 acres, on sections 21 and 28, also forty acres on section 33.

In 1872 Mr. Coburn married Miss Alma R. Heath, daughter of John and Sophia (Gold) Heath, natives of Vermont. Her parents were extensive farmers of the Green Mountain State. Their family consisted of eight children, five of whom are now living—Alma R., now Mrs. Coburn; Ella, now Mrs. Jewell;

Mary, now Mrs. Densmore; James and Charles. Mr. Coburn has a family of five children—Pattie S., Ella E., George D., Ethel R. and John. Politically, Mr. Coburn is a republican, and has been honored and trusted by his neighbors with the office of justice of the peace for ten years; was chairman of the board of supervisors for a number of years, also township clerk and road overseer.

He belongs to the Odd Fellows' fraternity, in which he is an honored brother, and is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is truly known as a representative man of his town and county, making good the saying "blood will tell," for the Heath and Gold families, as well as the Coburn family, were all of good birth and parentage.

In 1872 D. M. Tenney, with Mr. Coburn's wife and sister, started out west, where they had taken a claim, in Big Stone county, near Ortonville. When at Artichoke Lake a heavy snow blizzard overtook them, and from Saturday evening until Monday night, they had neither shelter nor food. Mr. Tenney had both feet frozen so badly they had to be amputated. The ladies were very badly chilled but not frozen. This storm was the long-to-be-remembered one of 1872.

HANS SUCKSTORFF, a prosperous farmer and one of the most prominent citizens of the southwestern part of the county, is a resident of section 12, Gilchrist township. He was born in Norway, June 7, 1844, and is a son of Christian Fredrick and Christiana Tomena (Jacobs) Suckstorff, who were natives of the same kingdom. When Hans was nine years of age his father died, and four years later his mother moved to this country, settling in La Crosse, county, Wisconsin. There she took a preëmption claim of eighty acres, and with her two sons cleared the farm, which was chiefly timber land. Mrs. Suckstorff remained there until the summer of 1868, when she came to Pope county, Minnesota, where she has since lived with her son, Christian, in Gilchrist township.

Hans, our present subject, made his home with his mother until shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War, and then, on the 1st of January, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Second Wisconsin cavalry, and was mustered into the service at Camp Washburne, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He served with his regiment all through the service, until November 15, 1865, and participated in all their expeditions through Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. After being mustered in the regiment was sent direct to St. Louis, where our subject was fitted out with supplies and a horse. For a few days they were stationed at Jefferson City, Missouri, and then ordered to Helena, Arkansas, to guard a supply train of 120 wagons, for General Curtis' army, which was then in the South. While at Helena, which was really headquarters until the spring of 1863, the command suffered the loss of a great many men from fever and disease, and those who were so fortunate as to retain their health were obliged to do double duty. In the spring of 1863 the regiment was ordered to Memphis, and from there to Vicksburg, and participated in the siege of that place. After the surrender of Vicksburg the command with which our subject was connected on July 4, 1864, started in pursuit of General Johnston, and upon their return from this expedition returned to Vicksburg. The following winter of 1863–64 they were in camp at Red Bone church, some twelve miles from Vicksburg. In the spring of 1864 the regiment veteranized, and our subject came home on a "thirty day veteran furlough." He then returned to Vicksburg, where he remained during most of the year 1864, on scouting duty. From there he went to Memphis, Tennessee, in the

fall of 1864, and participated in Grierson's famous raid to cut off Hood in his retreat from Nashville; and at Egypt Station they captured over 700 rebels, which they took to Vicksburg. From there they went to Memphis, and remained until after General Lee's surrender. In July, 1865, they went to Alexandria, Louisiana, and from there to Texas with General Custer. They were mustered out in the fall of 1865 at Austin, Texas, and after his discharge our subject at once returned to his mother's place in La Crosse county, Wisconsin. He remained there until the following spring of 1866, when he started for Pope county, Minnesota, in company with Ole Peterson, Ole Thorson and Thomas Thompson, coming overland with teams. They made their way directly to Gilchrist township, where all of the party except our subject selected claims and settled. Hans Suckstorff remained some three weeks, helping the others erect their cabins and get settled, after which he returned to Wisconsin. In the fall of 1866 he returned to Pope county, Minnesota, was married to Miss Lena Peterson, and settled on his present farm of 160 acres on section 12, Gilchrist township, where he has since lived and carried on successfully the business of diversified farming and stock-raising.

When Mr. Suckstorff came here the settlers were obliged to undergo many disadvantages and hardships. The nearest railroad point was at St. Cloud, where they were obliged to go for groceries and provisions, and Paynesville, thirty-five miles away, was the nearest postoffice. There were only six settlers in what is now Gilchrist township. Times were very hard, money scarce, and no chance to secure work. Our subject at one time paid $25 dollars for a barrel of flour and at another $10.25 for a sack. During the fall of 1866 Mr. Suckstorff, while out hunting, at one time saw two buffaloes near where the mill at Chippewa Falls now stands.

Our subject has always taken an active and prominent part in all public and educational matters, and his name is indissolubly connected with the official history of both town and county. He has held a great many of the local offices, and for one term held the office of county commissioner for the district in which he lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Suckstorff have but one child, Dorotha T., now Mrs. Ole P. Peterson.

ROSS SHAW came to Pope county in 1866, first settling on sections 28 and 33, Westport township, taking up a homestead of 160 acres. He at once began to make his improvements. In all he now has 280 acres of land, upon which he carries on grain and stock-raising. Mr. Shaw was among the very first settlers in the township. The precinct was organized in 1867. Mr. Shaw was born in New Jersey, October 5, 1838. He is the son of Aaron and Ellen Barclow, of New Jersey. The father was a miller by trade, following the same until his death, which occurred when Ross was but six years of age. He was a faithful and active Christian man, and a member, as well as elder, of the Presbyterian Church. Aaron Shaw, grandfather of our subject, came from Holland to this country. The grandfather of our subject, on the mother's side, was Cornelius Barclow, who was an officer in the Mexican War. The mother of our subject is still living, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Their family consists of nine children, four boys and five girls (one died in infancy)—Eugene, Emily, Josephine, Wallace, Livingston, Aaron, Anna, Ellen and Berlinda.

Our subject spent his school days in New Jersey. When eighteen years of age his first attempt at clerking was made, he going into

a drug store for a period of three years. In 1862 he enlisted in the Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He went in July 17, 1862, as a private, and was honorably discharged in 1865 at Nashville, Tennessee. He was in the battles of Perryville, Kentucky, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Kennesaw Mountain, Resaca and Nashville, Tennessee. After his discharge from the service he came to Pope county, Minnesota. In 1868, during the month of November, he was married to Miss Sarah Tuttle, who came from Wisconsin. By this union one child was born, Mattie, a teacher, now at home. The first wife died eighteen months after she was married. He was married to his second wife in 1869; she was a Miss Anna V. Conover, of New Jersey.

Mr. Shaw is a republican in his political belief, and is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Shaw has one daughter, Nellie, who is also a teacher.

ENGEBRET NILSON, the subject of the present sketch, is an energetic and thrifty farmer, residing on section 34, Rolling Forks township. He was born in Walders, Norway, June 23, 1832, and is a son of Nels Engebretson and Mary Olson, who were also natives of that kingdom. He lived with his parents on a large farm until 1865, when he came to the American continent, and remained in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, where he worked four years and a half, engaged at farming and carpenter work. Our subject then moved to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead of 160 acres, on section 34, Rolling Forks township. When Mr. Nilson first came to this country, he took a trip into Minnesota as a land seeker, but hearing such bad reports concerning the Indians, he decided not to settle, and moved to La Crosse county. The grasshoppers destroyed his crops for two successive years, and the State loaned him eighty-two bushels of grain which he returned the following year. During one of the severe blizzards which he experienced his ox team ran away, and for three days he was out hunting them, finding only one, which he saved by covering it with brush.

Although Mr. Nilson has seen hard times, he now is in very comfortable circumstances, having a farm of 560 acres, 280 acres of which are under cultivation. He is a man highly esteemed by all who know him, and has been prominent in township affairs, having been honored with the following offices: Chairman of supervisors, fifteen years; school clerk; school treasurer, six years, besides justice of the peace, and township treasurer. He with his family are exemplary members of the Lutheran church, of which organization our subject is a trustee.

Mr. Nilson was married in March, 1859, to Miss Anna Thores, and this union has been blessed with the following children — Nils E., Thore E., Ole E., Theodore E., Emma G., Sarah, Albert N., Adolphe I., Anna E. and Albert I. E. Thore, Albert N., Adolphe and Anna are deceased. Our subject is a republican in his political affiliations.

JOHN NORLIN, one of Pope county's most highly respected citizens, is living on section 2, Nora township. He is a native of Sweden, born at Essperland, December 1, 1839, and is the son of Charles and Catharine (Swenson) Norlin, who were also natives of Norway. Our subject worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-five years old, then worked for four years on a railroad. In 1868 he came to the United States, and settled in Carver county, Minnesota, where he engaged in carpentering and farming. In 1869 he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a

homestead of 160 acres in Nora township, section 2, where he has since remained.

Our subject was united in marriage, October, 1, 1868, to Miss Tilda Johnson, who died in April, 1872, leaving one child—Ida. His second marriage occurred October 1, 1873, to Miss Ida Anderson, and they have been blessed with the following children—Frank, Ludwig, Theodore and Mena. Our subject experienced very hard times, and during his early days in Pope county he sometimes had to work out in order to make a living. The fact of his having to pay $50 for his wife's ticket to this country and her long illness, coupled with the destruction of four crops by birds and "hoppers," made it very hard for him, but he has persevered, and has seen success crown his efforts. He now has a well improved farm of 200 acres, good house and barn, with a dense artificial grove of his own planting. The farm is nicely located, lying on the north side of Pike Lake.

OLE NELSON, a respected and intelligent farmer, residing on section 6, Hoff township, was born in Norway, April 1, 1837, and is a son of Nels and Elizabeth (Olesdatter) Ellingson. The mother died in her native land, and in 1869 the father came to the United States, and located in Iowa. One year later he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead of eighty acres in Hoff township, remaining here until the time of his death, November 26, 1887, being at that time eighty years old. Nels Ellingson and wife were the parents of three children—Ole Nelson, our subject, Mary, now Mrs. Gilbert Johnson, and Carrie, now Mrs. Albert Peterson.

Ole Nelson grew to manhood in the land of his birth, attending school until he was fourteen years old, when he was engaged at work in the pineries. Later he entered the regular army of Norway, and served for five years. In 1868 he sailed for America, landing in Quebec, Canada, after a voyage of over seven weeks, and proceeded to Clayton county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and remained for two years. At the expiration of that time he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and located on section 6, Hoff township, where he has since lived. He has made all the improvements on the place, and now farms 240 acres, devoting his attention to stock-raising and general farming.

Mr. Nelson was married in August, 1862, to Miss Mary Thorenson. She was a native of Norway, having come to the United States with her father in 1869, and located in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are the parents of six children—Sophia, Martin, Lena, Mary, Olive and Nels, all of whom are still single.

The family are active and exemplary members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Nelson, in political matters, affiliates with the republican party.

CHARLES P. REEVES, county attorney, and one of the most capable and prominent lawyers in Pope county, is a native of Dane county, Wisconsin, born February 3, 1856. His parents were John and Jane (Oswin) Reeves, natives of England. The father, John Reeves, came to America in 1850, and spent three years in Dane county, Wisconsin, at Madison and Middleton. He then returned to England, where he was married to Jane Oswin, and in 1855, with his young bride, he came again to the United States and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin. He was extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, and was among the early

pioneers of that region. In 1869 he sold out his interest there and removed to Mitchell county, Iowa, where he was extensively engaged in farming until the time of his death in 1884. His widow is now a resident of St. Paul. They had a family of five sons, as follows—Charles P., our subject; Henry, a stock buyer at Decorah and West Union, Iowa; Sidney H., a druggist in St. Paul; Arthur J., a real estate dealer in St. Paul, and Frederick W., a student at Hamline University. John Reeves, the father, was a prominent man during his lifetime in the locality in which he lived. He was a republican in political matters, and both he and his wife were members of the Church of England.

Charles P. Reeves, the subject of our present sketch, remained at home, and spent his boyhood, from the time he was fourteen until he was nineteen years of age, in attending the district schools. When nineteen he entered the Cedar Valley Seminary, an educational institution of high rank, located at Osage, Iowa, took a full course, and was graduated in the class of 1878, receiving the degree of B. S. He then entered the law office of Cyrus Foreman, of the same place, and there pursued his law studies until the fall of 1881, at which time he entered the law department of the State University at Iowa City, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1882. In the spring of 1883 he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and located at Glenwood, where he has since pursued his profession and built up a lucrative practice. In 1884 he was elected county attorney, and has held the position ever since. Mr. Reeves is a republican in political matters, a member of the Masonic fraternity and also a member of the United Workmen.

Our subject was married in January, 1885, to Miss Mabel Daley, of Osage, Iowa, and their family consists of one daughter, Hazel M.

LEVI B. CANTLEBERRY, an ex-Union soldier, and one of the most prominent and influential farmers in the northern part of the county, resides on section 25, Leven township. He was born in Holmes county, Ohio, October 6, 1844, and is a son of David and Louisa (Davenport) Cantleberry. His father, who was born in Pennsylvania, died in 1886. He was a prominent man during his lifetime in the locality in which he lived, taking an active interest in public affairs, and held various official positions, including that of postmaster, in Ohio for a number of years. The mother is still living. David Cantleberry and wife were the parents of five children, four boys and one girl, as follows—Emanuel, Maria, Levi, William and James, all of whom are still living.

Levi B. Cantleberry, our subject, spent his boyhood days and received his education at Waseon, Ohio, and grew to manhood in his native State. He attended school until he was fifteen years of age, and remained at home until the Civil War broke out. He then, in 1861, enlisted in the Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, and afterward in the Thirty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He saw very active service, and participated in a number of the most famous battles of the war, among the most important of which were the battles of Stone River, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, and also in the Atlanta campaign, being with Sherman in his famous "march to the sea." He was honorably discharged at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, Ohio, in 1865, and shortly afterward came to Minneapolis, where he lived from October, 1865, until 1880. In the latter year he came to Pope county and purchased 160 acres of land on section 25, Leven township, where he still lives. He now has one of the most valuable farms in the township, comprising 220 acres, well improved, and devotes his attention to stock-raising and general farming. He has a fine barn, and

has it well filled with graded and common stock.

Mr. Cantleberry was married May 13, 1868, to Miss Letta S. Moffett, and they have become the parents of five children—Emma, Charles, Walter, Andrew and Alvin. Emma is now the wife of E. S. Bragg, a dairyman, of St. Paul. Mrs. Cantleberry is a native of Illinois.

Mr. Cantleberry has always taken an active interest in public matters, and has been prominently identified with official matters since he came here, having held various local offices, such as assessor, supervisor, etc. He is a republican in political matters, and an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHN O. ESTENSON, a highly esteemed and successful business man of Cyrus, is engaged in the grocery trade. He was born near Galena, Illinois, in a "railroad shanty," on the 18th of February, 1853. His father was then working on the railroad, but soon afterward moved to a farm near St. Peter, Nicollet county, Minnesota, and there our subject remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He then engaged in buying and selling cattle for four years. Coming then to Stevens county, he took a homestead near Hancock, where he remained until 1886, when he removed to Cyrus, in Pope county. There John O. Estenson opened a store, stocked with a full line of groceries and crockery ware. He is also deputy postmaster for his father-in-law, K. J. Huzavold. Mr. Estenson owns three steam threshing machines, and his enterprise and business ability have prominently identified him with the growth and development of the western part of the county.

The subject of this biography was married June 22, 1882, to Miss Bertha H. Huzavold, and their union has been blessed with three children — Alfred, Carl and Emma. His parents are both dead, his father dying in June, 1886, and his mother in August, 1870. The following are the children of his parents — John (our subject), Austen, Nels, Louis, Alice, Louisa and Esther. Austen is married to Miss Anna Thompson, and lives near Granite Falls; Louis is married to Miss Emma Hogstrom, and lives on the old homestead in Nicollet county; Alice is married to Olum Strand, a merchant in Le Sueur, Minnesota. Mr. Estenson is a man of the greatest integrity and honor, and takes an active interest in all public matters. Politically he is independent of parties, voting for the best man rather than for creed.

PATRICK JONES, a resident of section 5, Bangor township, is one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of the eastern part of the county. He is a native of Canada, born in the Province of Quebec, September 26, 1834, and is a son of Patrick and Betsy (Day) Jones, his parents being natives of Belgium and Ireland. The parents came to Canada when young, and were married there. The father died in November, 1887, and the mother is still living in Canada. They raised a family of ten boys and four girls, our subject being the seventh born.

Early in life Mr. Jones adopted a sea-faring life, and received his education on the island of Cuba from an old sea captain, master of the ship "Lodi." Our subject spent in all about seven years upon the sea, first as cabin boy, then cook, then seaman and finally second mate. Tiring of a seaman's life he abandoned that and went into the pineries on the Penobscot river, in the State of Maine. There he spent eight years, and at the expiration of that time he came to Pope county, Minnesota. Within seven

days after his arrival in the State he had claimed his present fine farm of 320 acres, which was then Government land. Since that time he has devoted his attention to general farming and stock-raising, most of the time, although for three years he was engaged in the machinery business. Mr. Jones was married, in 1875, to Miss Kate Hogan, a daughter of Patrick Hogan, one of the leading farmers of Westport township. Their marriage has been blessed with five children—Mary Isabelle, Maggie Ella, William Edgar, Agnes and Maud all of whom are still at home.

Mr. Jones has always taken a very prominent and active part in public and educational affairs, and has been one of the most prominent men in the official history of the township. He has held nearly all of the local township or school district offices at different times.

In political matters he is one of the most prominent republicans in the eastern part of the county, and has represented his township as a delegate in about twenty conventions of that party. It was he who gave the township the name of Bangor, after his old home at Bangor, Maine.

Mr. Jones was caught in the famous blizzard of 1874, being homeward-bound from Sauk Center at the time the storm overtook him. He was out nearly all night, and lost his team. The only bodily injury he suffered was to have his feet badly frozen.

VICTOR E. STRONG, a well-to-do farmer residing on section 11, of Glenwood township, is a native of Calhoun county, Ohio, born April 2, 1843, and is the son of the Rev. H. N. and Rhoda (Jacobs) Strong, natives of New York and Ohio. The father was educated in New York, where he commenced his ministry. At first he was a minister of the Methodist denomination, but later in life became a Swedenborgian. He is now eighty-three years old, and lives a retired life. The wife died in 1886. The parents had a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living — Ezra B., James E., David R., Martha (now Mrs. Breithoupt), Victor E., Laura A. (now Mrs. Peter Lasher), and Abiel S.

The principal subject connected with this sketch, Victor E., was reared on a farm, attending school in Kankakee county, Illinois, and five years at Lancaster, Wisconsin. In 1861, when his country was overcast by the dark war cloud of rebellion, he enlisted in Company F, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry, and remained in active service about four years. He was taken prisoner, and held six months and three days; was at Libby prison, Richmond, Virginia. At the time of his imprisonment there he shared the suffering with 1,000 other brave comrades. They had to sleep on the naked floor, and as one would turn over, the remainder of them in the same row would have to do the same. For a month their only rations were soup and corn bread, he being detailed to give out the rations, which consisted of a piece of corn bread two inches square, and a little thin soup. The soup lasted three weeks, and after that they had nothing but corn bread. After four months he was taken ill, and was then removed to the hospital, where he remained for two months. This was in 1863, he being paroled March 21, 1864. During the war he saw much of hardship and human cruelty. He was in active service in the following battles: Stone River, Resaca, Atlanta, besides ten other bloody engagements.

After returning from the war he was married to Miss Julia Carrington, a native of Grant county, Wisconsin, and the daughter of Arthur and Virginia (Gear) Carring-

ton, who were natives of Kentucky and Illinois.

Arthur Carrington was a merchant of Plattville, Wisconsin, for a number of years, then sold out and went to California during the gold excitement of 1849. He remained there two years, returned to his family, and moved them to Arkansas, and from there started by the way of the Mississippi river, and from New Orleans he took a steamer for San Francisco, crossing the isthmus. The boat took fire on the Pacific coast, when near Marietta Island, and he and his wife were drowned. Mrs. Strong was at that time four years old, and her brother, Frank, a boy of fifteen months. Both were snatched from the angry waves of the ocean by the passengers. After being on the island for three days and nights, with no food or drink except some molasses and vinegar, the party made their escape, being taken to San Francisco by a whaling vessel. At San Francisco they were met by their uncle, Timothy Carrington, who cared for them for five years. They lost all their money, baggage and all earthly effects. Mrs. Strong and her little brother were brought back to Gilford, Illinois, by William Gear, where she remained a few months, then went to Burlington, Iowa, where for three years she lived with Oscar Gear, after which she went to Tafton, Grant county, Wisconsin, where she lived with an aunt, Mrs. Thearl. Being an orphan, she was sent from place to place. The guardian proving anything but true to his trust, Mrs. Strong never realized what property rightfully belonged to her.

After his marriage Mr. Strong settled in Grant county, Wisconsin, and was blind for two years by disease contracted in Libby prison during the war. He farmed there until 1869, then went to Polk county, Wisconsin, where he took a timber claim of 160 acres, and lived on the same for fifteen years. He had thirty acres under the plow, and was quite successful at farming. He sold out in 1884, and moved to Pope county, Minnesota, settling where he now lives, on a 160-acre farm under a high state of cultivation. He is an honorable member of the Grand Army of the Republic and commander of James Canfield Post, No. 38, Glenwood. In politics he is a republican. He holds the offices of township supervisor and clerk of the school board. His family consists of wife and four children—Ernest A., Nettie E. V., Walter C. and Raymond V.

CARL L. PETERSON, druggist, of Glenwood, is one of the most prominent, active and enterprising young business men at the county seat. He has taken a commendable interest in all public affairs, has served as one of the trustees of the village, a member of the board of health and of the village council; his name is prominently associated with the later history of the place.

Mr. Peterson was born in Denmark, in 1861, and is a son of Julius and Matilda (Saunte) Peterson, who were natives of the same kingdom. His grandfather, Peter Peterson, was a prominent man in the old country, a professor and teacher through his life, and died in 1875. Carl's grandparents, on his mother's side, were Lars and Matilda Saunte, his grandfather being also a teacher.

Carl's father, Julius Peterson, was a millwright by trade, and he and his wife still live in their native land. They had a family of nine children—Nicoline, Carl L., Julius, Laura, Anna, Sophia, Ernest, Henry and Hans. Carl Peterson was educated in his native land, and there learned the business of a druggist, serving an apprenticeship of three years. In 1882 he came to the United States and settled in Glenwood, Minnesota, where he commenced clerking in the drug store of O. J. Johnson. Eighteen months later the

store was burned, and he accepted a position as clerk in the dry-goods store of J. G. Whittemore & Company, and remained with them for a year and a half. At the expiration of that time, in the spring of 1885, he went into partnership, in the drug business, with his former employer, O. J. Johnson, and the present firm was formed. At that time they bought out a drug store at Starbuck, of which Mr. Johnson has charge, while Mr. Peterson manages the business at Glenwood. Theirs is the only drug store at the county seat, and by their strict integrity and careful attention to business they have built up an extensive trade.

Mr. Peterson was married in 1886 to Miss Mary Erickson, a native of Pope county and a daughter of Even Erickson. They are the parents of one daughter, Matilda E.

In political matters our subject affiliates with the democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

THOMAS HUME, of the firm of Johnson, McIver & Hume, is one of the most influential and respected citizens of Pope county. He was born in Wellington county, Canada, November 5, 1844. He lived at home on the farm with his parents, William and Anna (Anderson) Hume, until he was twenty-one, when he came to Pope county, and took a homestead on section 24, Ben Wade township. He owns 140 acres of good farming land, owns a half interest in the town site of Lowry, and a third interest in the general merchandising store of the firm mentioned above.

Mr. Hume has taken an active interest in all public matters, and has been honored with various local offices, such as chairman of supervisors, justice of the peace, and school clerk for ten or fifteen years. In political matters he is a prohibitionist.

The subject of this memoir was married, July 1, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Watt, a daughter of David and Margaret (Camerson) Watt, natives of Scotland. They have been blessed with six children—William John, Margaret Anna, David Watt, Thomas Robert, Elizabeth Helen and Isabella Catherina. They are all exemplary members of the Presbyterian Church.

OLAUS OLSON, one of the oldest settlers of the central part of Pope county, is a resident of section 2, Barsness township. He comes from that sturdy nationality, which by their energy, thriftiness, economy and integrity, make up the most valuable portion of Minnesota's population, being a native of Norway.

Mr. Olson was born near Kragra, Norway, October 15, 1840, and is a son of Ole and Mary Olson, who are natives of the same kingdom. The father died when our subject was but a small child, and the mother is still living with Olaus. In 1848 they all came to America, locating in Rock River, Wisconsin, where they remained for two years and then moved to Waupaca, Wisconsin. Olaus then started out for himself, working among the farmers, etc., until he came to Crow River, Minnesota, where he took a squatter's claim. There he remained, making various improvements, such as erecting a house and breaking, etc., until along in 1862, when the Indian outbreak occurred, when he, with other settlers, was forced to flee to the eastern settlements for safety. In 1866 he came to Pope county and took a homestead on sections 2 and 11, where he still lives.

During his early settlement in this county, he, like all pioneers, endured many privations and hardships. One day, when out hunting, he saw smoke rising above the trees, and on his careful approach, not know-

ing whether it was caused by Indians or whites, he beheld a log hut which he found to be occupied by two white men, a Norwegian and an American. All that night they remained seated around the log fire, relating experiences and getting acquainted. Early the next morning they journeyed on foot, with hand sled, to Sauk Center for provisions. They returned the same day, reaching their cabin late that night, completely exhausted and almost frozen.

Mr. Olson was married in 1871 to Lena Gilbertson, daughter of Gilbert Gilbertson, and their union has been blessed with three children—Julius Alfred, Edwin Olen and Lena Olava.

Our subject is one of Pope county's most highly respected citizens. His farm comprises 523 acres of excellent land. Mr. Olson has held numerous offices in the township in which he resides, such as school director and township treasurer, and is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

JAMES N. GALLINGER, residing on section 5, of Grove Lake township, is a native of Ontario, Canada, born December 25, 1837. He is the son of Michael G. and Margret (Cryderman) Gallinger, natives of the same country. They were extensive farmers, and followed the same through life. The father lost his life, in 1849, by meeting with an accident while operating a threshing machine, his arm being torn asunder from his body by the cylinder, causing death after about thirty days. His widow died in 1856. They had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, as follows—Mary, now Mrs. Jacob Gallinger; George H.; Diana, now Mrs. Edward Bryan; Margret, now Mrs. M. Cook; Reuben M.; John J.; Catharine, now Mrs. Benjamin Gallinger and James N. The parents were members of the Episcopal Church, and always took an active part in church and educational affairs. The father was a man of prominence and influence in the community in which he lived.

Our subject was reared to farm life, and received a good common school education. He stayed at home until twenty-two years of age, and was then married to Miss Mariah Gallinger, the daughter of George and Flora (McMillen) Gallinger, natives of Ontario, Canada, and extensive farmers of that section. Mrs. Gallinger is one of a family of six children—Benjamin, Michael, Alexander, Mariah, William and Wester A. The mother died in 1888, and the father still lives in Ontario. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and highly respected for their virtues and Christian characteristics.

After his marriage Mr. Gallinger purchased 150 acres in Ontario and went to farming, continuing the same until 1882, when he sold out and came to the United States, locating where he now lives. Before locating, however, he traveled in the province of Manitoba and through Dakota Territory, but finally selected his present home. When he purchased this place, there were, among other improvements, a fair house and stabling for four horses, but since that time necessity and comfort have compelled the owner to erect a large barn, 36x48 feet, dry house and a granary on land owned on section 4, adjoining his home place. He will build a fine farm house in 1889, if his plans are not thwarted before that time by some ill turn of fortune. His landed estate is 480 acres, 280 being the original farm tract. Their family consists of six children—Seymour, married Miss Edith Bush, of Ontario, and now lives with his father; Edgar C., died at the age of eighteen years, in Ontario, Canada; Amsa G., Alvin N., Ida C. and Reuben J.

Mr. Gallinger is one of the largest and

most thoroughly practical farmers in the county, and has made a complete success of his farm life. And, notwithstanding he has been a busy worker at home, looking after the interest of his large farm property, yet he always finds time and thinks it no less than his duty, to take an active part in all public matters of both county and State. Naturally enough such a man has been pressed into local offices not a few; he has been supervisor and chairman of the same, school trustee and road master. Both he and his wife have been long identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been an exhorter in the church of his choice for the past twelve years.

OLE DYRSTAD, whose farm is situated on section 8, Minnewaska township, is a native of Norway, born in 1832. He is the son of Jacob and Siren (Tessum) Dyrstad. His father was engaged in carpentering, blacksmithing and farming. Both he and his good wife lived, labored and died in their own native land—Norway. They had two sons and one daughter—Ole, Cecelia and John.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and also worked at carpentering in Norway. In 1870 he immigrated to Quebec, and from there to the United States, coming to Pope county, Minnesota, where he took a homestead of 160 acres and built a small log house, made other necessary improvements and has lived thereon ever since. In 1885 he built a commodious residence and a good barn.

He has been three times elected to the office of supervisor. In politics he is a republican, and, together with his wife and children, belongs to the Lutheran Church, he being a trustee of the same.

Mr. Dyrstad was married to Margarett Nordhang, by which union four children were born—John, Sirvet, Olivia and Ingaber, who died in 1870, aged two years. The eldest son, John, married Miss Annie Holtan, May 17, 1885, by whom he has two children—Oscar and Mabel. Sirvet married Miss Petterena Knelstad May 17, 1885. They have one child—Emma. Olivia married Mr. Olif Vinje, November 25, 1886, by whom one daughter has been born, Mabel D.

Mr. Dyrstad had the misfortune to lose his first wife, June 13, 1870. In the fall of 1871 he married Miss Martha Gudenum, of Norway.

FRED CALMEYER, dealer in confectionery, fruit, vegetables, cigars, tobacco, sewing machines, etc., is one of the most prominent and highly respected old settlers, who still resides in the county. His name is indissolubly connected with the history of the northwestern part of the county, where he settled at an early day, and where for many years he lived, taking a prominent part in all public matters.

Mr. Calmeyer is of German descent, although he is a native of Norway, where he was born September 4, 1837. His parents were Frederick A. and Margaret C. (Brown) Calmeyer. The father was a merchant, and carried on that business in connection with a large distillery until the time of his death, in 1853. The mother is still living in Norway, being over eighty years of age. In their family there were seven children, all of whom are still living. Only two of the family are in the United States—Gerhardine, wife of H. M. F. Irgens, of Nora township, and Fred, the subject of this sketch.

Fred Calmeyer received an excellent education in the land of his birth, and while still a lad of but twenty he adopted a seafaring life as a calling, and followed a sailor's

life from 1857 until 1861. In the mean time, in 1859, he came to the United States and made his home with his uncle, Henry Nelson, in New York City. In 1861, shortly after the war broke out, he enlisted in Company D, Fourteenth New York—the First Metropolitan Light Cavalry—and went into the service. He saw active duty, and was finally honorably discharged and mustered out as corporal, after three years of service. After the close of the war our subject again "took to the sea," and followed sailing for three years and a half, after which he was an apprentice on a New York and Sandy Hook pilot boat until March, 1868. During the following summer he was employed as a sailor on the great lakes, and then, in the fall of 1868, he took a "lay-off" for the purpose of visiting his sister, Mrs. Irgens, in Mower county, Minnesota, and the following spring they all emigrated to Pope county, Minnesota, arriving here in June, 1869, and settling in what is now Nora township. At that time the township was unorganized, and there were only six settlers within its limits. In the spring of 1870 the town was organized, and during the same year the first school district was organized, embracing the whole township, and was known as district No. 28. Our subject was elected the first town clerk, and was one of the active factors in effecting the organization.

Upon his arrival here Mr. Calmeyer took a homestead of 160 acres, and began improvements, but, as he was a single man, in 1870, he left his place and went to Minneapolis, where he was employed in a saw mill, returning in the fall to attend to his farm. This method he followed for four seasons, when he settled there. He took an active and prominent part in all matters of an official nature. In 1876 he secured the establishment of the mail route between Alexandria and Morris, and was appointed the first postmaster in Nora, retaining the office for seven years and a half. For ten years he held the offices of town clerk and justice of the peace, and did his full share in all educational and other work which marked the progress of the township. In 1883 he sold his interests there, and removed to Glenwood, where he has since lived.

Mr. Calmeyer was married at Minneapolis, in 1871, to Miss Sophia Hanson, a native of Norway, and they have two children living—Fredrikke and John. The family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church, in which organization our subject holds the office of secretary. Mr. Calmeyer is a "straight" republican in political matters, and, since his residence in the county seat, has taken a lively interest in public affairs, having served as city clerk and assessor of Glenwood up to 1888. They have a comfortable home on the shores of Lake Minnewaska, while Mr. Calmeyer's place of business is located on Minnesota avenue.

GEORGE R. WHEELER, merchant, and postmaster, at Terrace, in Chippewa Falls, Pope county, Minnesota, is a native of the Province of Quebec, Canada. He was born December 30, 1839, the son of Austin and Charlotte (Miller) Wheeler, natives of Windham county, Vermont—the father from New Fane and the mother from Dumerston. The father was both a carpenter and millwright by trade, and was an excellent workman, employed both in Vermont and Canada. The latter part of his life he was engaged in farm pursuits, on a 200-acre farm, where he also raised fine stock. In the time of the Canadian Rebellion, in 1837 and 1838, he was a volunteer, and was lieutenant of his company. He was a man of much influence and public note, being a justice for many years in Canada, and captain of the militia. He died in 1866, his

wife having passed on before him in 1846. They had a family of four children — two of whom now live — George R. and Charlotte A.

George R. was reared on a farm in Canada, receiving an academic education; he remained with his father until twenty-eight years of age, having sole charge of the farm. When he was twenty-eight or twenty-nine years old, he came to Minnesota, and settled in Owatonna, Steele county. He, in company with William Moses, now of Alexandria, and Daniel Ralston, built the first wind mill for grinding purposes, constructed at Owatonna, running the same for a year and a half, then rented for a time, and later they disposed of the property. While it was rented William Moses, John A. Wheeler and our subject came to Chippewa Falls, and built the present flouring mills, in 1870. They had two run of buhrs, with an eighteen foot head of water for their power. A year later they built a saw mill, operating this for about seven years. In 1871 a store was opened by the firm of J. A. Wheeler & Company, and four years later Mr. Wheeler died and George R. and William Moses, bought the merchandise, in the fall of 1876, after which the firm styled themselves Wheeler & Moses, continuing something more than one year. They then traded, Mr. Moses taking the interest of Wheeler in the mills, and Wheeler the interest of Moses in the store.

October 15, 1878, Mr. Wheeler was appointed postmaster, and still holds the position. His brother, John A. Wheeler was the first postmaster at Chippewa Falls, serving from 1871 until the time of his death, when William Moses was placed in the office, holding the same until 1878.

Mr. Wheeler has held nearly all the township offices, including clerk, justice of the peace and chairman of the town board, also member of school board, besides being town treasurer for four years. He built his present home in 1873, the best house in the village. He owns one-half of the town site, also forty acres within forty rods of the village, and has timber lands in the township of Gilchrist.

In 1862 he was united in marriage to Miss Jennette Ralston, daughter of Andrew and Jane Ralston. Mrs. Wheeler died in 1874, leaving three children, two of whom are now living — Jennie A. and Martha M.

For his second wife he married Annie M. Goddard, in 1876. She is the daughter of Hubbard and Mary Goddard. By this union two children were born — May C. and George A.

In politics he is a republican, ever taking an active part in public matters. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is looked upon as a man of true worth and integrity in the county in which he lives.

HALDOR ASLAKSON, the subject of this biography, is a thrifty and esteemed resident of section 24, Langhei township. He is a native of Norway, born March 29, 1850, and is a son of Aslak and Ingri (Haldorson) Haldorson, who were also natives of that kingdom. Our subject attended school until he was about eighteen years old, when he came to the United States, with his parents, landing in Quebec, Canada. From there they went to Green county, Wisconsin, where they remained two years, during which time our subject worked out. At the expiration of that time they came to Pope county, Minnesota, and the parents settled in Hoff township, where they still live. They have a family of the following children—Haldor, Aslagson, Dora, Olena, Julia, Inger, Anna, Knute, John and Haldor. They are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church.

Our subject, Haldor, came to Pope county

with his elder brother, and he took a homestead on the place he now lives, after working out for two years. A "log cabin" graced the place when he purchased it, but he has renovated it, and now has a very substantial house with other good buildings.

Mr. Aslakson was united in marriage, May 7, 1874, to Miss Sarah Törguson, and they have the following children—Alfred, Henry and Edwin; Albert and Thomas are deceased. Mrs. Aslakson was born in Waupaca county, Wisconsin, September 7, 1854, and is a daughter of Torgus and Margret Knudson, who were natives of Norway. They came to this country in 1851, and remained in Wisconsin for fifteen years, when they came to Pope county, Minnesota, and were among the first settlers in the county. They have a family of six children—Andrew, Knute, Knute Jr., Betsie, Mary and Sarah. Our subject is highly esteemed by all who know him. He has held the offices of school treasurer and school director for a number of years. He is a republican. He has a good farm and is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and has an extensive grove of his own planting around his house.

ALEXANDER ALEXANDER, a resident of section 32, Westport township, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in the month of April, 1824. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Corson) Alexander, both natives of Scotland. The parents were reared, married and died in the same country. The mother died first. The father was a cabinet-maker, and followed the same through life. They were Presbyterian in their religious belief. Their family consisted of five children, three of whom are now living. Their names were as follows—Alexander, Jane, Elizabeth, John and Robert.

Our subject was reared and received his education in the land of his birth, and remained there until 1843. He spent about two years in England, working at the cabinet trade in Liverpool. From there he came to Quebec, Canada, in 1845, where he worked at his trade for two years and a half. He next went to Montreal, and worked at steamboat joiner work, for a year and a half. He then went to Chicago, Illinois, and began the business of a millwright pattern-maker. To this business he really devoted about all the balance of his life, or until coming to Pope county, Minnesota, in 1877. He remained at Chicago for five years, and then, in the spring of 1853, came to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he continued at millwrighting and pattern-making. At that early day everything was very new in the then Territory, and St. Paul was a mere village. In 1860 he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and remained about nine months, when he returned to St. Paul. In 1861 he went to St. Anthony's Falls, and remained there until 1877, when he came to Pope county. Upon his arrival here he purchased a farm in Westport township. He has since, at various times, bought additional pieces of land, and sold, dealing considerably in farming lands. He now owns about 220 acres, but does not personally farm it, as he leads a retired life.

Mr. Alexander was married, in 1848, to Miss Ann McConnell, a native of Canada, and they were blessed with one daughter, who is now the wife of James E. Stalker, of Westport township.

Mr. Alexander is republican in political belief, and has held the office of clerk of the school district in which he lives for the past nine years. He belongs to the Masonic lodge, and while in West St. Paul was an alderman for two years. He lost his first wife in Chicago, by cholera, and in 1852 married for his second wife Miss Margaret Stewart, a native of Scotland. She died in

Minneapolis in 1873. His last marriage was to Miss Mary Stalker, the date of their marriage being in 1880. Her parents were formerly from Scotland. They came to America in April, 1835, and settled in Canada. Eighteen months later the family removed to Ogdensburg, New York. About one year later they removed to Lewis county, same State, where Mrs. Alexander was born. In 1844 the family settled at Utica, but on account of the sickness of the father they lived for some time at the sea-shore. In 1848 they settled at Alderbrook, Madison county, New York, where they remained until 1866, and then came to Minnesota and located at Minneapolis. There the father died in the fall of the same year. In 1870 the family came to Pope county, where the mother died in 1880, and this has since been the home and headquarters of the family. The father was a British soldier during his early life, and spent twenty years of his life in the service, being at times stationed in the East and West Indies, Bermuda, Ireland, Canada, etc.

Mrs. Alexander was first married in 1870 to Albert Carpenter, and they became the parents of one child, James W. Mr. Carpenter was one of the oldest settlers in the northern portion of Pope county, having located here before the war. Shortly after settling here, he enlisted in the army and spent three years in the service. After his discharge he returned here and remained until his death, which occurred in 1874. He was killed by lightning.

HON. GEORGE W. THACKER, the present State senator from this district, is a resident of Glenwood, and is one of the most prominent old settlers still living in the county. He is a native of Clarmont county, Ohio, born January 1, 1840, and is a son of Stephen and Esther (McKinney) Thacker, who were natives of New York and New Jersey, respectively. The family, in an early day, removed to Illinois and settled about fifteen miles west of Chicago, where they carried on a farm of 400 acres, and where the parents remained until the time of their death. The father died in 1847, the mother in 1880. They had been married at Clarmont, Ohio, in 1829, and were the parents of seven children—John, Beulah, Elsie, William H., George W., Benjamin F. and James M.—all of whom are still living. Stephen Thacker, the father, was a prominent and influential man in the locality in which he lived; a member of the old whig party, and an active participator in all public moves of his time, and, while he never sought important office for himself, he was active in assisting others, and was prominently identified with every important official action of those days.

After his father's death, George W. Thacker remained at home until he was eleven years of age, attending the district schools and receiving such education as the facilities of those days afforded. In the fall of 1851, he went with his brother, John R., to Jackson county, Iowa, and assisted on the farm for four years. At the expiration of that time he returned to Illinois, and for four years attended the Lake Zurich Academy, after which for several terms he pursued his studies at the Wesleyan Methodist College, at Wheaton, Du Page county, Illinois. His next move was to go to Central Illinois where he taught school for four years, and then started West. Making his way to Minnesota, in 1862 he settled in Dodge county, and taught school there. At this time the Civil War being in progress, in response to a call for men, he enlisted, November 16, 1863, in Company K, Second Minnesota Cavalry, and was mustered into the service. The command with which he was connected was

assigned to frontier duty, and the most of his term of service was spent in Dakota. He was finally honorably discharged at Fort Snelling, May 4, 1866, as orderly sergeant.

After his discharge from the service Mr. Thacker came direct to Pope county, arriving here in June, 1866. He took a homestead of 160 acres on Lake Ann, in Reno township, and began improvements, erecting a little log cabin, 16x20 feet in size, did some plowing, and set out a grove of several acres, which has so grown and thrived that it is to-day among the finest in the county. There, upon his homestead, he lived for many years.

In 1881 he purchased a farm of 120 acres north of the village of Glenwood, and carried it on for two years, and, in fact, still devotes a good share of his attention to his farming interests.

Mr. Thacker has always been a republican in political matters on national issues, and in the past has been one of the leading members of that party in this portion of the State. He served as county commissioner in 1868 and 1869. In 1884 he was elected to represent this district in the lower house of the State Legislature, and served with credit and ability for two years, and through one of the most important sessions ever held in the history of the State. At the expiration of his term as representative, he was elected State senator from this district, which position he still holds. He is a man of excellent education and wide general knowledge; a man of the strictest integrity, and a careful business man; he is one of the leading citizens of the county, and one of its most highly esteemed old settlers.

Mr. Thacker was married, in 1868, to Miss Cordelia Mills, a native of New York, and a daughter of Warren and Charlotte Mills. This union has been blessed with five children, as follows—George H., Stephen W., Lottie E., Clara S., and Hattie C.

SAMUEL E. GILBERT came to Pope county in 1881, and settled at Villard, starting the first dry-goods store in that village, following the same until June, 1888, when he started for Portland, Oregon. At one time he was president of the village council of Villard. In politics he is a republican, and in religious belief he is a Methodist. He was raised in Jefferson county, Illinois. When twelve years of age, he began life for himself. He first farmed in his native State until the war broke out, when he enlisted and went into the service. His parents were Henry and Catherine Gilbert, of New York State, and the South, respectively. The father is dead, but the mother is still living. Our subject was married, December 2, 1866, to Miss Eliza Bradley, a native of Mount Vernon, Illinois, who was a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Van Cleve) Bradley. Her mother died when Mrs. Gilbert was nine years old, and the father died in 1886. He was a merchant and farmer and belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a devoted member. Their family consisted of eight children. Two died in infancy, and the remaining were—Emery, John, Sarah, Mary, Anna and Eliza. By his second wife (Miss Ellen L. Kirby) Mr. Bradley had one child —Cora. Mrs. Gilbert was educated at the Ladies' Seminary, of Mount Vernon, Illinois, and is a fine scholar and teacher. She is the mother of three children — Inez J., Edith P. and Clarence H. The oldest daughter married William S. Abbott, who is a hardware dealer at Sauk Center, Minnesota. The other children are unmarried and are still at home. Edith is a graduate of Curtis Business College, of Minneapolis, having finished her course there June 13, 1888.

Mr. Gilbert enlisted in Company F., Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, in 1861, and afterward re-enlisted in the same company, serving until 1865. He was wounded twice,

and lay for a time in hospital as well as in prison. He faithfully served until the close of the war, and received an honorable discharge.

NELS H. URNAS, a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Blue Mound township, on section 6, is a native of Norway. He was born in Bergen Stift, April 14, 1838, and is a son of Harmund and Christena (Monson) Urnas, who were also natives of that kingdom. He came with his parents to the United States in 1864, and after landing in Quebec went to Dane county, Wisconsin, where our subject remained four or five years working out, and then came to Pope county, Minnesota, and located upon the farm where he still lives.

Nels Urnas received his education in Norway, and while there served five years as a soldier, in the Bergen Stift home militia, at the expiration of that time receiving an honorable discharge.

Mr. Urnas was married, in December, 1868, to Miss Sarah Thompson, and they have been blessed with the following children—Henry, Thomas, Betsy, Christina, Belle and Ella, all of whom are living at home. Mrs. Urnas is a native of Norway, and remained there until she was nine years old, when she came to the United States with her parents, who settled in Dane county, Wisconsin.

Mr. Urnas is a man of the highest honor and integrity, and by that energy, thrift and industry which so distinguish the people of his nationality has placed himself in excellent circumstances. He has a valuable farm of 200 acres, and is engaged in general farming and stock raising. Our subject, with his family, belongs to the Lutheran Church. In political matters he is a staunch republican.

JOHN JOHNSON, now a resident of section 34, is one of the first four settlers in Pope county, having come to what is now Lake Johanna township, in the spring of 1862, in company with Salve Oleson, Greger Halverson and Ole Kittleson. Mr. Johnson is a native of Norway, born in 1826, and his early life was spent on the home farm of his parents. While yet a young man he learned the painter's trade, which he followed in connection with peddling until the spring of 1850. He then left his native land to seek a home in America, coming direct to Dane county, Wisconsin, where he had relatives living. He remained there four months, when a company from that part of that country was made up to go to the northern part of the State and form a settlement. They went to what is now Waupaca county, where our subject took a claim, on which he lived, engaged in farming, for a period of ten years. In the spring of 1860 he sold his farm, and with three ox teams, three covered wagons, some fifty head of cattle, and a few colts, he started with his family for Minnesota. He located on a piece of land in the town of Crow Lake, Stearns county, and there devoted his attention to stock-raising and hunting. During one of his hunting expeditions, he came west to what is now the southern part of Pope county, which at that time had just been surveyed. As stock-raising was his principal occupation, and as this part of the country was peculiarly adapted to that industry, he returned to his claim in Crow Lake, and gave his neighbors a vivid account of the excellent advantages afforded in the hitherto unknown land that lay beyond them. In the spring of 1862 he, with the three others already mentioned, came to Lake Johanna, selected the best land, built for each a log house, and then brought their families to their new homes. At that time they were the farthest settlement west. The nearest settlement was at a distance of eight

miles to the north of them, while on the south there were no settlers nearer than thirteen miles. Here they lived, secluded from all, until Mr. Halverson journeyed to the settlements east of them. He there heard of the Indian outbreak, returned, and they decided to have their families watch, from the top of the hills, the surrounding country, while the men finished their work.

Later, Mr. Johnson and two others, who had come the day before, started out on a scouting expedition to learn whether there was any foundation for the reports. While following the borders of a lake, they saw across the prairie a company of horsemen whom they supposed to be Indians, and they started to flee for their lives. The horsemen, who had caught sight of the fugitives, started in swift pursuit. Mr. Johnson, although the eldest of the three, soon distanced his companions, but after running a short distance he gave out and fell in the tall grass, not knowing what moment a bullet might end his life. The horsemen, who proved to be a company from Paynesville who were journeying to bury thirteen who were killed by the Indians west of Norway Lake, had supposed the fugitives were Indians. They soon came up to him and picked him up. As our subject relates, so great had been his fear that it was some moments before he could realize he was in the hands of friends. He was very well acquainted with one of the men, and this incident was the source of many a joke in after years. He and those with him went with the company to Norway Lake to bury the thirteen mentioned who had been killed the day before. The following day, accompanied by half of the company for protection, they came back for their families, and all went to Paynesville. They then went to work to fortify the town, and as they did not get the fort large enough to hold all, those left on the outside decided to go farther from the danger. Their first stop was at Richmond. After they had left those in the fort felt their band too small to defend themselves, and started after those who had gone before. Overtaking them at Richmond, they prevailed upon them to return and form a home guard, and enlarge the fort, which they did. While there Mr. Johnson traded off his stock, which he had driven with him, to a farmer for his crop, the farmer being bound to leave the country with his family. After remaining in the fort some time, and, as their company was continually growing smaller by families leaving for safer places, the remaining few decided to go to St. Cloud. While on the way there our subject sold off the remaining part of his stock to farmers along the route for what he could get. The crop he had taken from the man in Paynesville was burned by the Indians, and he only received $2 for some of the cattle he sold on the route. In the fall of 1862, after the Indian trouble was over, he settled in St. Cloud, where he was employed about one year and a half for N. P. Clark, of that place, who was engaged in buying hay. Our subject's transactions were chiefly with those who had put up stacks in the Indian region, and who were afraid to return to them. He had to take Government orders for his wages, and fearing they were not very good, and still holding to his original idea of having a stock ranch where he had taken his claim, he traded off his orders for cattle.

After about a year's time he had accumulated a great many cattle, and on leaving St. Cloud he went some twenty miles east to what is known as St. Francis, where he and his family lived for a year or two, after which he returned to his claim and followed trapping all through this region, going as far west as Big Stone Lake. During the trapping season he saw but little signs of Indians, and, considering the country safe, he, in the summer of 1864, returned to his farm,

where he lived until the spring of 1888, when his son Henry took possession of the old farm, and our subject moved to Gilchrist township, Pope county, Minnesota, where he now resides. Mr. Johnson was in the earlier days one of the most active men in all town and educational matters, and when the county was organized was offered the choice of the offices, but declined to fill any one, preferring to give his attention to his farm and to stock-raising. Feeling the advantages of education, he, when there were no schools in his region, sent his family to where they could attend school, and at times hired a private teacher for them.

The subject of this biography was married in his native country to Miss Ingebar Olsdatter Vastveit, and they have been blessed with the following children—Ole J. Sandvig, now county auditor; Christian J., Knute J., who married and is living on section 34, Gilchrist township; Henry J., who has the old farm; Ingebar, who is now Mrs. Admun Syverson, of Gilchrist; Elizebeth and Annie, who are at home with their parents. Mr. Johnson now makes his home with his sons Christian and Knute, on section 34, where they have a fine farm, with a large frame house, a barn 200 feet long, and are doing an extensive farming and stock-raising business. They have over 200 head of cattle, with a good number of horses. Politically, Mr. Johnson is a republican.

THOM HALVORSON, the subject of this biography is a prominent and thrifty farmer of Lake Johanna township, residing on section 7. He was born in Norway, July 18, 1840, and in 1862 he came to the United States. After landing in Quebec, Canada, he journeyed to Red Wing, Minnesota, where he remained for four years engaged in the stone mason's trade. He then came to Pope county, Minnesota. He was one of the first settlers in the southeastern part of the county and soon after moving here he took his present farm. Our subject's parents are still in their native land, Norway, and they have the following children—Oster, Halver, Rhoda, Anna and our subject.

Mr. Halvorson, our subject, received his education in his native land, and remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, when he came to this country.

He was married June 22, 1866, to Miss Jennie Olson, a native of Norway, who came to this country in 1861. They have been blessed with the following children—Henry L., Andrew E. G., Halver and John Gilbert, all of whom are living at home with their parents The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject is a man who is highly esteemed by all who know him and has held a great many of the local offices, including those of school clerk, school director, treasurer, justice of the peace and constable. He is in excellent circumstances, having an extensive farm of 300 acres with good improvements, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party.

Mr. Halvorson has also been engaged in well-digging for many years, and dug the deepest well in Red Wing, Minnesota.

ANDREW JACOBSON, one of the most prosperous and energetic farmers of Pope county, resides on section 24, Rolling Fork township. He was born in Bergen Stift, Norway, July 25, 1854, and is a son of Jacob Monson and Jennie Johnson, who were also natives of that kingdom. When he was sixteen he commenced life for himself by learning the boot and shoe trade, at which he was engaged in Bergen for five years. In 1874, he came to the United

States, first stopping in Prairie Du Chien, Wisconsin, where he remained for one year, working at his trade and on farms. He then was employed on the Wisconsin River as a logger for one year, and then he removed to Grant county, Wisconsin. He remained there two years, working in a shop, and at the expiration of that time he came to Lacquiparle county, Minnesota, and took a preëmption claim in that county. After proving it up, in three years he sold out and moved to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a farm in Rolling Fork township. Our subject is in comfortable circumstances, and has a magnificent farm of 400 acres, with good building improvements and 150 acres under cultivation. Mr. Jacobson is a representative man of his township, and has held the office of township clerk for four years; besides in other ways has taken a prominent part in public affairs.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, June 16, 1881, to Mrs. Tolena Paulson, the widow of Fron Paulson. They have the following children — Carrie and Peter, by her former husband, and Josephina, Albert T., Lena and Carl by our subject. Mr. Jacobson affiliates with the republican party.

ANDREW SCHEY, who has charge of the lumber yard of the Fremäd Association in Glenwood, is one of the most highly respected old settlers of the county, being a pioneer of White Bear Lake township.

Mr. Schey is a native of Norway, where he was born in 1836, and where he remained until he was thirty years of age. Until he was twenty years old he remained at home with his parents, and then began life on his own account, working at whatever he found to do. His pursuits were varied until April, 1866, when he started for the New World, and embarked on a steamer for Quebec, Canada. From there he made his way direct to Winneshiek county, Iowa. He found work there and remained until the 1st of June, 1867, when, in company with some sixteen or eighteen other hardy pioneers he started for the Northwest. In the "train" which was made up there were some sixteen wagons, all drawn by ox teams. The party came direct to where Glenwood, Minnesota, is now located, and went into camp, while the men traveled over the surrounding country in search of suitable locations. Not finding timber enough to suit them, they all pushed on to Douglas county, where they looked about for a few days and proceeded to Otter Tail county. After prospecting there for a day or two bad weather set in and Nels Wollan, Anton Hogenson, Bent Wollan and Mr. Schey all returned to Pope county and took claims in White Bear Lake township. As Bent Wollan and Mr. Schey had no families they helped the others — N. Wollan and A. Hogenson — build their cabins, and Mr. Schey lived with N. Wollan for some time. During that fall, however, he began improvements, breaking four or five acres, and during the succeeding winter got out logs for his cabin. The following spring Mr. Schey was married to Miss Isabell Christian, and settled upon his farm. They lived there until the spring of 1884, when they removed to Glenwood, and since that time Mr. Schey has had charge of the Fremäd Association's lumber yard, and has rented his farm. He has purchased a house and lot in the village and has other property interests in the county.

Like all of the old settlers, Mr. Schey had but little means when he came here, and had to endure many hardships, privations and disadvantages. When his log cabin was built nearly all the lumber used had to be sawed out with a "whip saw." When our

subject left his farm he had sixty-five acres out of the 160 under tillage, and had brought the place to a high state of cultivation. The original cabin, which he built twenty years ago, is still standing, although considerably remodeled and improved.

In 1885 Mr. Schey took a trip to the "old country," and spent about two months in the land of his birth.

IVER I. HIPPE, the subject of this sketch, a resident of section 12, is one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of New Prairie township. He is a native of Norway, born about eighteen miles northwest of Christiania, Norway, December 23, 1847. Iver remained on the home farm with his parents, Iver I. and Mariet (Ingerbretson) Hippe, until he was about 20, when he came to America.

In 1868, when our subject came here, he settled in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, where he remained three years. While there he engaged in farming and working in the pineries.

Mr. Hippe came to Pope county, Minnesota, in 1871, and on May 6, 1871, took as a homestead the northwest quarter of section 12, New Prairie township, where he has since remained. Our subject is an influential man in his township, and has been prominent in all public matters. He has held the offices of justice of the peace and township clerk ever since the organization of the township—November 11, 1876. For the past four years he has been a member of the board of county commissioners, and during two years of the time was chairman of that body.

In the spring of 1867 Mr. Hippe was taken sick with typhoid fever and for weeks lay at the point of death, but, thanks to skillful medical attendance, he recovered, and since that time has enjoyed the best of health.

The subject of this memoir was married, March 2, 1876, to a Miss Anna Erickson, daughter of Erick and Anna (Olsen) Erickson. They have been blessed with the following children—Mary, Eliza, John, Christiana, Sophia, Ida and Julia.

TOSTEN C. LIEN, a resident of section 11, Hoff township, is one of the oldest settlers and most prominent and highly respected citizens in the southwestern portion of Pope county. He is a native of Nordre, Aurdal, Norway, born September 24, 1849, and is a son of Christian and Anna (Mickelson) Lien. His father died in his native land, at nearly sixty years of age, and our subject grew to manhood, and received his education in the land of his birth. In 1869, when he was twenty years of age, accompanied by his mother, they came to the United States, landing at Castle Garden, New York, after an ocean voyage of sixteen days on a steamer. From New York they proceeded directly to Green county, Wisconsin, where they settled. In 1870 Mr. Lien and his mother came to Pope county, Minnesota, where each took a homestead of eighty acres in Hoff township. They at once began improvements, and he has lived in the township ever since, his mother dying December 30, 1883. T. C. Lien was the second settler, and erected the second house within the limits now forming the town. His industry and integrity have not been unrewarded, for he is recognized as one of the most reliable and substantial farmers of the county. His building improvements are among the best in this part of the county and reflect much credit upon his enterprise. He devotes a great deal of attention to stock-raising and has accummulated a substantial herd. His barn is one of the best in the town, and has a capacity for holding thirty tons of hay. The

buildings are surrounded by a thrifty and valuable grove of timber of his planting, and as a whole the farm speaks extremely well for the thrift, care and energy of its proprietor.

Mr. Lien was married October 23, 1874, to Miss Mary Anderson, a native of Norway and a daughter of Anders Anderson. Her mother is dead, and her father married again and is still living. Mrs. Lien came to the United States in 1873, and settled, with her people, in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, where she was reared and educated. The following are the names of her brothers and sisters—Sire, Ole, Ella, Barbara, Dora, Andria and Mary, and her half-brothers and half-sisters were—Ingra, Anders, Nels, Knute and Dora.

Mr. Lien has two brothers and one sister living; the family consists of the following named—Swen, Michael, Mary and Tosten C.

Mr. and Mrs. Lien have been the parents of two children—Anna, who still lives at home, and Dina, who died at six years of age.

Mr. Lien is a republican in political matters, and has taken a very active, and prominent part in public matters. He has held a great many local offices, including those of town supervisor and chairman of the board. The family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church, and our subject has for years been treasurer and trustee of that organization.

In connection with his farming, Mr. Lien owns an interest in a steam threshing machine. He owns 320 acres of land in a good state of cultivation.

AUGUST OSTERBERG, the subject of the present article, is a resident of section 8, Nora township. He is a native of Sweden, born at Westergild, February 14, 1849, and is a son of John and Johanna (Anderson) Osterberg, who were also natives of Sweden. He lived on the home farm with his parents until he was fourteen years old, when he learned the mason's trade. This he followed until 1869, when he came to the United States, coming direct to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he worked at his trade and other occupations for three years. He then settled in Pope county, Minnesota, filing a homestead on land in section 8. He settled on his present claim in 1873, and has a good farm, fourteen horses, thirty head of cattle and neat and substantial buildings nestled in a dense grove of his own planting. He also owns a traction steam thresher of the latest improved pattern. He is a man of integrity, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He has one of the best farms in the county, and is rated as one of the most successful farmers in the township in which he lives.

Our subject was married in St. Paul, March 23, 1872, to Miss Christine Johnson, a daughter of John and Mary (Carlson) Anderson, natives of Sweden, and they have been blessed with the following children—Selma, Cecile, Frank E., John R., Ester E., Hulda A., Arthur L., Harry E., Edith and Lydia Elizabeth. In political matters Mr. Osterberg is a republican.

ALVIN JAMES BISHOP, the subject of our present sketch, resides on section 14, Walden township, where he is engaged in general farming. He was born at Anthem, Jefferson county, New York, February 15, 1853, and is the son of Julius and Samantha (Collier) Bishop.

During his infancy his parents moved to Cook county, Illinois, where his father died. His mother having married again, in 1863 he came to Wabash county, Minnesota. There he worked on a farm until 1873, when he came to Walden township, Pope county, Minnesota.

On account of being under age he worked at anything which turned up until attaining his majority. He then took a homestead on section 14, Walden township, and two years later took a tree claim on the same section. Since then he and his brother-in-law have bought 240 acres from a neighbor, and they have one of the most desirable farms in the township.

Our subject was married May 15, 1877, to Rizpah Tobey, of Morris, Stevens county, Minnesota, and their union has been blessed with five children—Hattie Samantha (deceased), Myrtha May, Jule Acer, Clarence and Archie. Mr. Bishop is a republican in politics, and is a representative man of his township. He has experienced and had to encounter a great many difficulties and disadvantages, but with untiring energy and determination he has surmounted them and has been very successful.

JOSEPH TOWNSEND, one of the old settlers and leading citizens of Reno township, is located on section 13, where he carries on diversified farming and stock-raising. Mr. Townsend is a native of County Antrim, Ireland, where he was born in 1823, and is a son of John and Mary (Torp) Townsend. His parents both died in his native land, the father when seventy and the mother when seventy-six years of age. They were the parents of fourteen children, four of whom died in infancy. Ten grew up, as follows—Nancy, Elizabeth, David, Mary, Jane, Frances, John, Robert, Joseph and George. Five of them came to the United States—Nancy, David, Jane, Robert and Joseph. Nancy was a widow when she came, having a family of several children. She is now deceased. Jane became the wife of Joseph Clark, of Kinsington, Philadelphia, and is now deceased. David is a farmer of Leven township, while Robert died in Canada.

Joseph Townsend grew to manhood and received his education in Antrim, Ireland, attending school until he was sixteen years of age. After leaving school he worked at farming and remained in his native land until 1849, when he sailed for the United States, and, after a voyage of six weeks, landed in New York City. He soon afterward went to Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained for two years, employed in the silversmith shops of Gorham, Thurber & Dexter, at No. 12 Steeple street. At the expiration of that time he went to Canada and engaged in farming, remaining there for seven years, and then removed to Randolph county, Illinois.

There he was living at the time the war broke out, and in June, 1862, he enlisted in the Eightieth Illinois Infantry, and went into the service. He was in the front all through the balance of the war and saw very severe service. Besides many skirmishes, he participated in thirteen pitched battles, of which the following is a brief review of the most important: Perryville; Milton Hill, where the command to which his regiment was attached held a very important position; Mission Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Rocky Face, Resaca, Dallas, Franklin and Nashville. At the battle of Dallas our subject was severely wounded in the back, and for five months lay in various hospitals. Upon his recovery he returned to his regiment at Columbia, Tennessee, in time to participate in the battle at Franklin, Tennessee. Three weeks later they took part in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, and then chased Hood out of Alabama. After this they were stationed at Huntsville, Alabama, for six weeks, and then moved to Greenville, Tennessee, where they were in camp when Lee surrendered and when Lincoln was assassinated. Mr. Townsend was honor-

ably discharged in June, 1865, at Camp Butler, Illinois, and at once returned to Randolph county, Illinois, where he was married, December 10, 1867, to Miss Juliana S. Ingram. A few weeks after receiving his pay for his army service, in 1865, Mr. Townsend came to Minnesota, and for a number of months worked at Minneapolis. In the mean time he had taken a homestead on sections 13 and 14, Reno township, Pope county, and settled upon it in 1865. He has a valuable farm, and still makes this his home. He has always taken an active interest in all school and township affairs and has held various local offices.

Mrs. Townsend was born in York county, South Carolina, but was brought up in Illinois. She had one brother (her only one), who enlisted in the Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, and was taken prisoner at Atlanta, Georgia, and died of starvation after three months of suffering in Andersonville Prison.

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend have three children—John H., Mary A. and Elizabeth H. The parents and two children are members of the Presbyterian Church.

NELSON HUTCHINS, a prominent farmer of section 12, Glenwood township, is a native of Canada, having been born in that province, May 2, 1824. He is the son of William and Margret (Empey) Hutchins, also natives of Canada. The father was a farmer, and held various official positions in his province. His grandparents were of English blood. William's family consisted of three brothers and five sisters; six of the family are now living—our subject, the oldest one living; Morgan L., of St. Paul, secretary of State Relief Association; Charlotte, now Mrs. William Gillard, of Canada; Caroline, now Mrs. Barr, of Canada; Alice, now Mrs. Shinney, of Canada, and Rivanah S., now Mrs. Johnson.

Our subject spent his younger days in school, at home, where he remained until twenty years old, then became the husband of Miss Dianah Warner, of Canada, who was the daughter of William and Mary (Haun) Warner, also of Canadian birth. They were extensive farmers, and the father was a leading man of his county. They had a family of eighteen children, sixteen of whom are still living—Mrs. Hutchins, William; Mary, now Mrs. Eamen; Lyman; Caroline, now Mrs. Weart; Johile, Juha A., Henry, Elizabeth, Maria, John, Isaiah, Robert, Russell A., Dixson A. and Charles.

After Nelson's marriage he began farming, remaining in Canada until 1880, then sold out his home and came to Pope county, Minnesota, where he at first rented a farm for one year, thus giving him time to look about for a permanent place. In 1881 he bought 480 acres of land, where he now lives. He made good improvements and has since purchased land in Grove Lake township and two lots in the village of Villard. He is engaged extensively in stock-growing and grain farming.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins have a family of six children living—Emaranda, now Mrs. Miles Rombough, who lives in Canada (and is the mother of five children—Delia, Dexter, William, Oliver and Hattie); another daughter is Agnes, now Mrs. John Manning, of Glenwood township (the mother of six children—Nelson, Nellie, Isabella, Oliver, George and Jerome); Simeon married Miss Annie Rutley (they have five children—Oliver, Willard, Agnes May, Ettie and Edith); Malissa, now Mrs. James McLave, of Canada (they have two children—William and Arthur); Polly A., now Mrs. Alvin Eastman (mother of four sons—Nelson, Joel Jesse and Willie J.); Jerome married Miss Alice M. Momany and has one child—Frank.

Mr. Hutchins is a radical prohibitionist, and both he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is president of the Farmers' Alliance and also of the County Agricultural Society; also holds the office of school director. He is a man of wide business experience and intelligence, and is one of the leading and most influential farmers in the county. Liberal and enterprising, courteous and well posted, he is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. A man of the strictest integrity and honor, he justly ranks as one of the most exemplary and reliable citizens of the county.

MICHAEL M. RUE, one of the most prominent of the early settlers of Pope county who are still residents, is one of the leading merchants of Glenwood. He is a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, born January 29, 1844, and a son of George and Esther (Nealy) Rue. The father was a native of France and the mother of Pennsylvania. George Rue, the father, was raised in France, until about eighteen years of age, learning, meanwhile, the boot and shoemaker's trade. About the close of the decade ending with 1830 he came to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, where he carried on his trade and was married. In 1846 he settled in Sandusky county, Ohio, but later removed to Seneca county, and then to Tiffin, Ohio, where he worked at his trade and also devoted a part of his attention to farming. In the winter of 1855–6 they settled in Illinois, but the following spring of 1856, came to Olmsted county, Minnesota, where the father engaged at farming and remained until 1866, when he came to Pope county, and settled in the village of Glenwood. He erected the third dwelling on the town site—a large log house in which for three years he kept hotel, called the "Soldier's Home." Previous to this he had taken a homestead of 160 acres in Minnewaska township, and at the expiration of this time he removed to it and began improvements, remaining there until the time of his death, in 1877. He was a prominent man in the early history of the county, and was the first justice of the peace at Glenwood; a man of the strictest integrity, a member of the Methodist Church and class-leader for many years, and a republican in political belief. His widow still lives in Glenwood. Mr. and Mrs. George Rue were the parents of fifteen children, of whom the following are still living—John, Susannah, Henry, William, Joseph, Michael M., Lewis, Elizabeth, George, Alice, Mandus and Amanda. The first two and the last two named were twins. Eli (deceased) was in the service, was captured and placed in Andersonville prison, and, as he has never been heard of since, it is supposed he died there. Besides him Henry, William, Michael M., Lewis and Joseph were also all in the army and most of them contracted diseases and disabilities from which they never have recovered and never will recover. It is very difficult to find a family that furnished as many "boys in blue" as the Rue family, and without exception they each and all received an honorable discharge when mustered out.

Michael M. Rue, whose name heads this sketch, attended district school in Ohio, receiving the education afforded by the facilities of those days, until he was thirteen years of age, being raised on a farm. He then came with the family to Olmsted county, Minnesota. After the war broke out he enlisted in Company I, First Minnesota Mounted Cavalry. He remained in the service for thirteen months, when he was mustered out, and returned home to engage in farming with his father. This he continued for three years. In 1866 he was married to Miss Tillie J. Smith, and soon afterward

came northwest and took a homestead of 160 acres near Sauk Center, in Stearns county. He improved a portion of it, and remained there until 1868, when he came to Pope county and settled in Glenwood, engaging at carpenter work and blacksmithing. Eighteen months later, in March, 1870, he removed to Stevens county and settled upon a farm in the town of Morris. After a residence there of seven years he sold out and returned to Glenwood, to engage in the general merchandise trade, which he still carries on. Mr. Rue is a prohibitionist in political matters, a careful and successful business man, and one of the leading merchants in the county. He is a member of Canfield Post, No. 38, Grand Army of the Republic, and also belongs to the United Workmen.

Mr. and Mrs. Rue have a family of six children — Minnie V., Ella N., Edith M., Birdie, Ervin I. and Jean E. Mrs. Rue was a daughter of Elijah and Mary Smith, the father a native of Canada and the mother of Ireland. Elijah Smith and wife were the parents of five children—John, Hamilton, Elizabeth, Mary and Tillie. The father died in 1886, aged eighty-six years, and the mother died in 1884, at the age of eighty-one.

WALTER L. BEACH, an enterprising and respected farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 9, Bangor township, is a son of Lewis and Phebe (Lobell) Beach, who were prominent pioneers and old settlers of Grove Lake township. They came to Pope county in 1870, and settled on section 34 of that township, where they purchased a farm. Lewis Beach and wife were natives of New York State; the latter is still living at an advanced age, having been born November 25, 1818. Lewis Beach died February 9, 1885. He was one of the leading men in Pope county, a man of the strictest integrity and one whose daily life was above reproach. Early in life he learned the carpenters' trade, and followed that for many years. In 1855 he came to Minnesota, and preëmpted a claim in Scott county, on which he lived for some thirteen years. He then worked at his trade for a few years at Minneapolis and Anoka, and in 1870 came to Pope county, as stated. Lewis Beach and wife were the parents of three children—Josephine, Walter L., and Alphonsine. The last named was married to John Morrow, and died in 1880.

Walter L. Beach, our present subject, was born in Steuben county, New York, May 11, 1854. He was brought to Minnesota while still an infant by his parents and grew to manhood here. He remained at home until 1877, when he took a homestead of 160 acres on section 9, Bangor township, where he has since lived, devoting his attention to stock-raising and general farming. He was married, July 28, 1881, to Miss Nancy J. Goodwin. She is a native of Sherburn county, Minnesota, and a daughter of Simon Goodwin, a lumberman and engineer. Her mother died when she was a child, and her father is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Beach by this marriage are the parents of three children—Clara, Lewis and Clark. Our subject has taken an active interest in public matters, and has held various local offices, including those of supervisor of Grove Lake township and also clerk of school district No. 17, and was the first town treasurer of Bangor township. In political matters he is a prohibitionist.

DR. JOHN F. SKINNER who is a physician, surgeon and druggist at Chippewa Falls, is a native of Waukon, Allamakee county, Iowa, born June 4, 1854, and is the son of Daniel E. and Hannah (Swan)

Skinner, natives of Hartford and Hebron, Connecticut. The father was a butcher by trade, and later in life he engaged in farming and sheep-raising in Winnebago county, Iowa, where he settled in the fall of 1864. He farmed 320 acres and kept 1,400 sheep. He is now retired and living at Forest City, Iowa. He reared a family of six children—Professor Egbert D., Albert A., Dr. John F., Charlotte E. now Mrs. J. E. Howard; William E. and Maggie E. The father belongs to the republican party and is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, and, with his wife, belongs to the Congregational Church.

Dr. John F. Skinner was raised on the farm at home and received a thorough education. He commenced teaching at the age of twenty, continued to follow this profession for seven years in three counties in Iowa and two in Minnesota. He began the study of his chosen life profession—that of medicine—in 1875, with Dr. J. A. Hewett, at Forest City, Iowa, attending lectures at Bennett Medical School, of Chicago, and graduated in 1881, settling in Chippewa Falls. He built a drug store, with his brother Albert A., on the Little Falls branch railroad at Westport.

The Doctor was married in 1881 to Miss Hermina C. Dalum, daughter of Herman and Martha M. (Nelson) Dalum, natives of Norway. Her mother and family came to America after the death of Mr. Dalum, and settled at Lake Mills, Iowa, where she died in 1888, leaving a family of five children—Emmie, now Mrs. Westcott; Lena, now Mrs. Severson; Ludvig; Mrs. Skinner; Hannah, now Mrs. Larson. The doctor has a family of three children—Vivian A., Vance L. and Roy C.

He is a very successful physician and surgeon, and has a large practice, which is constantly increasing. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Eclectic Medical School of Chicago, Illinois.

IVER J. TEIGEN, a prosperous and highly esteemed farmer residing on section 24, Ben Wade township, is a native of Norway. He was born in Lesje, Gudbransdalen, Norway, December 15, 1841, and is the son of Jurgen C. and Anna (Everson) Teigen, who were also natives of the same kingdom. When about eighteen years of age our subject commenced life for himself by working on the public road and on the railroad. In May, 1870, he came to the United States, and from June to November he worked at various kinds of labor. He then came to Pope county, and took a homestead in Ben Wade township, on section 24, where he has since lived. He now owns 240 acres of excellent farming and timber land, with comfortable improvements, and a good share of his place is under a high state of cultivation.

The subject of this biography was married November 18, 1870, to Miss Carrie Olson, the daughter of Ole Tohorson and Mary (Larson) Tohorson. They have been blessed with the following children—Jorgen, Ole, Anna, Anton, Marie, Emma, Otto, Nikkolai, Tena, Edwin, Edith and Clara. Mr. Teigen is a man of the utmost integrity, and is held in high esteem both as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen. He has held various offices such as school director, township treasurer and road overseer. Our subject is a strong prohibitionist, and in religious matters he is an exemplary member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

DAVID STEPHENSON, a well-to-do farmer, and a respected old settler of Grove Lake township, resides upon section 12. He was born October 11, 1826, in Yorkshire, England, and is a son of James and Mary (Wright) Stephenson, who were also natives of "Albion's shores." The genealogy of Mr. Stephenson runs back to

the same source as that of George Stephenson, the famous inventor of the locomotive—the grandfather of David being a brother of the inventor. David's father, James Stephenson, was a farmer and reared seven children; two, however, died in childhood. The living children are—David, Richard, John, William, Ann and James. The father is still living at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. The mother died in 1879. They were members of the Church of England. Our subject was reared on his parents' farm, receiving a common school education and worked at home until he came to America, in 1849. He first landed at Quebec, and from there went to Toronto, remaining four months, and then left for Henry county, Iowa, remaining there until the spring of 1855, then went to Rice county, Minnesota, and engaged in farm work. He finally preëmpted a 160 acre tract of land in Wheeling township, which he improved. In 1864 he sold out, and the year following he came to Pope county and took a homestead of 160 acres. He has since purchased 40 acres adjoining. About the first improvement he made was to build a log cabin 16x20 feet in size, in which he lived until 1876, when he erected a frame house 16x26 feet, to which has been added another portion 16x24 feet. The house has a splendid cellar measuring 16x26 feet and seven feet deep. His house is painted in an excellent manner, and his farm is well fenced and improved.

Mr. Stephenson was married in 1858 to Miss Christanne Judd, of Indiana, the daughter of Lyman and Chloe (Shippy) Judd, natives of New York. The father was a farmer who had settled in Ohio in an early day, and from there he moved to Indiana, where he was married. He later removed to De Kalb county, Illinois, and there engaged in extensive farming. His father was John Judd, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, going into the army at the age of fourteen years, and remaining until peace was declared. He helped to raise the first liberty-pole in this country, and was sent out as a spy on Long Island. He lived to be an old man, dying in Indiana. Mrs. Stephenson's father was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving as a pack-horse driver, and enlisted twice during that struggle, the last time as a soldier. In 1855 he came to Rice county, Minnesota, preëmpting a piece of land, and there died at the age of sixty-three years, in 1856. His wife survived him until 1887, aged eighty-six years. They, too, were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom still live—Lucinda (now Mrs. Decker), Christanne (now Mrs. Stephenson), Hannah (now Mrs. Warren), Isaiah, Charity (now Mrs. Davidson) and Uriah. Mrs. Stephenson is the mother of four children—Mary, now Mrs. Harrington (who has three children—Lyman B., Frank E. and Alta D.); Elsie (a teacher in Glenwood), Lyman E. and Hannah.

Politically, Mr. Stephenson is a staunch republican, and both he and his wife are Adventists in religious belief and profession. He is a man of the highest integrity, and is held in the utmost esteem both as a neighbor and as an exemplary citizen.

Mrs. Stephenson's mother, during the war, sent two sons to the field to fight—Isaiah, who served in the Sixth, and Uriah, in the Tenth Minnesota Regiments.

ALONZO M. KEENEY, a prominent old settler, is a resident of section 7, Minnewaska township. He was born in Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and is the son of Charles M. and Rebecca (Sterling) Keeney. Mr. Keeney the elder was a farmer in his native State, and left there in 1850, coming to Illinois, settling in Carroll county.

From that State he went to California, where he was employed in the gold fields. He returned to Illinois after three years, and engaged in farming until 1857, and then settled in Wabasha county, Minnesota, where he again took up farming, following it for a time, and then moved to Brown county, and from there to Story county, Iowa, where he remained three years, and then moved to Texas, and remained there three years. He was taken sick and lost all his property, then returned, at the advanced age of seventy-four years, to where his son, Alonzo M., now lives. The parents have five children now living—Louisa, Alonzo M., Denton, Harrison and Elmer. Mr. Keeney, Sr., was a republican in his politics, and both he and his wife, who is seventy-two years old, were devoted members of the Baptist Church.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, and received a common school education. At the age of twenty-four he went out into life's career for himself, engaging in farming in Wabasha county, Minnesota, where he remained about sixteen years, then settled where he now lives in Pope county, as above described. He bought 187½ acres of land, and raises stock and grain, in which he has been very successful.

Mr. Keeney was married in 1860, to Miss Rachel Brainerd, the daughter of Aaron and Catherine (Young) Brainerd, natives of New York State, who came West, to Illinois, and there engaged in farming. The mother died in Illinois and the father in Minnesota. Mr. Keeney has a family of ten living children—Elsworth, William, Carl, Benton, Guy, Mary, Miner, Hattie, Cora and an infant.

To know that Mr. Keeney is a popular man, and one who takes much interest in public affairs, we have but to notice the fact that he has been prominently identified with the various offices within his county. He has served as justice of the peace for two years, road master, school clerk, and also supervisor. He is a republican. While living in Wabasha county he was constable, road master and supervisor, and has always, in fact, taken an active part in public affairs. Other noteworthy characteristics of the man may be found in the interest he has always taken in the cause of temperance and anti-monopoly.

SCHAK L. BARSNESS, a successful, enterprising and respected citizen of Barness township, residing on section 23, is a native of Norway. He was born at Barganstadt, Norway, January 26, 1853. Schak lived at home on the farm with his parents, Schak L. and Anna N. (Nelson) Barsness, until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to America, settling in Pope county. Here he remained for a period of five years, working on his uncle's farm the entire time, except one year's journey and stay in Dakota, where he could have taken a homestead within two miles from the present site of Grand Forks.

After his return from Dakota he went back to the old home in the Old World, where he remained from November until April, when he again came to the United States. Our subject remained with his uncle for three years after coming over the second time, when he again returned to Norway in the interest of his countrymen. The fact of his taking different routes to and from the old country and his knowledge of this world made him of great advantage to those of his own nationality who were immigrating to this country. On his return the second time from Norway he brought his sister with him, and, leaving her to keep house for his uncle, Ole N. Barsness, he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota. While there he ran an engine for the Minneapolis & Northern Elevator Company for three years. On

his coming back to his uncle's farm, having to go to Grand Forks, he took his sister with him, leaving her at Fargo. Not long after this educated and beloved sister was taken sick and soon died. Her remains were brought to the family cemetery, in Pope county, and interred.

Our subject was married, May 6, 1887, to Bertha P. Barsness, and they settled down on the farm which he had bought in 1879. Their union has been blessed with one child—Scott. Mr. Barsness is an energetic representative of the nationality to which he belongs. He has always taken an active interest in all public affairs, and is the present assessor of the township.

KNUTE L. BREVIG, is a member of the firm of Brevig Brothers, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements, one of the most responsible and reliable business houses at Starbuck. Mr. Brevig was born in Norway, on the 16th of December, 1860, and is a son of Lars and Anna Brevig. He remained in his native land until he was seven years of age, when his parents immigrated to the United States with their family and settled in Clayton county, Iowa. In 1870 they removed to Pope County, Minnesota, and the father, Lars Brevig, took a homestead on section 34, in White Bear Lake township, where he still resides.

Knute L., our subject, remained with his parents, attending school and assisting in the labors incident to carrying on the home farm, until the spring of 1883, when he started in life for himself, and went to Ashby, in Grant county, where, in company with M. Olson, he established a hardware store. Two years later he went to Hancock, Stevens county, Minnesota. In the spring of 1886, he came to Starbuck, and, in company with his brothers, Ole L. and Andrew L. Brevig, opened their present hardware store, agricultural implement depot and lumber yard. By fair dealing they have built up an extensive trade, and are rated as one of the most substantial firms in the county.

Our subject, Knute L. Brevig, has taken an active interest in public affairs. He was appointed village recorder in the spring of 1888, and still retains that position, and also holds a commission as notary public.

Mr. Brevig was married on the 14th of August, 1887, to Miss Mary Hansen.

OLE GILBERTSON, the present county treasurer, is one of the most prominent and highly respected old settlers who are still residents of the county. He came here in 1867, shortly after his honorable discharge from a long and active service in the army, and upon his arrival in Pope county he settled upon a homestead of 160 acres in Gilchrist township, where he at once began improvements, erecting a little log cabin 12x14 feet in size, and breaking five acres of land during the first season. He remained there, tilling the soil until 1884, when he was elected county treasurer, and, having been re-elected in 1886, he still retains that office. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and he is held in the highest regard and confidence by all. His many years of residence here, extending over a period of twenty-one years, have caused him to be well known throughout the county, and his word is recognized everywhere as being as good as a bond. He still owns the original homestead where he first settled, but has bought considerable other land, and has lately erected a comfortable and commodious residence in Glenwood, so that his property interests here are extensive. Mr. Gilbertson's name has been prominently identified with the history of the county

ever since its organization. Besides the office which he now holds, he was justice of the peace and town clerk of Gilchrist for fourteen years, and has also served as county commissioner from his district.

Mr. Gilbertson is a native of Norway, born in 1841, and is a son of Gilbert and Helga (Peterson) Oleson. His father was a farmer and died in his native land about 1845. In 1849 the mother came to the United States with the family, and settled in Winneshiek county, Iowa, in 1852. In her family there were eleven children, only four of whom, however, are now living—Ragnhild, now Mrs. O. G. Kivley, of Lacquiparle county; Narve, a farmer in Winneshiek county, Iowa; Nels, a farmer in the same locality; and Ole, our subject.

Ole Gilbertson's boyhood days were passed in his native land and in Winneshiek county, Iowa, being brought up on a farm, acquiring his education in the common schools. On the 14th of October, 1861, as the Civil War was then in progress, he enlisted in Company G., Twelfth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, went into active service, veteranized and remained on duty until January 6, 1866, when he was mustered out at Memphis, Tennessee, and was honorably discharged January 26, 1866, at Davenport, Iowa. Few men saw more active and dangercus service than did Mr. Gilbertson. A full and detailed history of his army life and reminiscences would fill a moderate volume, but we will here briefly review the principal expeditions with which he was associated. He participated in the battles at Fort Henry, Donelson and Shiloh and at the latter place was taken prisoner with the balance of his regiment, Sunday evening, April 6, 1862. They were transferred from one place to another, including Corinth, Memphis, Jackson, Mobile, Cahaba, and finally to Macon, Georgia, where they were paroled, and sent through Atlanta to Chattanooga and Starvation Island, near Bridgeport, where they were confined for three days without food, and at the expiration of that time were turned over to the Union army at Bridgeport. The following January they received orders to report for duty, and went to Memphis, where, under the command of General W. T. Sherman, they were assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps, and marched on to Vicksburg, then on to Jackson, Mississippi, where as a part of Tuttle's division they participated in the battle at that place on the 14th day of July, 1863, and they had the honor of taking the city. They also participated in the operations at and about Vicksburg during the siege. After considerable skirmishing with the Confederates under General Johnson, they were detailed to guard railroads in Tennessee, and while there the regiment veteranized, and were granted the usual veteran's thirty-day furlough.

Our subject, at the expiration of this time rejoined his regiment, which was then attached to the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. They were ordered to Tupelo, Mississippi, to drive the Confederates, under Forest, from the State, and participated in that terrible battle, which ensued July 13, 1864, and the following day at Brownsville. After this they participated in a great many skirmishes, making marches after Price in Arkansas, then to Cape Girardeau, Missouri; to Jefferson City, and chased Price to Kansas City, getting in hearing distance, but not in sight, of his forces. They were then ordered back to Nashville, Tennessee, and participated in the battle at that place, December 15 and 16, 1864. During the following winter our subject went to New Orleans with his regiment, to join the expedition under General Canby, against Mobile, and also participated in the week's siege at Spanish Fort. During all this time while being in far from good health, our subject remained with his regiment, except a few days spent in the hospi-

tal. After being mustered out, in 1866, he returned to his home in Iowa, and the following spring came to Pope county, Minnesota, as has been stated in the earlier portion of this article.

In 1872 Mr. Gilbertson was married to Miss Levi Christoverson, a native of Norway, and they have a family of seven children living, as follows—Julia H., Gilbert, Carl E., Cecelia T., Rosetta A., Theodore N., and Oswell G. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. In political matters Mr. Gilbertson is a staunch republican.

GEORGE P. WINSLOW, a native of Pennsylvania, was born May 13, 1847. His parents were John and Jenette (Loghry) Winslow, natives of New York. Their history will appear elsewhere in this ALBUM. Our subject was educated in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and from the time he was sixteen to twenty-one years old, he followed lumbering. He then removed to Wisconsin, where he worked in the lumbering districts for three years. From that point he went to Lincoln, Nebraska, and found employment on the State Agricultural Farm for two years. He then went to Western Nebraska and farmed for seven years in Nuckolls county; also raised considerable stock. From there he moved to Pope county, Minnesota, purchasing 160 acres of land on section 3, Grove Lake, and 100 acres in Leven township, and carries on general farming and stock-growing. At present he is living in the village of Villard, where for some time he was engaged in the agricultural implement business, at the same time carrying on his farm. He was one of the town councilmen for three years, and is now president of the council. He also held the office of street commissioner for four years. He was married, October 5, 1873, to Miss Nora M. Joy, who was born September 3, 1854, in Barry county, Michigan. She was the daughter of Lucius D. and Betsy J. (Hall) Joy. Her father was a farmer, and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died January 10, 1888. The mother died in the month of February, 1874. Mrs. Winslow is the fifth in a family of eight children—George, Albert, DeWitt, Frank, Nora M., and three who died in infancy. Mrs. Winslow was educated at Battle Creek, Michigan. She is a graduate of the High School of that city, and for some time was a teacher. She is now the mother of three children—Jessie, Inez and Lizzie.

In his political belief Mr. Winslow is a democrat, and always takes an active interest in all public matters. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and is regarded as one of the most substantial and capable business men in the northern part of the county.

JAMES BLAIR, one of the old settlers and pioneers of the northeastern portion of Pope county, is a resident of section 19, Leven township, where he located in 1867. He is a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1825, and is a son of James and Jane (Donaldson) Blair. When he was only seven years of age his parents removed with their family to Canada, where the father died shortly afterward. The mother lived there until the time of her death, in 1883. The parents had a family of five children, as follows—John, James, William, Samuel and Jane, all of whom are living except John, who died in Haron county, Canada, when thirty-seven years of age, leaving a family consisting of a wife and four children.

James Blair, our subject, spent his boyhood days and received his education in Canada. When twenty-one years of age he be-

gan life on his own account and engaged in farming. Later he purchased a farm in Canada, which he cultivated for a number of years. In 1867 he sold out and came to Pope county, Minnesota, locating upon a claim on sections 19 and 30, Leven township, where he has since lived. He now has one of the best farms in the county and carries on farming and stock-raising extensively. He is in excellent circumstances financially, owning about 400 acres of land, and is rated as one of the most solid and substantial farmers in the county.

Mr. Blair was married in 1845 to Miss Eliza Jane Peacock, a native of Canada, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Peacock. They have been the parents of ten children, eight of whom are still living—Jane, Rebecca, Margaret, John, William, James, Samuel and George. Those deceased were named Joseph and Lizzie.

The family are exemplary members of the Episcopal Church. In his political views Mr. Blair affiliates with the democratic party.

CHARLES ELLERTSON, a successful and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 13, Langhei township, is one of the pioneers of the southwestern part of the county, being among the very first settlers in what is now the town of Langhei.

Mr. Ellertson was born in the northern part of Norway, on the 11th of August, 1846, and is a son of Ellert and Runog (Olsondatter) Carlson. His mother died in the old country in 1863, and during the following year the father, accompanied by the rest of the family, sailed for America, and after a voyage of five weeks across the Atlantic they landed in Quebec, Canada. They at once came to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, where they lived for two years and then in 1866, they came to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled on section 13, Langhei township. They were among the first settlers here, coming at the same time as did G. and Osmund Tharaldson. The father, Ellert Carlson, died here in 1871. At that time he was fifty-nine years of age. He had for many years been an exemplary member of the Lutheran Church, and had held various offices in that organization in his native land. Farming had been his principal business through life, although when a young man he had learned the blacksmith's and carpenter's trades and had worked at these lines a good deal, in connection with farming. Ellert Carlson was the father of seven children, as follows—Anna, Lars, Charles, Edward, Regina Dortha and Martha—all of whom are married except the last named. Regina lives in Stearns county, Dortha lives in Stevens county, while the rest are residents of Pope county.

Charles Ellertson grew to manhood and was educated in the land of his birth. He came here, as above stated, with his father, and has since been a resident of Pope county. In 1884 he engaged in general merchandise business at Starbuck in company with Gus Signalness, but after a year he bought out his partner's interest, and for one year conducted the business alone. During this time he took an active interest in public affairs, was one of the village trustees, school director and also deputy postmaster for two years. Since that time he has devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising. He has one of the most valuable farms in the township, and is recognized as one of the most substantial and solid citizens in the southwestern part of the county.

Mr. Ellertson was married in January, 1876, to Miss Anna Isaacson, and they are the parents of five children, as follows—Emma, Sevirne, Carolina, Thea and Fredchester. Mrs. Ellertson was born in Nor-

way and came to the United States in 1872, with her people, who at that time settled in Langhei township. Her parents are still living here. In the family of her parents there were four children — Anna, Mary, Sina and John.

HENRY JOHNSON SANDVIG, the subject of the present article, is a prominent resident of the southeastern part of Pope county, his farm being located on the line between Gilchrist and Lake Johanna townships. He was the first child born within the limits of Pope county, having first seen the light January 17, 1863, his birth occurring on the very day that his parents arrived here. His parents, John and Isabelle (Olson) Johnson, who are natives of Norway, came to the United States in 1852, and settled in Wisconsin, where they remained two years. They then came to Stearns county, Minnesota, and in 1863 they moved to Pope county, Minnesota. His father was one of the earliest settlers in the county, and has been one of Pope county's most prominent citizens. Our subject has the following brothers and sisters—Isabelle, Ole, Christ, Knute, Elizebeth and Anna. He was educated in Pope county, and has always been engaged as a farmer, working at that occupation during the summer and attending school in the winter until he finished his schooling.

Mr. Sandvig was married, June 24, 1885, in the Lutheran church in Gilchrist, by Rev. Scaar, to Miss Isabelle Christenson, a native of Goodhue county, Minnesota, and they have been blessed with two children—Amelia and Josephine. She is the daughter of Nels and Paulina Christenson, who are living in Lake Johanna township. She was educated in Pope county, and has four brothers and sisters, she being the oldest. Our subject is a prominent man in his township, and has held the office of postmaster since 1888, succeeding his father, who held that position for a great many years. He has an extensive farm of 400 acres. The place is well improved and he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In political matters he is a republican.

PETER ERICKSON is a prosperous citizen of Pope county, located on section 21, Lake Johanna township, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is a native of Norway, born in the western part of that kingdom, August 3, 1835 and is a son of Erick and Tora (Erickson) Knuteson, who were natives of that kingdom. He came to this country in 1867, and after landing in Quebec, Canada, went to Green county, Wisconsin, where he remained for several years, engaged in farming, and, for some time was engaged as teacher in a Norwegian school in that place. He came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took his present farm, on which he has since remained. Our subject is a prominent man of his township, and has filled the following offices—postmaster, constable, treasurer, school treasurer, and assessor.

His father was engaged in farming, and there were the following children in the parents' family—Knute, Nerod, Anna and Peter, all of whom are living except Knute. Peter spent his school days in his native land, and during the summer he worked on his father's farm.

Mr. Erickson was united in marriage, February 5, 1868, to Miss Anna Olson, a native of the kingdom of Norway, who came to this country when she was four years of age with her parents, who settled in Wisconsin. They have been blessed with ten children — Edward, Henry, Severt, Anton, Caraline,

Charley, Lizzie and Peter—all of whom are single and at home with their parents—and Martin and Albert who are dead. Our subject has a farm of 183 acres, a good share of which is under a high state of cultivation, and has eighteen acres of timber land. He and his family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church, of which organization he is secretary. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party.

JOHN E. JOHNSON, a prosperous and highly-esteemed farmer, residing on section 7, Blue Mounds township, is a native of Norway, born in Gulbrandsdalen, February 25, 1853. He came to the United States with his parents and one sister in 1857, and after landing in Quebec, Canada, came to Coon Prairie, Wisconsin, where they remained a few months, then moved to Upper Coon Valley, a distance of eight miles. Later, our subject came to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled on his present place, having previously purchased eighty acres of railroad land. He now has an extensive farm of 280 acres. He is now engaged in general farming and stock-raising, has quite a number of graded cattle, a full-blooded Durham bull, a "Clyde and Black Hawk" stallion and good building improvements. Mr. Johnson is at present the chairman of the board of supervisors, which position he has held for five years, and in political matters is a republican. He received his education in Wisconsin, and after leaving school read medicine with Dr. Aass, of Coon Prairie, Wisconsin, for two years, and has been engaged more or less in this profession in connection with farming. His parents remained in Wisconsin until 1884, when they came to Pope county, settling on a farm in Blue Mounds township. The mother was killed by lightning in 1885. There were six children in the house besides the mother, the shock rendering two unconscious and instantly killing the mother. She was buried in Walden township. The father is still residing on his farm in Blue Mounds township. The father was a Union soldier. He enlisted in 1864, and was discharged in 1865, and was with Sherman in his "march to the sea."

Mr. Johnson was married in January, 1875, to Miss Agnes Peterson, and they have been blessed with the following children—Edwin, Tonethe, Peter, Pettrene and Anna. Mrs. Johnson is a native of Norway, born July 7, 1855, and came to the United States in 1861, with her parents, and settled in La Crosse, Wisconsin. Her father is dead and her mother is living with her. Mrs. Johnson was educated in Norway, and they were two months in making the trip crossing the ocean. Our subject has the following brothers and sisters—Mary, Martha, Tobias, Andrew, Dinah, Ida, Ellen, Anna (who died in childhood, and a younger sister was given the same name), Edward and Thea.

OLE DAVIDSON, a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Pope county, resides on section 26, Rolling Fork township. He was born in Nor Fure, Norway, April 5, 1831, and is a son of David Rasmusson and Anna Burwald, who are natives of that kingdom. He remained at home until he was nineteen, when he worked for farmers for six years, after which he learned the carpenter's trade. He built two large churches in the Old World. In 1861 he came to the United States, and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he worked a farm on shares for half. After leaving there, he went to Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he rented a farm and remained seven years. He then came to Pope county, Minnesota, and bought 360 acres of land in

Rolling Fork township, on section 26. Since his settlement, he has been engaged in general farming and stock-raising, also has done some carpentering, and has been very successful, with the exception of losing one crop by the grasshoppers. Mr. Davidson is a man of the utmost integrity and honor, and has been township treasurer for three or four years, also church treasurer, always taking an active interest in public affairs.

Our subject was married in 1861, to Miss Segra Nels, and they have been blessed with the following children — Anna, David, Nels, Olaus, Regena (deceased), Raynard, Josephina and Ole S. The family are exemplary members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

ABRAHAM COOKE, a prosperous and well-to-do farmer, resides on section 22, Walden township. He is a native of New Jersey, born December 28, 1844. He is the son of Garrett and Mary (Mackey) Cooke. He received his education in the common district schools, but he is one of those energetic men, self-made, who will make their own way in the world, notwithstanding obstacles. When our subject was nine years old his father moved to Wabasha county, Minnesota, and took a preëmption in the town of Greenfield, where he now resides

Abraham worked on the home farm until 1864, when he enlisted in Company I, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and after serving one year was honorably discharged at St. Paul. His company was a part of the Seventh Army Corps.

After the war the subject of our sketch returned to the farm, where he remained until 1870, when he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead of 160 acres in section 22, Walden township, his present residence.

Mr. Cooke was married, December 22, 1870, to Miss Rosette Bishop, of Greenville, and this union has been blessed with the following children — Walter, Lizzie, Garrett, Arba, Ruth, Rhoda and George. Rhoda and George are deceased. Our subject has, since his settlement here, bought forty acres of land in section 21, and this, with his original claim gives him a large and valuable farm. Mr. Cooke is a man of the utmost integrity and honor, and adheres to those principles, which make a citizen esteemed and respected. In political matters he is a staunch and conscientious republican.

JOHN JOHNSON ROTTO, a prominent and respected citizen of Pope county, is a resident of section 2, Nora township. He is a native of Norway, born at Thronhjem, July 30, 1841, and is a son of John and Anna (Johnson) Rotto, who were also natives of Norway. He lived at home and went to school until he was about eighteen years of age, when he learned the tailor's trade, which he followed for five years, then learned the carpenter's trade, which he engaged in for a period of two years. He then came to the United States, and, after stopping in La Crosse, Wisconsin, for about one month, he went some thirty miles above Minneapolis, Minnesota, and worked on the railroad for two months. He next came to Glenwood, Minnesota, where he was occupied for three years in the carpenter's trade. He then took a homestead in Nora township on section 2, where he has since remained.

Our subject was married to Miss Mary Peterson, May 10, 1871, and this union has been blessed with the following children — John C., Anna J., Ida C., Emma L., Carrie, Knute, Mali and Julius. His wife is the daughter of Claus and Carrie Peterson. The subject of this sketch has a brother living in

Nora, and his sister, Mali, who is now deceased, was married to John Anderson, a farmer of Nora.

Mr. Rotto is a man of honor and integrity, highly esteemed by all who know him, and has held the position of school director for a number of years. He is in comfortable circumstances, has a well-improved farm of 200 acres, neat and substantial buildings, nestled in a dense grove of his planting. In political matters he is a staunch republican.

J. Q. HOOK is one of the best known citizens of Glenwood village. He is a native of Bracken county, Kentucky, born October 10, 1845, and a son of Stephen and Nancy (Heck) Hook. His grandparents on his father's side were Colonel John and Hannah Hook, who, with two or three others, were the first pioneers of Bracken county, Kentucky. The first log cabin, which they built, still stands, and makes a great contrast with the later improvements, as it is only 12x16 feet in size, with the old-time fireplace, and has never had a pane of glass in it. Colonel John Hook was a soldier in the War of 1812, in which he rose to the rank of colonel. He was an extensive farmer, becoming possessed of some 2,000 acres of land, and lived long enough to see the most of it cleared. Stephen Hook, the father of our subject, was born on his father's plantation, and became an extensive farmer there and a prominent man.

J. Q. Hook, our subject, was born on the farm which had descended from his grandfather, and was reared there, remaining until he was twenty-seven years of age. In the mean time he had taken a course at Augusta College, and in 1867 he came to Minnesota, and taught a six months' term of school near Cannon Falls, Goodhue county. He then returned to Kentucky, and was engaged in farming until 1876, when he took up the tobacco commission business, which he followed for two years. He was then engaged in the grocery and hardware business in Augusta for three years. In 1881 he sold out his interests there, spent the summer in Glenwood, Minnesota, and, being pleased with the country and its prospects, he determined to settle here. He accordingly returned to Kentucky to close up his affairs, and in the spring of 1882 he located at Glenwood. The previous year he had purchased 480 acres of land in Glenwood and Leven townships, which he has since managed, although his residence has been in the village. He has extensive property interests in the village and a pleasant home on the banks of Lake Minnewaska. During the summer season he devotes a good deal of attention to the wants of summer tourists, and has an extensive fleet of boats, including a small steamer, a sail boat, and ten row boats. Genial and intelligent, a man of the strictest integrity, he has made many warm friends during his residence here, and is rated as one of the leading and most substantial business men of the county seat. Mr. Hook is a democrat in his political views, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In 1885 our subject was married to Miss Dora Leidholm, a native of Sweden, and only daughter of Samuel and Mary (Danielson) Leidholm. Her father died in his native land, and she was brought to the United States by her widowed mother when less than a year old.

WILLIAM ANDREW, one of Pope county's most substantial and highly respected farmers, is a resident of section 21, Reno township. He was born in Bideford, Devonshire, England, on the 14th of May, 1838, and is a son of William and Mary

Ann (Flexman) Andrew. The family came to Canada in 1850, and located at Toronto, in York county. Two years later they removed to Huron county, in Canada West, where the mother died in 1854. The father died there about 1878. He was born in 1805, and had been a farmer through life. The parents raised a family of four sons and six daughters — Edmund, John F., Mary A., Caroline, William, Elizabeth, Sarah J., Alice, Isabella and Job, all of whom are living. The father lived to see his children all grow up, marry and raise families, and did not live to have the knowledge of a single death in the families of his children. Three of the children, beside our subject, are residents of Pope county — Job, a farmer; Alice, now Mrs. Edwin Cox, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this ALBUM; and Isabella, wife of John Pennington, a farmer of Reno township.

William Andrew, our subject, grew to manhood and received his education in Huron county, Canada. Farming has been his principal vocation through life. He remained at home with his father until he had reached the age of twenty-seven years, when he was married. He then purchased a farm in Canada and engaged in farming on his own account. In the fall of 1880, he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and located upon a farm in Reno township, where he still lives. He has one of the most valuable farms in the county and successfully devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Andrew was married in Canada, on the 9th of November, 1865, to Miss Margaret Gardner. She was a native of Ireland, but was brought up in Canada whither her parents had removed when she was an infant. Her father was Henry Gardner.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew have been the parents of ten children — William (deceased), Henry G., Ann, Maria J., Alice, Elizabeth, Emma, Mary, Isabella C. and Sarah, all of whom are living except William, the first named. William was born in Huron county, Canada, January 5, 1867, and died at the home of his parents, in Reno township, Pope county, Minnesota, in 1888. He was a young man of great promise, and his death was a sad blow to his parents and a wide circle of friends. A young man of the strictest integrity, he had the esteem of all who knew him.

In political matters Mr. Andrew affiliates with no particular party, but is independent in his views.

ELEF GUNDERSON, a respectable and well-to-do farmer, residing on section 6, Hoff township, was born in Norway, in November, 1822, and is a son of Gunder and Carrie (Ellefsdatter) Olson. The parents both died in the old country. They had two sons—Ole and Elef.

Elef Gunderson, our subject, grew to manhood in the land of his birth, imbibing the same principles of industry, economy and thrift which are so characteristic of the race from which he springs. On the 26th of October, 1853, he was married to Miss Bertha Olson, a native of the same land. On the 3rd of July, 1868, Mr. Gunderson, with his family, arrived in the United States, landing in New York city. They at once came West, and settled at Albert Lea, Freeborn county, Minnesota. Five years later they removed to Fox Lake, Minnesota, where they were engaged in farming for eleven years. In September, 1883, they came to Pope county, Minnesota, and Mr. Gunderson purchased his present farm of 160 acres, on section 6, Hoff township. He is engaged in diversified farming and stock-raising, and has been very successful.

Mrs. Gunderson was born in Norway, February 26, 1835, and was a daughter of

Ole Amenson. Mr. and Mrs. Gunderson have been the parents of eleven children—Ole, Edward, Carrie, Lizzie, Carl, Gilbert and Ella, all living; and Mary, Carrie, Gunder and Elef, who are dead. Carrie married C. W. Comstock, a farmer in Stevens county; and Ole married Mattie Elliott, and is engaged at tailoring in Faribault.

The family are exemplary and respected members of the Lutheran Church. In political matters our subject affiliates with the republican party. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and stands high as a citizen in the community in which he lives.

ENGEBRET O. FOSS, who carries on a blacksmith and repair shop at the village of Brooten, Stearns county, is one of the representative citizens of the locality in which he lives. Born December 8, 1848, in Norway, he was raised to manhood there, and imbibed those well known habits of industry, integrity and economy, which are so characteristic of his race. He received a good education in his native land, supplementing it with a course of about three years in the high schools. While still a lad he learned the blacksmith's trade from his father, who was also a blacksmith, and Engebret has followed that calling through life. In June, 1883, our subject came to the United States, landing at Castle Garden, New York City, and proceeded at once to Minnesota. In the fall of 1887 he came to Brooten and has since carried on business at that place. He is an excellent workman, and does a large business.

Mr. Foss was married in 1870 to Miss Mary Hanson, a native of Norway, and their marriage has been blessed with six children, whose names are as follows — Ole, Mary, Hans, Inwald, Iven and Oscar. The family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church.

In political matters Mr. Foss is a supporter of the principles advocated by the republican party.

THURSTON A. BENTERUD, who is a successful farmer of section 31, Glenwood township, was born in Norway, February 6, 1845. He is the son of Andrewson H. and Rosa (Thortenson) Benterud, also natives of Norway. They were farmers and came to America in 1851, settling in Rock county, Wisconsin, where the father worked a farm for three years. In 1855 Andrewson H. Benterud moved to Mitchell county, Iowa, and there remained as a farmer until his death, in 1866. The mother is still living in Iowa — over ninety years old. Her husband was one of the most extensive farmers of that county. He was a man of note and much influence; he, together with his family, belonged to the Lutheran Church. He helped to build a fine church edifice in Mitchell county, Iowa, and ever took an active part in church and school work. He was much beloved for his honesty and kindred Christian principles. He had six children, two sons and four daughters — Betsey, now Mrs. Goldberg; Mattie, now Mrs. Culbortson; Kirste, now Mrs. Lien; Halver A., now dead, Thurston A., and Julia, now Mrs. Oleson.

Thurston A., subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm in Norway, until six years old, then came with his parents to America. He remained at home until fifteen years old, receiving a common school education. He then clerked in a store at Kasson, Minnesota. September 13, 1866, he filed an application in the land office at St. Cloud for 160 acres of land in section 30, in the township of Chippewa Falls, Pope

county. He afterward purchased forty acres adjoining this tract. On this farm he built a fine frame house, and generally improved the premises and raised stock and grain. He remained there until 1878, then sold out and purchased 167 acres of prairie land and five acres of wood land, where he now lives. This place is finely improved, containing good buildings, fencing and a fine growth of trees. He keeps considerable stock, and is one of the most extensive farmers in the county.

Mr. Benterud was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Oleson in 1867. She was a native of Norway and the daughter of Olliol Oleson. They have a family of eight living children, and two dead — Amelia C. now Mrs. Dalager; Julia R., Lillie O., Agusta M., Carl O., Andrew W., Theodore A., Godwell W., Hilda and Christian. Agusta and Christian are now deceased. In politics our subject is an independent. He has been supervisor and also clerk of the school board. Like most of his fellow countrymen, he and his worthy household are devoted and conscientious members of the Lutheran Church. He has aided in building a church, and is at present a trustee of the organization to which he belongs.

OLE H. HOLEN, the subject of this sketch, is one of Pope county's most prosperous and highly esteemed citizens. He resides on section 23, Ben Wade township. He is a native of Norway, born at Gudbrandalen, July 24, 1860, where he lived with his parents, Ole and Mary (Tordhol) Holen, until 1873. He then came to the United States. On coming here he, with his brother, settled in Pope county, Minnesota, on section 23, in the township of Ben Wade, where they at present reside. Our subject owns forty acres, and they own together 200 acres, with good improvements — a commodious barn, with stone basement, well stocked with 6 horses, 20 head of cattle, etc., etc. Their father is dead, and their mother keeps house for them. They have three brothers—Ed. O., John and Thomas. Ed. is a clerk in a store in Lowry. John is in the old country, and Thomas runs a store in Nelson, Douglas county, Minnesota. Our subject has three sisters—Carrie, married to Iver J. Teigen, living in Ben Wade township; Jennie, married to Lewis Jacobson, living in Alexandria, Minnesota; Mary, married to Ole Jacobson living in Ben Wade township. Mr. Holen clerked for a time in his brother's store, in Douglas county. He is a republican in his political belief.

HENRY STENSON, the heaviest dealer in general merchandise at Starbuck, is one of the most successful and capable business men in Pope county, and one of the most prominent citizens in the locality in which he lives. A man of the strictest integrity, he is, although not an old settler, well-known throughout the northern part of the county, and his word is recognized as being as good as a bond.

Mr. Stenson was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, on the 21st of November, 1854. He was reared on a farm, receiving an excellent education under the efficient common school system of his native State. When he had arrived at the age of twenty-one years he began life on his own account by teaching school. He came to Minnesota in 1876, and for several years followed the profession of a school teacher in Goodhue and Rice counties. In the spring of 1879 he settled at Sacred Heart, Renville county, and established a general merchandise store. In the fall of 1880 he was married at that place to Miss Annie P. Berg. He continued in trade

at Sacred Heart until the spring of 1887, when he sold out and located at Minneapolis, where he was engaged in the real estate business until the following fall. At the expiration of that time he came to Starbuck, Pope county, and bought out the general store of Ronning & Engebretson, which he has since successfully conducted. He is now the most extensive dealer in the place, and his stock includes a full line of ready-made clothing, dry goods, notions, millinery goods, hats, caps, gents' furnishing goods, boots, shoes, groceries, crockery, glassware, trunks, etc. In connection he does an extensive produce exchange business. He is also interested in the grocery trade at West Superior, where he has a half interest in the store of Ronning & Stenson.

Mr. Stenson has always taken a leading and prominent part in all public affairs, and is at present a member of the village council of Starbuck. While living in Sacred Heart he was one of its most prominent citizens and served for several years on the village council, and a portion of the time as president of that body.

MICHAEL RILEY, a prominent old settler and the most extensive land owner and farmer in the northeastern part of the county, is a resident of section 11, Grove Lake township. He was born in Ireland, in 1832, and is the son of Charles and Mary (Cole) Riley, also natives of the "Emerald Isle." His parents were farmers, and lived and died in the land of their nativity. They both died about the same time, in 1851. They had a family of the following children — Charles, John, Michael; Mary, now Mrs. Smith; Catharine, now Mrs. Kearnan; Sarah, now Mrs. Smith; Patrick, Edward; and Annie, now Mrs. O'Brien.

Our subject remained at home until fifteen years of age, receiving a common school education. At about that time he came to America, landing in New York, in 1847 and remained one year with an uncle. From there he went to Newburgh, Orange county, New York, where he worked on a farm eight years, and clerked in a store for about one year. He then went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was brakeman on a railroad for four years. In 1860, he came to Hastings, Minnesota, and worked in a sawmill one year, then went to Sibley county, Minnesota, engaging in farming. There he bought 220 acres of wild land, which he improved. In 1868, he sold out and came to Pope county, settling where he now lives. He here homesteaded 160 acres, and has since purchased 840 acres adjoining, making an even 1,000 acres of land, the argest farm in the entire township. He first built a log house, 16x20 feet in size, and lived in it for fifteen years, when he built his present fine house, at a cost of $1,800. He also has a good barn, built at a cost of $600. His improvements are of the most excellent character, throughout. He is an excellent manager, and is one of the most successful farmers in this part of the State.

In 1862 he was married to Miss Mary Brown, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of Thomas and Sarah (McManus) Brown, natives of Ireland. Mr. Riley has had a family of ten children, eight of whom are living. The names of the children were as follows — Katie, now Mrs. Soule; Mary, a graduate of the St. Cloud Normal School; Charles, Sarah, Belle, Francis, Willie, Lewis, Annie and Emily.

In his political belief Mr. Riley is a democrat. He has been postmaster and school treasurer for several years. He and his household belong to the Roman Catholic Church. He has given all of his family a liberal education, some of the children being school teachers.

EILERT KOEFOD, register of deeds, and one of the most prominent and capable young business men in Pope county, is a native of Norway, born March 12, 1865, and is a son of Hans and Mariah (Tollefson) Koefod, who were also natives of the same kingdom. His father was agent for a commission house in his native land. The parents and family came to the United States in 1882, and settled at Glenwood, Pope county, Minnesota, where the father died during the same year. He was a man of ability; a member of the Lutheran Church, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. The widow still lives in Glenwood, making her home with her son Eilert. Hans Koefod and wife were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are now living—Rev. Hans O., of Glenwood; Rev. Magnus, of White Bear Lake township; Henning T., a mail agent in Norway; Eilert, the subject of this memoir; Hansine, now Mrs. Aage Peterson; Hilma, wife of Hon. M. A. Wollan; John C., a collecting agent, at Glenwood; and Lawrence, a druggist, at Glenwood.

Eilert Koefod received an excellent education in institutions of high rank in the land of his birth. He attended the common schools from the time he was six until he was ten years of age, and supplemented this by attending the Latin or grammar school until he was sixteen, when he was graduated. Fourteen days after finishing his schooling he sailed for the United States, making his way directly to Pope county, Minnesota. Shortly after arriving here, he commenced clerking in the hardware store of Riggs Brothers, at Glenwood, remaining with them for two years. At the expiration of that time he accepted a position as clerk in the county auditor's office, in which he was engaged until he assumed the duties of the office of register of deeds, January 1, 1887, having been elected to that office in the preceding fall. He is a careful and pains-taking official, an excellent penman, and his management of the office has been highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to all concerned. Mr. Keofod has substantial property interests in the county, having recently purchased a house and lot in the village, and also owns a farm in Bangor township.

Our subject was married in 1887 to Miss Clara Rigg, daughter of Ole Rigg, Sr., of Minnewaska township. Their family consists of one son, Helmer O. Mr. Koefod and wife are active members of the Lutheran Church. In political matters he is a staunch republican.

SUSAN BARSNESS, residing on section 13, Barsness township, is the widow of Hon. Ole N. Barsness, one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of Pope county. Ole N. Barsness was a native of Norway, born November 20, 1844. He settled in Pope county in 1865, and always took an active and prominent part in all public affairs. At one time he went to Norway in the interest of the Emigrant Association, having a free pass, and remained there for five months. In 1879 he was elected to the Legislature as a representative from Pope county, and made a creditable record.

His first wife was Isabelle Simonson, to whom he was married, December 23, 1871, and they were blessed with three children—Nellie, Simon and Oscar. Mrs. (Isabelle) Barsness died February 4, 1878. Mr. Barsness married his second wife, the subject of our sketch, September 16, 1879. They were blessed with two children—Omer Clarence and Omanda. Mr. Barsness was a man of more than ordinary business ability and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He held the agency of the Hakla Insurance Company, as well as of several first-class steamship lines. He also devoted considerable at-

tention to loaning money and to the real estate and farm machinery business. He died February 16, 1882.

Mrs. Susan Barsness, the subject of our sketch, is a daughter of Ole and Julia Anderson, and was born in Albion, Dane county, Wisconsin, September 27, 1854. She lived with her parents until her marriage. She was left in comfortable circumstances on the death of her husband, he leaving her three excellent farms and a comfortable residence on Lake Ben.

She is an exemplary member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

JENS SOLHAUG, who is a farmer on section 8, of Minnewaska township, is a native of Norway. He was born May 20, 1847, and is a son of Jens and Karen (Dorthea) Solhaug, who were also natives of Norway, the father having been born in 1808 and the mother in 1814. They followed the occupation of farmers throughout life. The father was overseer of the poor, and was held in high esteem by his fellow countrymen. In size he was tall and heavy, weighing upward of 250 pounds. They were consistent members of the Lutheran Church, and ever took an active interest in both church and school matters. He was at one time deacon of the church for some years. They were blessed with two sons and one daughter—Anders Nicolai, a farmer in Pierce county, Wisconsin; Anna Johanna, now Mrs. A. Eliassen, of Hemness Prestegjeld, Norway; and Jens. Mrs. Solhaug was married, previous to her marriage to Mr. Solhaug, to Andrew Nilson, by whom she had three children—Olava, now Mrs. Peterson, of Norway; Christine (unmarried), in Norway; Samuel (married), now in Mennomonee, Wisconsin, engaged in the lumber business.

Jens, the subject of this sketch, like most of the settlers of Northern Minnesota, was brought up to farm labor, and attended school three months each year from the time he was ten until he was fifteen years of age, remaining at home until nineteen years old. He herded cattle and sheep on the beautiful mountains of Norway for his father for five years, going out at six in the morning and returning at night, being frequently seven English miles from home. When nineteen years old he possessed a fair education through dint of hard study. He, with others of his fellow countrymen, decided to leave their native land and seek for themselves a home in the western world. This was a grand adventure for one who had never been away from his home. After landing upon American soil he was delighted with our country and its chances for obtaining good homes. Yet, with all that was charming, there came homesick days—he was in a strange, foreign land, among those who used another language. At Rushford, Fillmore county, Minnesota, he was taken sick, two weeks after having landed upon our shores, in 1866, having first stopped at Quebec for a short time. He was prostrate with a fever for over four long and weary weeks. After regaining strength he went into the country, and hired out to a farmer for one month for twelve dollars. A day or so before this month was out, a boy named Dan Chisholm, from near Rushford, came along and hired him to husk corn at sixteen dollars per month. The family where he worked treated him like their own son, teaching him, after his day's work was ended, grammar and reading; also teaching him the ways and customs of our country, which kindness, he says, time can never make dim to his heart. From this time on he seemed better fitted to cope with the ways of his newly found home. He remained in Fillmore county and worked for the farmers

until 1870, when he was married to Miss Synniva J. Fosse, a native of Lekangens Prestegjeld, Bergen Stift, Norway, the daughter of John Knudtson Fosse; her mother was Ranei (Olson) Fosse. They came to America in 1866, settling in Dane county, Wisconsin, where the father died in 1867. The mother came to Fillmore county, Minnesota, with Mrs. Solhaug, in 1868, where she died the following year. They had a family of nine children—Knute, Annie, Lars, Ole, Engari, Gjertrude, Knudt Jr., Synniva and Brita. The parents, together with their entire family, were members of the Lutheran Church.

Our subject, after his marriage, prepared for the West, purchasing one yoke of cattle and a wagon, and at once started with his bride for Kandiyohi county, this being in the month of June, 1871. They settled at Norway Lake, Mr. Solhaug having only one and a half dollars in his pockets at the time. He stopped with a brother-in-law, named Knute Fosse and hired to a neighboring farmer for one month at farm work, and besides his other work he cradled twenty-seven acres of wheat during the time He got $35 per month, besides what his wife earned at farm labor. They continued this sort of work until in the fall, when they took out papers for 160 acres of land under the pre-emption act, this being situated at Norway Lake. They commenced the improvement of the same, working out at odd spells. After three years he sold his claim for $100, then, in 1875, came to Pope county, with his wife, driving overland with his ox-team. He purchased 130 acres, where he now lives, paying for the same $325. He built at first a 10x10 foot in size log cabin, in which he lived for five years. In 1880, he erected a good frame house, 16x16 feet in size, to which he has since added a kitchen and bed-room, the whole finely painted. Two years later he built a granary, 14x18, and fenced in his farm.

This successful man's idea is that if one will stick strictly to his own business, and keep out of politics, he can, beyond doubt, acquire a royal competency in this land of the free and plenty. He says he would not trade his farm for that owned by his parents in Norway, although twenty times as large as his own, for the chance of making a living.

Mr. and Mrs. Solhaug have had a family of ten children, eight of whom are now living.

Up to this time Mr. Solhaug has been a republican, but is now a strong prohibitionist. He has held the office of justice of the peace for six years; been town clerk four years and secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of White Bear Lake for five years. Both he and his wife belong to the Lutheran Church.

OLE MORTENSON, the subject of the present article, is a thrifty and enterprising farmer, residing on section 25, Langhei township. He was born in the southern part of Norway, in February, 1828, and is a son of Morton and Maret (Knudeson) Olson, who are natives of that kingdom. His father was a blacksmith, and, during the latter part of his life, was interested in land for the Government. Both parents died in the old country, and they had the following children—Maret, True, Mali, Martine and Ole. Our subject is the only one in the United States. His mother married again to Mr. Johnson, and both are dead. She had six children by her second husband.

Ole Mortenson (our subject) was a fisherman in the old country, and came to America in 1871, landing in Quebec, Canada, and at once came to Pope county, where he has since remained.

Our subject was married, June 22, 1860, to Miss Anna Ellertson, who was born and

educated in Norway. They have been blessed with the following children—Martin, Regina, Anton, Ole, Lars, Carl, John and Edwin, all of whom are living and at home. Our subject inherited his present farm from the father of Mrs. Mortenson (Mr Carlson), and it comprises 320 acres of well cultivated land, with good building improvements. Our subject is engaged, successfully, in a general farming and stock-raising business. He is a representative man of his township, and is a republican in his political affiliations. His son is school clerk. Mr. Mortenson is highly esteemed by all who know him, and all certify to his ability and trustworthiness in all matters. He takes an active interest in all public and educational affairs, and he and his family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM PERKINS, one of the substantial and highly respected residents of Westport township, resides on section 18. He is a native of Steuben county, New York, where he was born, July 23, 1845, and is the son of Hubbard and Maranda (Edget) Perkins, natives of the same State. The mother died in Goodhue county, Minnesota, in 1864. The father is living at Pine Island, Goodhue county, and has always followed farmer's life. He has been honored by various public offices in his township and county. Both he and his wife were faithful believers in the Baptist Church and its creed. They reared a family of nine children, five boys and four girls—Hiram, Harman A., William, Esther, Randall, Ira, Rozella, Nancy and one who died in infancy. Hiram died at the age of thirty-six years, a single man.

William Perkins lived in the township of Howard, Steuben county, New York, until he was twelve years of age, at which date he came with his parents to Goodhue county, Minnesota. This was in 1857, and his father preëmpted a piece of land, being one of the pioneers of that county. Our subject remained there until 1866, then moved to Pope county, where he took up a homestead of 160 acres, on section 9, which, after making some improvements, he sold and then purchased his present place on section 18. He at once planted a goodly number of box elder trees, which have come to be very large, fine and beautiful, as well as valuable, as a shade in summer and a protection in the winter. He raises grain, and also is extensively engaged in the growing of fine stock, Holstein cattle being a specialty with him.

In 1871, on the 5th of October, Mr. Perkins was married to Miss Ardelia Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania, the daughter of E P. B. and Catharine (Irwin) Wilson, natives of Ireland and New Hampshire. The parents were married at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, in 1835. Mr. Wilson was educated in Ireland, and came to this country in 1833, stopping at St. Johns, New Brunswick. The parents had a family of the following children—Mary, Sarah (deceased), Sophronia (deceased), Daniel (deceased) Annie, Ardelia (deceased), Sarah, Bradford (deceased), Ardelia, now Mrs. Perkins, Bradford and George.

The wife of our subject finished her education in Pope county, Minnesota. Her parents belong to the Seventh Day Adventists. Their children, five in number, are as follows—Minnie, Cora, Harry, Katie and Olive, all still living at home with their parents. Mr. Perkins is a republican in his politics, and is an active member of the school board, having been director since 1885. He has been prominently identified with the growth and development of the northeastern portion of the county, and is one of the leading citizens of the township in which he lives.

JOHAN E. HANSON, a resident of section 31, Chippewa Falls township, is a native of Norway, born May 11, 1852, and is the son of Hans N. and Engebor (Anderson) Hanson, who were also of Norwegian birth. The father was foreman in a large iron manufactory for nineteen years. He also, during this time, had charge of a large timber tract, and afterward carried on mercantile business for four years. In 1872 he sold his business interests in Norway and sailed for America, and located in Pope county, Minnesota, at a point in Rolling Fork township, where he took a homestead of ninety-seven acres, and improved it. He afterward sold it and purchased school land in the township of Barsness, to the amount of eighty acres, which he improved and afterward sold. He is now retired, and makes his home with his son, in Rolling Forks township. The family consisted of five children—Johan E., Lewis, Hogebart, Herman and Annie, now Mrs. Forreldson. Both the father and mother are Lutherans.

The subject of this biographical sketch, Johan E. Hanson, was born at Konigsberg City, Norway, and attended school at Eidsfoss. At the age of sixteen he entered a store as clerk, remaining for three years, and in 1871 came to America, first stopping in Utica, Dane county, Wisconsin. He was there employed one year on a farm, and then came to Pope county, Minnesota, and worked in a mill at Chippewa Falls for about two years. The next two years he worked at milling at Swift Falls, Swift county, Minnesota. He then purchased a farm of 147 acres in Chippewa Falls township. This was improved by him and finally a portion of it was sold. He then bought seventy acres, which joined his, and now has 150 acres, all finely improved. He is engaged in the stock business and also in general farming. He was married, March 31, 1877, by Rev. Reque, to Miss Olia Peterson, daughter of Peter and Marit (Engerbretson) Peterson, natives of Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are blessed with a family of four children now living—Herman, Marie, Inga and Sophus.

In his political faith Mr. Hanson does not stick to parties and is independent, voting for the best man. He has held the office of township supervisor, assessor, school director and school clerk, holding the latter at the present time. He was elected as county commissioner in 1886, and is looked upon by all as one of the leading and one of the most intelligent and reliable citizens in the southern part of the county.

JAMES REID JAMISON, one of the most intelligent and best posted citizens in Leven township, resides on section 19, where he carries on general farming. He is a native of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born June 29, 1861, and a son of John and Jane (Hogan) Jamison, who were natives of Ireland. The father learned the carpenter's trade in "the Emerald Isle," and came to the United States about 1842, locating in New York City. There he was married and remained for a number of years, working at his trade. He then located in the suburbs of the city of Philadelphia, where he still lives, actively carrying on his trade. The mother came to the United States about 1851. Mr. and Mrs. John Jamison were the parents of eight children, the following of whom are still living—Robert, James, Samuel, Mary J. and Sarah.

James R. Jamison, the subject of our present article, spent his boyhood days and received his education in the city of Philadelphia, attending school until he was twelve years of age. He then began learning the printer's trade—"the art preservative of all arts"—and worked at this for two years. After this he worked at carpentering with

his father, off and on, for three or four years, and then, in 1876, when he was fifteen years of age, he came to Minnesota with William Hogan, an uncle on his mother's side. He worked for that gentleman for nearly three years, and then returned to the city of his birth, and was there employed at carpentering. He remained in Philadelphia until 1885, when he again came to Pope county, Minnesota, and purchased his present place, on section 19, Leven township, where he now owns 240 acres of land, a good share of it being under cultivation.

Mr. Jamison was married on the 28th of July, 1887, to Miss Elgiva Clarenna Bundy, a native of Canada and a daughter of William Bundy.

Our subject is wholly independent of party in his political views. He and his wife are exemplary members of the Reformed Presbyterian churchof Reno township.

PETER B. WOLLAN, one of the most prominent, influential and successful old settlers still residing in the county, is a resident of section 11, White Bear Lake township. Having been born in Norway, January 5, 1827, he received in his native land that training in economy, integrity and industry which are proverbial traits in the race from which he springs. He was brought up on a farm and remained in the land of his birth until 1859, when he came to the United States and proceeded directly to Winneshiek county, Iowa, where one of his brothers was then living. A few weeks later he went to Allamakee county, Iowa, where he worked on a farm until fall, and then spent the winter working on the levees on the Mississippi River in the South. In the spring of 1860 he returned to Allamakee county, Iowa, where he purchased a farm, and engaged in farming on his own account. In 1861 he was married to Miss Caroline Norgord. In 1866 he sold out and removed to Winneshiek county, where he lived for two years. At the expiration of that time, in the spring of 1868, they started in a covered wagon for Pope county, Minnesota, bringing eight head of horses and twenty-six head of cattle. After a tedious and difficult journey of three or four weeks, they finally arrived at White Bear Lake, and our subject purchased a claim on section 11, of John Harrington, paying $400 for it. Later he purchased it of the Government for $200. Our subject at once began improving his place, erecting a cabin for his family and a stable for his stock, and, during the first season, broke up some sixteen or twenty acres of land. Times were hard during the first few years, and the pioneer had many disadvantages and difficulties to encounter, but our subject has remained upon his place steadily since his first settlement, and now has one of the most valuable farms in the township, embracing some 200 acres, with good buildings, fair orchard and land under a high state of cultivation.

Our subject has always taken a prominent and active part in all public and educational matters, and has held various local offices. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and ranks high among the leading farmers of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Wollan are the parents of eight children — Carolina, now Mrs. Thomas Ofsthun, of Glenwood; Johanna, now Mrs. Ole Susac, of Glenwood; Benjamin, now in Dakota; Paulina, now Mrs. Charles Gorder, of Starbuck; and Peter, Carl, Gena and Otto, at home.

Mr. Wollan relates that during the great Indian outbreak through the Northwest, in 1862, at one time the scare extended clear to where he was then living, in Allamakee county, Iowa, and beyond, and the settlers all left their farms for safety. But, Mrs. Wol-

lan being very sick, they were unable to leave, although one night they were warned that the Indians were within three or four miles of his place, burning and murdering as they came. After he came to Pope county, for a few years there were many Indians in this neighborhood, and they frequently called at the cabins of the settlers for provisions, etc., but never created any trouble.

ERICK OMEN, one of Pope county's most prosperous and influential citizens, is a resident of section 18, Blue Mounds township. He is a native of Sweden, born May 23, 1837, and is a son of Erick Anderson, who was engaged in mining in that country. The father is dead, and the mother came to this country two years after her husband's death, in 1870, and settled in Michigan, where she lived six years, and then came to Pope county, Minnesota. She died in 1877, leaving the following children to mourn her loss—C. N. Branch, Ulreka, Erick, Gustof, Carolina, Fred and John. Fred and Ulreka are dead, and the rest are living in Pope county.

Our subject came to the United States in 1868, and after landing in New York City started West. He remained a few days in Chicago, Illinois, then went to Marquette county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in mining for six years. He then came to Pope county, Minnesota, and bought land in Blue Mounds township, where he has since remained. He has a good farm of 160 acres, with substantial building improvements, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In political matters Mr. Omen affiliates with the republican party.

Mr. Omen was married, June 24, 1871, to Miss Charlotte Anderson, and they have been blessed with the following children: Erick, Selma and Hulda. Mrs. Omen was a native of Sweden, and came to this country in 1870. Her death occurred in 1880, and she was buried in Blue Mounds township. She was a member of the Lutheran Church. Our subject married his second wife in 1881, Miss Ureka Anderson, a native of Sweden, and a daughter of Andrew and Christine (Nelson) Johnson, who were natives of the same kingdom. Her father was a watchmaker, which business he was engaged in all his life.

Mr. Omen and wife are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church, of which organization he is treasurer.

REIER THORSON, a prominent and respected citizen of Pope county, is a resident of section 22, Lake Johanna township. He was born in Norway, October 29, 1839, and is a son of Thor and Mary (Reirson) Thorson, who were natives of the same kingdom. His father is a tailor by trade, and his parents are still living in the old country. They have a family of nine children. Our subject received his education in the land of his birth, and came to the United States in July, 1867. On landing in this country in Quebec, Canada, he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, then to St. Cloud, Minnesota, and from there he journeyed with a team to Pope county. For the next few years he was engaged in house-building, and in 1870 he took a homestead in Lake Johanna township, section 22, where he has since remained. When he settled on his claim he built a log-cabin, 14x16 feet in size, and was one of the earliest settlers in that locality. Our subject is a prominent man of his township, and has held the following offices—supervisor, for seven years, school directors etc., and has always taken an active interest in all public and educational matters.

The subject of this article was united in marriage, June 17, 1862, to Miss Inger Hal-

vorson, a native of Norway, and they have been blessed with eleven children—Thora, Halvor, Mary, Kirsten, Olena, Hans, Eliza, Ida, Alfred, Ole and Elma. Mary is married to Mr. Suckstorff, a farmer of Gilchrist township. Mr. Thorson and family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church, of which organization he is a trustee. He has a well-improved farm of 200 acres, with good building improvements. In his politics, Mr. Thorson affiliates with the republican party and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

ADMUN SYVERSON, a resident of section 2, Gilchrist township, is a native of Norway, born in September, 1845, and is a son of Sever and Engeborg (Amundson) Severson, who are natives of the same kingdom. At the age of six months Admun lost his father, and his mother died when he was nine years old. After this sad event he lived with his cousin until he was thirteen years of age. He then hired out to a farmer, for whom he worked one year, then hired to another for a period of five years. When he was twenty years of age he came to the United States, settling in Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he worked for farmers during the next year and a half. He then came to Pope county, Minnesota, and in the fall took a homestead on section 2, Gilchrist township. In the spring of 1868 he broke some land, and then went to Wisconsin, where he remained until late in the fall, when he returned to his claim. After remaining on his farm for a short time he went to St. Cloud, Minnesota, and that winter cut wood in that locality. The following spring he went back to his claim and put in a crop on the seven acres which he had broken the previous year. He then went to Washington county, Minnesota, and worked for a few months, when he again journeyed to his homestead. During the winters of 1869, 1870 and 1871 our subject was employed as mail carrier on the route between Paynesville and Alexandria, a distance of seventy miles. He made one trip a week, and there was no road except the one which he "broke" himself. In the summers of those years he worked on his farm. By economy, industry and integrity he has placed himself in comfortable circumstances, and is held in high esteem by all who know him. He now has a farm of 240 acres, with fourteen acres of timber, 110 acres under cultivation and neat commodious buildings. Our subject takes an active interest in all public matters and has held the following offices — supervisor, township treasurer, school director, school clerk, etc.

Mr. Syverson was married May 28, 1871, to Miss Isabelle Johnson, and they have been blessed with the following children — Louis, John, Julius, Emelia, George and Martin. They are exemplary members of the Lake Johannes Lutheran church, of which organization our subject is secretary. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party, and he justly ranks as one of the most substantial and prominent farmers of his township.

HAAGEN OLSON is a successful and well-to-do farmer, residing on section 21, Rolling Fork township. He is a native of Norway, born at Ester Dahln, February 8, 1844, and is a son of Ole and Anna (Haggensdotter) Olson, who are natives of the same kingdom. At the age of ten years he commenced to work out, and for the next fifteen years we find him working alternately at home and abroad. In 1867 he came to the United States and settled on Crow River, in Stearns county, Minnesota.

During the first year he was sick most of the time, and on his recovery went to Cold Springs, Minnesota, where he staid three months. He then went to St. Cloud, Minnesota, where he worked in a stone quarry for a number of years. He came from there to Pope county, Minnesota, and two years later he bought 160 acres of land on section 21, Rolling Fork township. Our subject is now in very comfortable circumstances, has about sixty acres under cultivation, owns six horses, forty-five head of cattle, and has a neat, comfortable frame house.

Mr. Olson was united in marriage on the 1st day of March, 1875, to Miss Rina Emmerson, daughter of Andrew and Bertha Emmerson, and they have been blessed with the following children — Anna B., Tela and Anton. The family are exemplary members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. In political matters the subject of this biography affiliates with the republican party.

CHARLES WESLEY CHURCHILL, one of Walden township's most prosperous and influential citizens, resides in section 30, on one of the most picturesque and richest farms in that section of the county. He is one of the leading stock-raisers in his region, and is one of the most efficient steam-engineers that can be obtained in this part of the State. The subject of this biography was born in the State of Maine, at Corrinna, on the 11th of March, 1841. He received his education in the excellent district schools of his native State. Charles remained at home working on his father's farm until the Civil War broke out, when he enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served his full time, and was honorably discharged. During his active service he was in a great many hard fought battles, including the siege and capture of Port Hudson, Louisiana, Red River expedition, Texas, etc., etc. After the war he returned to his native State, then came to Cottage Grove, Minnesota, where he rented land. There he remained until 1870, when he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead in Walden township, on section 22, and resided on it until 1878, when he went to Hancock, where he remained for nine years. During his early residence his nearest neighbor was a Mr. Sage, who lived a distance of fifteen miles, and, as Mr. Churchill says, "they didn't often exchange evening calls."

Returning from Hancock, our subject settled on section 30, Walden township, his present place of residence. He has 380 acres of desirable farming and grazing land, stocked with fifty head of choice graded cattle, ninety-eight choice Merino sheep, horses, swine, poultry, etc. Mr. Churchill has a cosy, cottage residence, nestled in a dense and extensive artificial grove.

Mr. Churchill was married in October, 1863, to Celia Adalaide Heal, of Lincolnville, Maine, and this union has been blessed with one child, Charles William.

Our subject affiliates with the republican party in political matters.

JOEL FERREE, one of the most highly esteemed and respected citizens of the southwestern part of Pope county, is engaged in general farming on section 4, Hoff township. He is a native of Salona, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, born April 4, 1819, and is a son of George and Margaret (Haslett) Ferree. The father and mother were natives of Lancaster and Montgomery counties, Pennsylvania, respectively, and both died in their native State—the mother in 1854, and the father in 1863. The father was a millwright by trade, and followed that for many

years, and then for a number of years was engaged at carpenter work and painting. George Ferree and wife were the parents of the following children—Jane, John W., Harriett, Joel, George, Christian and Amelia Ann. George, Christian and Jane are dead.

Joel Ferree, the subject of our present article, spent his school days at Salona and Mill Hall, in his native State, finishing a good, practical education at about twenty years of age. He remained at home until he had attained his majority, learning, meanwhile, the tailor's trade. This he followed for some fifteen years, and then for a great many years was engaged at painting. He then bought a place about five miles from Mill Hall, Pennsylvania, and followed farming for eight years. In 1868 he sold out, and removed to Wisconsin, but one year later settled in Stevenson county, Illinois, where for ten years he followed the painter's trade. In 1879 he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and purchased 160 acres of land on section 4, Hoff township, where he has since lived, devoting his attention to diversified agriculture.

Mr. Ferree was first married in September, 1842, to Miss Eliza Stoner, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Henry Stoner. She died February 7, 1843, leaving one child, George Erwin, who is married and lives in Mackeyville, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Ferree's second marriage occurred May 10, 1848, when he wedded Miss Lydia Ludwick. She was born and raised in Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Peter Ludwick, a manufacturer. By this marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Ferree have been the parents of eleven children—Mary, Fannie, John, Milton, Wilford D., Joel Edward, Aquilla Hamlin, Charles, Hattie Clara, Emery and James. The two last named—Emery and James—died in infancy. Mary married William Graham, a farmer of Traverse county, Minnesota, Fannie married George B. Newton, editor of the *Olive Branch*, at Hancock, and the rest are single. Aquilla Hamlin has taught several terms of school in Dakota and Minnesota.

Mr. Ferree is an old-line republican in his political affiliations, having cast his first vote for General Harrison, for the presidency, in 1840, at Mill Hall, Pennsylvania.

MRS. MARIA A. SQUIRE, of Glenwood, is the widow of Charles C. Squire, deceased, a veteran of the late war, and a man who, during his lifetime, was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. Mrs. Squire is a native of Wisconsin, and a daughter of Sylvester and Hulda (Rogers) Finch, natives of Connecticut and New York, respectively. At an early day her parents came West and became pioneers of Whitewater, Wisconsin. Later they moved to Marquette county, in the same State, and in 1856 came to Minnesota and engaged in farming near Belle Plaine, in Scott county. In 1884 the parents removed to Kansas, settling in Cloud county, where they both died during the following year. They were exemplary members of the United Brethren Church. They had a family of nine children—Eunice A., John, George, Matilda J., Mary A., Maria A., Lucy L., Ellen (died in childhood) and William.

Maria A. Squire, whose name heads this article, grew to womanhood, and, in 1864, was married to Charles C. Squire, in Scott county, Minnesota.

Mr. Squire was a native of the State of Maine, born in 1837, and was a son of Samuel and Lovina (Coleman) Squire. In 1856 he came to the Territory of Minnesota, and here engaged at farming, having been brought up at that kind of labor. Shortly after the war broke out, in 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Minnesota Volunteer

Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war, being honorably discharged and mustered out as corporal. He returned from the hardships of army life broken down in health, and for three years was able to do but little labor. He resumed farming as he became able, however, and followed it in Scott county until 1881, when he sold out, and during the following year removed to Pope county and settled in Glenwood, purchasing a farm of 160 acres in Glenwood township, besides considerable village property. His death occurred in September, 1882, the same year that he came here. He was a man of the strictest integrity, a republican in political views, and an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Squire and wife were the parents of six children, as follows—Alma V., Samuel, Sylvester, Effie L., Nathaniel and Mary O. Alma V., the eldest, married a Mr. Simmons, of Glenwood, and they have one child living—Effie M.

THEODORE THORSON, a native of Dakota county, Minnesota, now residing in section 35 of Glenwood township, was born March 22, 1857. He is the son of Oscar and Sarah (Overson) Thorson, who were natives of Norway, the father coming to this country in 1845, when a boy of but nine summers. The mother came when seventeen years of age. The mother of our subject, upon coming to America, settled in Wisconsin, but in 1855 came to Minnesota, and settled in Dakota county. On the father's side, the parents settled at Buffalo, New York, where they lived a few years, then settled in Dakota county, Minnesota, where the father worked as a millwright, and later at farm work. They had a family of thirteen children, eight of whom still live—Tonetta, Theodore, Emma, Cornelia, Anton, Hellen, Alfred and John.

Our subject remained at home until of age, always working on the farm, and attending the common district school. In 1878, he came to Pope county, and purchased a quarter of section 35, in Glenwood township. He improved the same, and since has purchased school land, having 200 acres in all, upon which he raises stock and grain. Mr. Thorson was married to Miss Rosetta Simons, in 1880. She was the daughter of Knut Aslong Simons, and was born in Rice county, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Thorson have a family of three daughters—Selma A., Florence E. and Elizabeth H. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Thorson is a prominent citizen of the township in which he lives.

JOHN COOLEY, one of the old settlers and pioneers of the northern part of Pope county, is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 26, Reno township. He is a native of Wiltshire, England, born September 4, 1837, and is a son of John and Ann (Hoodman) Cooley. His father and mother were both natives of England, and they raised a family of four children—William, Maria, Sarah and John.

John Cooley, our subject, spent his boyhood days and received his education in the land of his birth. When he was sixteen years of age he sailed from his native land for America, and, after a voyage of eight weeks on the ocean, landed at Quebec, Canada. From there he went to Monroe county, New York, and remained about there for several years, engaged at various occupations. At the expiration of that time, in 1861, he came to Minnesota and located in Wabasha county. In September, 1864, as the Civil War was then in progress, he enlisted in the

Third Minnesota Infantry and went into the service. He went South, and the command to which his regiment was attached was stationed at Duval's Bluffs, on the White River, in Arkansas. After the close of the war, in 1865, he was honorably discharged at Jacksonport, Arkansas, and at once returned to his home, in Wabasha county, Minnesota. In 1866 he came to Pope County, Minnesota, and took a homestead of 160 acres on section 26, Reno township, where he has lived since that time. He now owns 215 acres, a good share of which is under a high state of cultivation. He devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising, and has been very successful.

Mr. Cooley was married in 1858, to Miss Margaret Ann Taylor. She was reared and educated in Canada. Her father died when she was quite young, while her mother died in Wabasha county, Minnesota. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cooley has been blessed with ten children — Ella, Charles, Hattie A., Emma, Clara B., Mertie, Dora, William, Jessie and Earl. The three eldest are married, while the rest are single and at home.

Our subject is a republican in his political belief, and cast his presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. He has always taken an active interest in all public and educational matters. He has at various times held local offices, such as school clerk and township supervisor, for a great many years.

HALVOR BENSON, a prominent old settler and pioneer of Pope county, is a resident of section 18, Bangor township. He was born in the northern part of Norway, December 24, 1835, and is a son of Sabia and Jennie (Olson) Benson, both of whom were natives of the same land. The father was a farmer through life and died in 1880, while the mother is still living in Norway. They were the parents of nine children — Halvor, Ole, Sabian, Peter, Julia, Grove, Helga, Austria and Annie. Julia is dead.

Halvor Benson received his education in the land of his birth, and remained there until 1854, when he came to America, landing in Quebec, after a voyage of eight weeks on the ocean. From there he went to Clayton county, Iowa, and four or five years later he settled in Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he was engaged in farming for over ten years. In 1871 he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and located upon 120 acres of land on section 25, Chippewa Falls township. He farmed that place and improved it, building a log cabin and stable, remaining there four years. At the expiration of that time he came to Bangor township and took a homestead of 120 acres on section 18, where he still lives. His improvements are of an excellent character, and he is gradually working into an extensive stock business. He owns a share in a full blooded horse, "Chanteur," one of the best bred animals in the county.

Mr. Benson was married July 10, 1862, at Decorah, Iowa, to Miss Anna Olson. She was born in Norway, July 15, 1834, and her parents are both dead. In her father's family there were the following children—Andrew, Ole, Barbara, Belle, Anna, Mary, Christina and Barbara. Mr. and Mrs. Benson have three children — Julia, Carolina and Matilda Helena. Julia was married in the church in Chippewa Falls, in 1880, to Knute Johnson, of Sauk Center.

Mr. Benson was a soldier in the late war. He enlisted February 7, 1863, in the First Minnesota Infantry, and served with that gallant regiment until the close of the war, receiving his discharge in the latter part of the year 1865. He was wounded twice, once in the forehead and once in the thigh. He spent a short time in the hospital. Besides

many skirmishes, he participated in the battles at Petersburg and Reeves' Station.

In political matters he has always been a strong republican, and is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

GINAR JOHNSON, a successful and highly respected farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 12, White Bear Lake township, was born in Norway on the 10th of December, 1835. In his native land, from necessity, he learned those principles of economy, industry and frugality which so characterize the Norwegian race. At the early age of ten years he was thrown upon his own resources, and successfully made his own way in the world, although in his native land there was but a meager chance for a poor boy. He remained there, however, working at various vocations, until he was thirty-one years of age, when he decided to seek in the New World that chance for securing a competency denied the poor man in his native kingdom. He accordingly sailed from home on the 25th of April, 1867, and soon afterward landed in Quebec. From there he made his way to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he remained for three or four years, engaged at farming and at railroad work. At the expiration of that time he decided to secure a farm for himself, and took a trip through the western part of the State in search of a location, but, finding nothing to suit him, he went to Minneapolis, where he worked for four years. In the fall of 1875 he came to Pope county, and purchased his present farm, on section 12, White Bear Lake township. He has since made this his home, and now has a valuable farm, upon which he carries on general farming and stock-raising. Since his settlement here he has taken considerable interest in public affairs and has served for some time as township supervisor.

Mr. Johnson was married in 1883 to Miss Olena Peterson, and they are the parents of one boy—Peter. Mr. Johnson and his wife are both active and zealous members of the Indherred Lutheran church, in which he is the present treasurer, and he is also secretary of the Bible Reading Society.

KNUTE O. HAUGEN, a prominent and representative farmer resides on section 26, Ben Wade township. He was born in Norway, October 31, 1836, and is the son of Ole and Ida (Haugen) Haugen, who were also natives of Norway. When our subject was eighteen he went into the peddler's business, in which he engaged for about one year, taking in payment for his wares, calf and sheep skins. He remained at home for five or six years, when he again went to peddling, at which he was occupied for a period of five years. In 1867 he came to the United States, stopping first in Fillmore county Minnesota, where he remained for fourteen weeks, working for farmers, and, in the winter, working for his board. He then came to Pope county, Minnesota, and after taking a homestead he went to St. Paul, where he worked five months, and then returned to his claim. The following July, after putting in a crop and cutting some hay, he went to Hastings, where he remained two months, and again returned to his claim, where he has since remained.

Our subject was married, December 20, 1871, to Miss Sarah Thorson Reis, daughter of Tory and Ida Jacobson Johnson. They have been blessed with the following children—Ole, Isabella, Theodore, Ida, Caroline, Ole, Emily and Emily. Isabella, Ole, one Emily and Caroline are dead.

Mr. Haugen is a man of integrity and

honor. He has held the offices of supervisor, road overseer, etc., and in political matters affiliates with the prohibition party. They are exemplary members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

MRS. LUTHERA H. MAYNARD, of Grove Lake township, the widow of Cyrus W. Maynard, forms the subject of this sketch. Her husband was a native of New York State, born January 25, 1817. His father, Rufus Maynard, came to Minnesota and settled in Winona county, where he finally died. Cyrus W., the son, came to Wisconsin, and followed the trade of a mechanic; also worked at the same in Minnesota. He was married in St. Charles, Minnesota, in 1867, to our subject, who was the daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Hall) Adams, natives of the State of New York The father was at one time a farmer in Ohio, and a man of much note. Benjamin Adams had four children, three of whom are now living—Luthera, Allen and Almon.

Mrs. Maynard was first married to Mr. John A. Tye, in Ohio. He was a farmer of that State. They moved to Wisconsin, and from there to Minnesota, from which State he enlisted in Company A, Second Minnesota Regiment, and died at Marietta, Georgia, of fever. This union was blessed with two children—Omer and Otis. Omer married Adelia Marshall, of Stearns county. Otis was married in Dakota, and his wife was frozen to death in that terrible blizzard of January, 1888.

In 1867, at Winona, Minnesota, Mrs. Maynard married Mr. Maynard, by whom one son was born—Champ W. Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Maynard removed to Grove Lake township, Pope county, and purchased a farm of 430 acres, on section 13, where the husband died, June 16, 1880. In his political belief he was a republican and by religious profession he and his wife were both Methodists. He was a man of high character, an exemplary citizen and an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. From the time of her husband's death until 1884 Mrs. Maynard remained upon the farm, and at that time she sold and purchased of William Emmerson eighty acres of land, besides buying out a claim of 102 acres, which joined it, and this constitutes her present comfortable home. She is a noble type of Christian womanhood, belonging to the Methodist Church, and an active worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She and her husband, now deceased, were pioneers of Pope county, and were prominently identified with the early growth and development of the locality in which they settled.

IVER OLSON RONNING, one of the most respected citizens and old settlers in the central part of Pope county, lives on section 10, Barsness township. He was born at Söndre Fron, Guldbrandsdalen, in Norway, February 1, 1828, and is a son of Ole Hanson and Ragnhild (Monson) Ronning. He worked on his father's farm until 1857, when he, with his family, came to America, settling in Waupaca county, Wisconsin. There he remained for nine years, working in the pineries and on a log drive. Mr. Ronning then established himself in Pope county, on a homestead on section 10, which he now occupies. He now owns one-half of the entire section, with a comfortable residence.

The subject of our sketch was married to an estimable lady, Miss Ragnhild Monson, and their union has been blessed by the following children—Anna, Ole, Siman, Peter, Carl Olaus, Henry Theodore, Louisa Maria, and Hannah Josephine.

Ole is married to Mary Skendlien, and they reside in West Superior, Wisconsin, where he runs a grocery store. Peter married Louisa Sylvester, and lives in Starbuck, where he clerks in a hardware store. All the other children are single, and live on the farm with their parents. Their first-born, named Ole, died while they were crossing the ocean. They all are exemplary members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and Mr. Ronning is rated among the most enterprising, intelligent and substantial farmers of the county.

IVER HAGEN, a prominent farmer on section 20, of Minnewaska township, came to this country in 1871 from Norway. He is the son of Andrew and Mary (Rudi) Hagen, who came to America in 1876, settling in Pope county. He died in 1881; the mother is still living. They were the parents of five children. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in Norway, but in 1871 came to Minneapolis, where he lived for five years, then came to Pope county and purchased 320 acres of land, which he has constantly been improving until it has come to be one of the finest in the township. He raises stock and grain, and is now regarded as one of the most successful farmers in the county.

Mr. Hagen was married in 1877, to Miss Gyda Botten, who was the daughter of Eland and Ronnong Botten, also natives of Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Hagen have one child—Marie. He is a man of more than ordinary ability and is so looked upon by his neighbors, as he has served in an official capacity, as chairman of the board of supervisors, school clerk and other offices, besides always taking an active interest in all public affairs. He is a strong prohibitionist and has accomplished much good in the line of temperance. He and his estimable wife are both members of the Lutheran Church, of which he is the present clerk. His younger brothers are honored and well-to-do farmers, adjoining him.

DR. WILLIAM C. ALLEN, physician and surgeon, of Glenwood, is one of the leading and most successful practitioners in Pope county. He is a native of Indiana, born February 19, 1856, and is a son of Dr. Nathaniel and Eliza J. (Reed) Allen. The father and mother were natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively, and were married in the latter State. The father was a man of much ability and prominence. He was a graduate of the Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the class of 1849, and practiced his profession for seven years, near Princeton, Indiana, where he died in 1859. Prior to his graduation in medicine he was a Reformed Presbyterian minister, and served in an early day throughout Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Ohio as a supply. He was a graduate of the Theological Seminary at Pittsburgh, where he remained four years, and was also a graduate of a literary or secular college. His widow is still living in Des Moines county, Iowa. They had a family of five children, three of whom are now living—Robert J., James R. and Dr. William C.

William Allen spent his younger days in school, and was raised upon a farm until he was about fourteen years of age. He then attended school at Morning Sun, Iowa, for two years, and supplemented this with a course of about three years in the Washington Academy, in Iowa. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. McCaughan, of Morning Sun, Iowa, and remained there three years, after which he attended lectures at the University, in Iowa City, and was graduated in 1881. He then began the practice

of his chosen profession at Hopkinton, Iowa, and two years later, in 1883, he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and located at Glenwood, where he has since lived. He has been very successful in his treatment of his cases, and is building up a lucrative practice.

Dr. Allen was married in 1879 to Miss Eva M. Wallace, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Mathew Y. and Ellen J. (Johnson) Wallace, of Washington, Iowa. Their family consists of two children—Merrill M. and Ethel D. Dr. Allen is a strong prohibitionist, politically.

ANDREAS L. BREVIG, one of Pope county's best known and most highly esteemed citizens, is a resident of section 4, Blue Mounds township. He is a native of Norway, born February 7, 1849, and is a son of Lars and Anna (Olson) Brevig, who are natives of the same kingdom. The father learned the trade of a shoemaker, but upon coming to this country took up the occupation of farming. They first went to Clayton county, Iowa, where they remained three years, when they came to Pope county, where they still live. Our subject received his education in the land of his birth, and at the age of eighteen he started for America in a sailing vessel, being five weeks and two days in making the trip. After landing in Quebec, Canada, he went to Iowa, as previously stated, and then came to Minnesota.

Mr. Brevig was married in December, 1874, to Miss Anna Thompson, a native of Norway. She died in 1881, leaving two children, Annetta and Ludvig, and her husband to mourn her loss. She was buried in Walden township. Our subject has held the offices of county commissioner, supervisor and assessor for many years, and in political matters affiliates with the republican party. He has a third interest in his brother's store in Starbuck, and has an extensive farm of 500 acres, with a comfortable house and good building improvements, wind-mill, etc. He has a herd of from twenty-five to thirty head of Durham and Shorthorn cattle, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

No man in the county stands higher in the esteem of the citizens than Mr. Brevig. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and one whose word is recognized as being as good as a bond.

DETRICK OLSON, an old settler, and prominent farmer, living on section 10 of Chippewa Falls township, is a native of Norway, born in 1839, and a son of Olson and Betsey Olson, who were also natives of Norway. The father is now dead. The parents had six children — Alexander, Autinetta, Lena, Nellie, Rebecka and Louise.

Our subject, Detrick, was reared on a farm in Norway, receiving a common-school education. He remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age. In 1869 he came to this country, stopping for a time at Quebec, Canada, and from there, came to Pope county, Minnesota, taking a homestead, where he now lives — eighty acres in section 9, and 60 acres in section 4. He first erected a log cabin, in which he lived for a time; then, in 1884, built his present house, 16x24 feet, with wing attached. He has a fine artificial grove surrounding his house. The place is one of much improvement and value, with good house barn and out-buildings.

Mr. Olson was married in 1864 to Miss Julia Gurgerson, to whom five children have been born—Ole, Julia, Annie, Amelia, Amanda.

Mr. Olson is a staunch republican, and one of the thoroughgoing representative men of his county. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN SWEENEY, a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Pope county, is a resident of section 26, Langhei township. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in the year 1816. He received his education in his native land, and at the age of thirty he came to the United States. He first went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained for four years, and then removed to Camden, New Jersey. He stayed in that place for a period of four years, and then went to Burlington, Iowa. After a seven years' sojourn in Burlington, Mr. Sweeney returned to Camden, where he lived until 1878. In 1878, he removed to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a farm in Langhei township, on section 26, where he has since lived. While he was in Camden he was a "moulder," but since his settlement in this county he has devoted himself to farming and stock-raising. George Sweeney, the father of our subject, was a native of Ireland, and was engaged in farming there until the time of his death.

Mr. Sweeney was married, March 17, 1847, to Miss Anna Boyce, and they have had the following children—James, Margaret, Charles, Mary, Anna and Etta, all of whom are living. Mary and Anna are still single and live at home. James is in Buffalo, New York, engaged as a carpenter. Etta married Mr. Tracy, of Camden, New York, a blacksmith. Anna finished her education in Camden, and then came to Pope county, with her aunt. She is now a school teacher, having taught school for five years in Swift county, Minnesota, before coming to Pope county. All of the children except two are school teachers. Mrs. Sweeney was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in the year 1826, and is the daughter of John and Margret Boyce, natives of Ireland, where the father died. She is one of ten children, four of whom are living.

Our subject has a well-improved farm of 280 acres, with good buildings. In political matters Mr. Sweeney is independent, voting for the best man rather than for creed.

He and his family are exemplary members of the Catholic Church, and are highly esteemed by all who know them.

CHARLES T. KEE, one of the representative men of Westport township, resides on the northwest quarter of section 7. He was born in Clark county, Ohio, October 10, 1823, and is the son of Caleb and Rachael (Stevens) Kee, of Virginia. The parents were married in Ohio, and spent most of their lives there on a farm. They had a family of eight children, who grew to manhood and womanhood, and reared families of their own; but all have passed from earth, except one sister and the subject of this sketch. The children were—Rachael, Elizebeth, William, James, Lucy, Sarah, Johannah and Charles. Lucy, the remaining sister, now lives in Tippecanoe county, Indiana. Our subject was reared in the same county of Indiana, and remained there until eighteen years of age. In 1840 he commenced doing business for himself, in the lumbering trade. He followed it for fifteen years, principally above Stillwater and on the Wisconsin River. In the fall of 1850 he went to California, where he remained for three years, mining and keeping a provision store. He returned to the States again for a short time, but again went to California, in 1860, remained one year and then enlisted in the Fifth Regiment of California Volunteers. He served until November, 1864, and was honorably discharged. His army service was mostly in skirmishing and fighting with the Indians. He left the service at Las Cruces, New Mexico. He returned *via* the plains to Chatfield, taking several men with him. Mr. Kee was married on the 2nd day of January, 1844, in Boone county, Illinois, to Miss Finetta

Vandewalker, fromerly of Steuben county, New York. She was the daughter of Henry Vandewalker, a farmer, and was the fourth child of a family of nine children. She was educated in Michigan and New York. Mr. and Mrs. Kee have been the parents of four children—William H., Franklin M. and Robert S. (all of whom are married), and Truman Jasper who is deceased. Mr. Kee is a republican, in his political belief. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a class leader, steward and trustee in that organization.

CLARK S. SMITH, a representative and successful farmer, resides on section 13, Leven township, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is a native of Arlington, Bennington county, Vermont, born April 1, 1824, and is a son of Reuben and Nancy (Gilmore) Smith, natives of Connecticut, and New York, respectively. The parents were married in Bennington county, Vermont, and lived there all through their lives, except a few years spent in New York, and died in Vermont, the mother in 1879 and the father in 1881. The father followed the business of a lumberman and manufacturer through life. The parents had a family of five children, four boys and one girl—Mary A., William E., Clark S., Phillip R. and Franklin R.

Clark S. Smith spent his boyhood and school days in Vermont, and finished his education in Macoupin county, Illinois. He attended school until he was about seventeen years of age, and then engaged in farming. A few years later he engaged in the sawmill and lumbering business in Jersey county, Illinois. He then engaged again in farming. In 1864 he came to Minnesota and located upon a farm in Goodhue county, where he carried on stock-raising and general farming for twelve years. While living there he took an active and prominent part in all local public affairs, was assessor of his township, and held various school offices. In 1876, he came to Pope county and purchased 240 acres of land on section 13, Leven township, where he now lives. He now owns 480 acres, half of which lies in Westport township, and it forms one of the most valuable farms in that portion of the county, being well improved.

Mr. Smith was married in 1846 to Miss Mary Dolbow, and they are the parents of seven children—William, George, Norman, Edmund, Charles, Jennie and Dora. William married Alice Whiting, and is engaged in farming in Leven township. George married Mabel Foster, and is now engaged in the railroad business. His wife died in 1880, leaving two children—Roy and Ethel. Norman married Hattie Elliott, and is a farmer of Westport township. Edmund married Susan Hathaway, and is engaged in farming in Goodhue county. Charles married Mattie Townsend, and is farming in Leven township.

In political affairs Mr. Smith is a republican. His first vote for President was cast for General Scott.

OLE ERICKSON, one of the most active and substantial farmers of the township of Gilchrist is a resident of section 8. He was born in Sweden, January 15, 1841, and remained in his native land, working on the home farm until 1867, when he came to the United States and stopped in Goodhue county, Minnesota, for two years. He then, with an ox team and covered wagon, came to Pope county, Minnesota, being three weeks in making the journey, and took his present farm of 160 acres, where he has since remained. He now has a valuable farm of

240 acres, besides a timber lot of five acres. He has 120 acres under cultivation, has good building improvements, and deals extensively in horses and stock. Our subject takes an active interest in all educational and public matters, and has held various local offices, such as school director, etc. He has also held the office of postmaster for nine years, and in many ways his name is prominently identified with the official history of the township. Mr. Erickson was married in December, 1862, to Miss Carrie Olson and they have the following children—Ole, Carl and Selma. Ole and Carl are students of the Willmar Lutheran Seminary and State Normal School at St. Cloud, respectively. Our subject and his family are honored and respected members of the Lutheran Church. In political matters Mr. Erickson is a staunch republican.

HANS PAULSON, a resident of section 9, Blue Mounds township, is a native of Norway, born March 2, 1842. He is a son of Paul Olson and Sena Paulson, who were also natives of that kingdom. The father died in 1885, and the mother is also deceased. They were both exemplary members of the Lutheran Church, and they left a family of seven children, the following of whom are living — Ole, Paul, Johannas, Hans, Mary and Barbara. Three of the children are living in Norway and the remainder in this country.

Our subject, Hans Paulson, came to the United States in 1869, and after landing in New York, he went to Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he remained six years. He then came to Pope county, Minnesota, where he has since remained. He was educated in his native land, and at the age of fifteen he left home for this country to carve his own way in the world.

Mr. Paulson was married in November, 1883, to Miss Carrie Erickson, who was born in Norway in 1844, and is a daughter of Erick Amundson, a farmer in the old world. Her father's family consisted of ten children; those living are — Ingebar, Carrie, Mary, Anna, Ole and Ellen. Carrie received her education in her native land, and came to the United States in 1876.

Our subject and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. In political matters Mr. Paulson is a republican. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He has a fine farm of 360 acres, with good building improvements, and is engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising.

ANDREW EMERSON, a prominent and successful farmer of Pope county, resides on section 27, Rolling Fork township. He is a native of Norway, born at Woogie, Gudbransdalen, in Woogie county, April 13, 1831, and is the son of Emmer and Anna (Olson) Anderson, who were also natives of that kingdom. Our subject lived with his parents during his boyhood days, working on the home farm. In 1864 he came to the United States, settling first in McHenry county, Illinois, where he remained two years. While there he was engaged in various occupations, and after leaving that place, he went to Sherburne county, Minnesota, where he worked for six or seven years at anything that turned up. Leaving there he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and rented a farm in Rolling Fork township, and after two years he rented another farm, which he continued to run for a period of seven years. He then bought a farm of 160 acres, on section 27, Rolling Fork township, where he has since lived. Although our subject has seen hard times, and was a poor man on his ar-

rival in this country, he has, by good management and that thrift, energy and economy which so distinguish the people of his nationality, placed himself in his present comfortable circumstances. One year he lost 240 acres of wheat by the "hoppers," and another year lost seventy acres of excellent wheat. He has now seventy acres under cultivation, owns seven horses, fifty-eight head of cattle, with a neat frame house and other buildings.

The subject of this sketch was married in February, 1859, to Miss Rena Olson, daughter of Ole Knuteson and Carrie Thorson, and they have been blessed with the following children — Emmer, Rena, Ole, Anna, Paulina, Mena and Bertha. Rena is married to Haagen Olson, and lives in Rolling Fork township.

Mr. Emerson is a man of the utmost integrity and honor, and has been honored with the following offices — school clerk, supervisor in Sherburne county, overseer, school treasurer, etc.

Our subject and his family are exemplary members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, of which society he is trustee. Our subject is a republican in his political affiliations.

MARTIN WARD, proprietor of the Glenwood House, is one of the leading and most substantial business men at the county seat. For a number of years he has been engaged in business at Glenwood, and has become well and favorably known throughout the entire county as a courteous, careful and capable business man, a man of the strictest integrity, and one whose word is recognized as being as "good as a bond." Mr. Ward was born at Cazenovia, New York, November 2, 1848, and is a son of John and Mary (Broderick) Ward, who were natives of Ireland. His parents came to the United States while young and were married at Cazenovia in 1847. The father, John Ward, was engaged in farming in the "Empire State" until 1850, when he sold out and removed to Janesville, Wisconsin, and there engaged in freighting to Prairie du Chien and Dubuque, which he continued for about nine years. This was before the advent of railroads in that section. In 1859 they removed to Anoka, Minnesota, where the father traded some city property in Janesville for a farm near Anoka, where he now lives. He owns one of the largest farms in that region, and has made fine building improvements. Of late years he has retired from the active cares of business, but has always been a prominent factor in the affairs of the locality in which he resides, taking an active interest in all educational and public matters. John Ward and wife were the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living — Martin, John, Joseph, William, Maria and Hannah. John makes his home with his father, and is engaged in the lumber business; Joseph is proprietor of the Merchant's Hotel at Benson; William is a farmer in Anoka county; Maria married William Kelly, a farmer in Anoka county, and Hannah married James Ackerson, who is engaged in the lumber business at Anoka.

Martin Ward, whose name heads this article, spent his boyhood days at home, and received his education in the schools of the locality and at St. Anthony, or East Minneapolis. When he was fifteen years of age he went to the headwaters of the Rum River, where he worked in the lumber business for five years, interspersed with working on the farm. When twenty-two years of age he purchased an interest in a threshing machine, and for three years operated it very successfully. In 1872 he sold out and accepted a position as clerk in the Tremont House, in East Minneapolis. He remained at this a little over a

year, and then engaged in railroad work, becoming overseer of a gang of men on the Minneapolis & St. Louis, and then on the Manitoba Railway, and later superintended getting out railroad ties.

After two years spent in this way he took charge of a farm in Anoka county, belonging to S. L. Gale. Two years later he returned to his former business, and became clerk in the Kimball House, in Anoka, where he remained one year. He was then taken sick and for five months was unable to resume labor. Upon his recovery he purchased horses and went to Benson, where he opened a livery and sale stable. In 1882 he removed his business to Glenwood and rented the Glenwood Hotel barn, and has carried on the livery business ever since. In 1885 he rented the Glenwood House for three years, with the privilege of buying, and before seven months had elapsed he purchased the property, and still owns and conducts the house. The building is 132x116 feet in size, at present, as he has thoroughly overhauled it and rebuilt a portion of it. The house is roomy and comfortable and well furnished. It is, without question, the best managed hotel in the county, and has a large and constantly increasing patronage. Mr. Ward, from his years of experience, is a thorough hotel man, and as he owns the property, he takes the utmost pains and care to maintain the excellent reputation which the house has attained under his management. As Glenwood is fast becoming a well-known pleasure resort, each succeeding summer finds the Glenwood House well filled with summer tourists. The hotel is supplied with water from the springs, as described elsewhere in this work; sample rooms have been opened in connection, and withal it is but justice to say that the house is first-class in all particulars.

Our subject was married in 1883, to Miss Mary E. Gale, a native of Anoka county, Minnesota, and they are the parents of one child—Hazel M. Mr. Ward is a democrat in his political views, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has always taken an active interest in all public affairs, and has served as member of the village council, etc.

Mrs. Ward is a daughter of Smith L. and Angie (Stevens) Gale, natives of Maine and New Hampshire, respectively. Her father was a contractor in painting while living in the East. He came West in 1857, and located in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he resumed his profession. In 1859 he removed with his family to a homestead, which he had taken in Anoka county, although he continued his contracting in Minneapolis and St. Paul. He was the largest contractor in the cities, and employed a great many men during the summer seasons. He followed this until 1875, improving his homestead in the mean time and keeping a foreman to attend to his farm interests. He then sold that place, and made other purchases of some three farms, so that he now owns some 300 acres, and is rated as one of the most extensive horse and cattle dealers in that county. He is a strong republican, a careful and successful business man, and one of the most solid and substantial citizens of Anoka county. Mr. and Mrs. Gale have a family of three children—Mary E. (now Mrs. Ward), Charles and Susie.

ANDREW KJOS, one of the oldest and most highly respected settlers in the southeastern part of the county, resides on section 16, Lake Johanna township. He was born in the city of Skein, Norway, October 2, 1841, and is a son of Andreas and Maria (Helena) Kjos, both of Norway. Our subject attended school in his native land until he was eight years of age, when

he came with his parents to the United States. They landed in New York City and moved to Albany, New York. From there they went to Buffalo, New York, then up the Erie Canal, and on the lakes to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They then went with an ox team to Walworth county, Wisconsin, a distance of sixty miles. They remained there for four or five years, when they again moved, with ox team and all their possessions. They crossed the Wisconsin River in a ferry boat, and the Mississippi River at Prairie Du Chein, Iowa, and then passing up through Iowa, located in Goodhue county, Minnesota. From there our subject soon came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead on section 22, Lake Johanna township, but, failing to prove up on it, took school land on section 16, where he is at present residing. The father, who was a farmer, died at the age of sixty-three in Walworth county, Wisconsin, and the mother died at the age of fifty in Goodhue county, Minnesota. They were members of the Lutheran Church.

Our subject had the following brothers and sisters—Thomas, Hans J., Casper J., Anna, Hans and Carper. When our subject came to the county there were but seven other settlers in the township, and his early days were occupied in hunting and trapping. Elk and deer were very numerous, and on one trip Mr. Kjos killed three elk. During the first year he had to go to Paynesville, Minnesota, for provisions, and used to be two days with an ox team in making the trip. At another time, money being so scarce, he, with a neighbor, took a cow, as legal tender, to Paynsville to secure provisions.

Our subject was married, December 20, 1863, to Miss Letta Halvorson, a native of Norway, and they have five children—Alfred, Carl, Hans, Ida and Frederick. They are members of the Lutheran Church, of which he is a trustee. Mr. Kjos is a representative man of his township and has held the offices of constable and supervisor. He has a fine farm, with good improvements, and is an energetic citizen, highly esteemed by all who know him. Mr. Kjos has always been an adherent to the principles of the republican party.

LAVOISURE STEBBINS, one of the many "boys in blue" who found homes in Pope county, is a respected and highly esteemed citizen of Walden township, residing on section 28. He was born at Homer, Cortland county, New York, and is a son of Almus and Palmyra (Hubbard) Stebbins.

Receiving an academic education, our subject finished school and went to California, where he was engaged in mining and in the freighting business for three years and nine months. He experienced the best of success while there at first, but was taken sick, his means exhausted, and he was forced to return home.

Mr. Stebbins then was engaged in farming at Homer, New York, until 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Seventy-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, King's Division, in the First Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was in General Pope's campaign in Virginia, under McClellan at South Mountain and at Antietam and Culpeper Court House. He was also under Burnside at Fredericksburg, and under Hooker at Chancellorsville. His regiment opened the engagement at Gettysburg, and it was there that a bullet struck his cartridge box, exploding the cartridges but, fortunately, injuring no one. The following are the battles in which the subject of this biography participated — Rappahannock, August 21, 1862; Warrenton, Sulphur Springs, August 26, 1862; Gainesville, August 28, 1862; Second Bull Run, August 29 and 30, 1862; Snickers' Gap, November 1 to 3, 1862; Fredericksburg,

December 12 and 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 1 to 5, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1 to 4, 1863; Mine Run, November 27, 1863; Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864; Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864; Spotsylvania, May 12, 1864; North Anna or Jericho Ford, May 24, 1864; Ptolomy Creek, June 1, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3 to 5, 1864; Petersburg, June 18, 1864; Weldon Railroad, August 18 to 21, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864, and Hatcher's Run, October 28, 1864. While at Fredericksburg he was hit with a piece of shell and left on the field as dead. At Petersburg he was wounded on the top of his head.

After the war closed he went at farming at Homer, New York, in which he engaged for three years when he sold out and went to Cincinnatus, New York, where he lived for five years. He then went to Solon, New York, where he engaged in the mercantile trade for two years. In July, 1875, he came to Pope county, Minnesota, taking a soldier's homestead on section 28, Walden township.

Mr. Stebbins was married February 28, 1856, to Miss Louisa Paulina Matterson, of Homer, New York, and they have been blessed with three children—George Calvin, Charlie Luzern and Albert Matterson. Mr. Stebbins is a man of the utmost integrity and honor, and has held numerous important offices in his township. He has served as chairman of supervisors, justice of the peace, and has also been church trustee. He is commander of C. H. Hunter Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

In April, 1863, he received a commission as second lieutenant in the service and on the 30th of November, 1864, he received a captain's commission. He was honorably discharged December 1, 1864.

In religious matters our subject is an attendant of the Congregational Church, and politically he affiliates with the republican party.

SAMUEL OLSON. The subject of the present article, a resident of section 4, is one of the most intelligent and highly respected farmers and stock-raisers of Hoff township. Mr. Olson was born in Norway on the 26th of May, 1846, and is a son of Ole and Bertha (Olson) Olson. His parents both died in the land of their birth, the father dying in 1877. The parents had a family of five children — Ole, Nels, Samuel, Oli and Mary — all of whom are still living, two of them being residents of the United States.

Samuel Olson, our present subject, spent his boyhood days in his native land and there received his education and drill as to industry and integrity which are a part of the disposition of people of his race. In 1872 he sailed to the United States, and after a voyage of twelve days landed at Castle Garden, New York City. He proceeded at once to Chicago, but later went to Indiana, where he remained for two months, engaged in railroad work. His next move was to Michigan but eighteen months later he came to Minnesota and settled in Mower county. For two years he was engaged there at farm labor, and then went to St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where, for three years, he was engaged principally at mason work. At the expiration of the time, in 1880, he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and purchased eighty acres of railroad land on section 33, Walden township. He now has 240 acres of land in Hoff township, where he has successfully carried on farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Olson was married on the 12th of December, 1884, to Miss Andrena Moe, a native of Norway, and a daughter of Peter Moe. Mr. and Mrs. Olson are the parents of two children — named Peter and Bertha Antona. The family are members of the Lutheran Church and are exemplary Christians. Our subject is a republican in political matters.

JOHN W. FREDERICK, a prominent farmer, now living on section 3, Glenwood township, is a native of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, born February 24, 1834. He is the son of John W. and Amelia (Hinely) Frederick, who were natives of Union county, Pennsylvania. Early in life the father engaged in the trade of wagon and carriage-making, but later on in life devoted his time to farming. He served as captain of the militia for a number of years, and was county commissioner, sheriff, and filled various other offices. He was well and favorably known in both Tioga and Union counties, and a man of much ability and prominence. They had a family of two sons and seven daughters, all grown to manhood and womanhood — Elizabeth, now Mrs. Cole; Esther, afterward Mrs. Bryon, (deceased); George; Catharine, afterward Mrs. Brant, (deceased); Mary, now Mrs. Bryon; Lydia, Mrs. Lloyd; John W.; Effie, Mrs. Brant; and Leah, afterward Mrs. Thomas (deceased). The father and mother were faithful members of the Lutheran Church, and reared their family up in the same good faith.

The subject of this biographical sketch, John W. Frederick, attended school and worked on his father's farm until about twenty-one years old. In the autumn of 1856 he came to Hennepin county, Minnesota, where he purchased 100 acres of land and began farming for himself. He continued this until 1863, when he enlisted in Company E, Heavy Artillery, of Minnesota. He was in the service until the fall of 1865, seeing and enduring much severe hardship, coincident to army life in a time of war. Upon his return, he again went to farm life, selling his farm in 1877 and moving to Swift county. He remained there until the fall of 1881, when he broke up housekeeping and went into the employ of the Minneapolis Harvester Works, remaining in that three years.

In 1883, he was married to Mrs. Clara Strange, of Dover Center, Olmsted county, Minnesota. Shortly after his marriage, he came to Pope county and located where he now lives. He has 240 acres in Glenwood township, all of which he has put under a fine state of cultivation. He is largely engaged in grain and stock-raising. He values his farm at $5,000.

Mr. Frederick's family consists of the following children—Mary, Eva, George, Ida L., John F. and Clara. The first three named—Mary, Eva and George—were children of Mrs. Fredericks by a former marriage. Ida L. is an adopted child, while John F. and Clara are children of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick.

Mr. Frederick has held many of the local offices within his township. He is a worthy brother of King Solomon Lodge, No. 44, of the Masonic fraternity, at Shakopee, Minnesota. He is also an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and takes a lively interest in county and State politics, he being a republican in his political belief.

During his army service Mr. Frederick greatly impaired his health and contracted diseases from which he has never recovered. He was mustered into the service at St. Paul. The command to which his regiment was attached operated mostly in Tennessee. Our subject participated in many skirmishes, besides a number of important battles, including those at Stone River, Chickamauga, and Knoxville. During the latter part of the war Mr. Frederick was taken sick, and, in 1865, came home on a furlough. Before his return, the war closed and he received an honorable discharge.

ABEL D. REEVES, deceased, was one of the very first actual settlers to locate in the northern part of Pope county, and his widow, who still resides on their original

farm, is undoubtedly the oldest settler now living in White Bear Lake township. Mr. Reeves was a native of Ohio, born December 5, 1824. When he was a child his parents removed, with the family, to Bartholomew county, Indiana, where our subject remained until seventeen years of age, and then went to Cook county, Illinois. There he was married and remained for a number of years. In 1852 he left home and went to California, going by team overland. They started with horses, but at Fort Kearney these animals gave out, and they were traded for oxen, and they were six months *en route*. Mr. Reeves was engaged in freighting, mining, etc., and finally, after three years' absence, returned to his home by water *via* New York City. In 1863 Mr. Reeves removed from Illinois to Olmsted county, Minnesota, where he bought a farm. Early in 1866 he sold out, and on the 22d of May, left there for Pope county, accompanied by Nelson Wilson. At St. Charles they fell in with J. J. Crouse, and all came through together, arriving in White Bear Lake township, July 5, having spent some time in looking over the country. At that time the county was not organized, and there was not a house on the present site of Glenwood, they having camped there for several days while looking over the country. All took claims in White Bear Lake township, Mr. Reeves selecting his on section 12, on the old trail from St. Cloud to Fort Wadsworth. Crouse left the same fall, but Wilson remained here until 1877. Mr. Reeves had brought with him four yoke of oxen, nine head of stock, fifteen sheep and such farming tools as could be loaded on the wagons. He at once began improvements, breaking eight acres of land during that season and otherwise getting things in shape, but the family lived in a tent until fall, when a cabin was erected. At the time the claim was taken their nearest neighbor was four miles distant. The nearest postoffice and trading point was Sauk Center, thirty miles distant, and there was only one settler on the road.

The following winter a settlement was made at Glenwood, and a store and hotel established. As their claim was on the old trail, in the spring of 1867 Mr. Reeves established a station at his cabin, and for a year this was one of the stopping places, but in 1868 the road was changed so as to run a mile further north, and this did away with the station. When the county was organized, in the fall of 1866, White Bear Lake township was organized, including a number of adjoining townships, and Mr. Reeves was elected as the first town treasurer. During the first few years Indians were numerous, especially in the spring and fall, and they would frequently come to the cabins of the settlers for provisions. Mr. Reeves remained upon his original claim until the time of his death, on the 5th of November, 1876.

Mrs. Reeves was formerly Miss Adah Harrington, a daughter of Joseph and Rachel Harrington, and a native of the State of New York. When she was eight years of age, in 1832, her parents removed to Cook county, Illinois, by way of the canal and the lakes. Chicago was then but a mere village, without a single frame house on the site, and her father could have taken a homestead of land that is now in the very heart of the city. Mr. Harrington took a Government claim twenty-two miles south of Chicago. When Adah was fourteen years of age, they removed to Kane county, Illinois, where she lived with her parents until her marriage with Mr. Reeves, December 22, 1842.

Mr. and Mrs. Reeves were the parents of nine children, as follows—Rachel J., now Mrs. Fred Brush, of Yellow Medicine county, Minnesota; Jonathan, who died when twenty-eight years of age; Thursey, who died when four years old; Susan, now Mrs. Jacob Berry, of Oregon; James H., of Fairfield,

Swift county, Minnesota; John C., of Starbuck; Ada F., now Mrs. Charles Rowe, of Westport, Pope county; Martha M., now Mrs. George Thomas, of Westport; and Steven L., who is still at home.

JOHN C. BLAIR, the subject of our present article, is a respected farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 23, Reno township. He was born in Canada West, November 4, 1851, and is a son of James and Eliza Jane (Peacock) Blair. His parents were born in Canada, and were reared and married there. They are still living, being now residents of Leven township, Pope county. The parents had a family of ten children, six boys and four girls, as follows—John, Jane, William, James, Rebecca, George, Margaret, Samuel, Elizabeth and Joseph. Joseph was scalded to death when only two and a half years of age. Elizabeth was drowned in the lake, near her father's place, when thirteen years of age.

John C. Blair, our present subject, received his education and grew to manhood in Canada, and came to Pope county with his parents at an early day, settling in what is now Leven township. He has remained in the county since that time, and now carries on a farm of 160 acres, on section 23, Reno township. He is independent of parties in his political views, and has always taken an active interest in all public matters. For three terms he served as one of the supervisors of his township, and may well be classed among the leading and representative farmers of the northern part of the county.

Mr. Blair was married, December 11, 1877, to Miss Winona Moyer, and their union has been blessed with four children—William J., George H., Burnice E., and an infant. William J., the first-named, died in infancy. Mrs. Blair was born in Scott county, Minnesota, November 6, 1861, and is a daughter of William and Christina (Martin) Moyer. Her parents were both natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Minnesota at an early day, and located in Scott county, and later removed to Pope county, where they still live. In their family there were three children—Henry O., Winona and Dora E.

THOMAS D. DAVIDSON, a prominent and influential citizen of Pope county, and the most extensive land owner in Bangor township, resides on section 27 of that civil subdivision of Pope county. He was born in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 13, 1858, and is the son of Thomas and Helen (Morrisson) Davidson. He was educated in the city of his birth, and at the age of eighteen he learned the trade of ship-building, which he followed for five years. For the next two years he followed the life of a sailor, after which he was engaged in the lumber business in Milwaukee. At the expiration of five years he bought a farm ten miles north of Milwaukee, on which he remained for some three years, when he sold out and came to Pope county, Minnesota. This was in September, 1885. He at once commenced accumulating land, and now has 1,880 acres on sections 27, 34, 35 and 36. His building improvements are among the finest in the county, and are a credit to his enterprise. He has the largest barn in the county. The farm has been brought to a high state of cultivation, and it is safe to say that it is one of the most valuable, as well as one of the most extensive, in this part of the State.

Mr. Davidson was married on the 16th of December, 1881, to Miss Rose Boyd. She was a native of Grafton, Wisconsin, and was a daughter of Rinord Boyd, a farmer and

carpenter of that place. Their union has been blessed with two children—Raymond and Florence—who are still at home.

Mr. Davidson has always taken an active and prominent part in all public matters, and has held several of the local offices, such as township treasurer, etc. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party.

MICHAEL PETERSON, a prosperous and highly esteemed farmer, residing on section 25, Ben Wade township, is a native of Norway. He was born in Tronyem Stift, November 9, 1835, and is a son of Peter and Ellen Klaboa, who were also natives of that kingdom. Our subject lived on the farm with his parents until he was about thirty years of age when he bought a farm, on which he remained until 1865. During the year 1865, he sold out and came to the United States, settling first in Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he worked for farmers from July until the following May. Michael then came with an ox team to Pope county, Minnesota, being on the road one month. After coming here he took a homestead on section 25, in Ben Wade township, where he has since remained. He had but little means on coming to this country, but by that energy and economy which so distinguish his nationality he has placed himself in comfortable circumstances. He was forced to borrow fifty dollars of a friend in Iowa, and during his first year in Minnesota he lived in his wagon and worked for farmers to support his family. Mr. Peterson now owns half a section of land and a neat, comfortable cottage residence, nestled in a dense artificial grove of his own planting. He has a large barn, with stone basement, and also a good granary and other buildings, and is rated as one of the most reliable farmers in the county.

The subject of this memoir was married February 20, 1858, to Miss Oleva Hatling, a daughter of Mosten and Beret Forness. They have been blessed with the following children—Peter, Hannah, Mary Ann, Emma, Marstina and Oscar. Mr. Peterson holds the office of supervisor. He affiliates with the republican party in his politics. He and his family are exemplary members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

In the Old World Mr. Peterson, according to the customary arrangement in that country, went by the farm name of Hatling.

PETER W. JOHNSON, a thoroughgoing farmer, who owns an extensive farm on sections 9 and 16, Grove Lake township, was born in 1839, in Canada. His parents were Jacob and Mary (Warren) Johnson, natives of the same country. The father was a blacksmith, and followed his trade for a livelihood, teaching the same to his son, Peter W. The family was made up of parents and eight children, seven now living—Thomas, Peter W., Elizabeth, Edmund, Maggie, Samuel and Sarah.

Our subject worked at the forge and anvil for some years, and in 1870 came to this country, settling in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming. In 1880 he purchased 160 acres of land in Grove Lake township, Pope county, Minnesota, and in 1882 bought another quarter section, and moved here. As he prospered he still invested in lands—160 acres in the east part of the township, and eighty acres of meadow land in the southern part of Grove Lake, besides 400 acres purchased in Stearns and Pope counties, Minnesota, making a total of 960 acres, which he owns at this writing.

Mr. Johnson is a representative man of the county. He is a democrat in politics, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He married Rivanah S. Hutchins, of Canada, who is the daughter of William and Margret (Empey) Hutchins, natives of New York and Canada. Her father was a farmer and a lumberman, and was at one time sheriff of the county in which he lived. They had ten children, the following of whom are now living—Nelson, Charlotte, now Mrs. Gillard; Caroline, now Mrs. Barr; Morgan; Alice, now Mrs. Cheney; and Rivanah S., now Mrs. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of ten children now living, and one deceased—Nellie; Lillie, now Mrs. John Servis (who has two children — Frankie J. and Alice M.); William M., Franklin (deceased), Minnie M., Annie M., Maggie E., Percy W., Frankie M., Arthur S and Grace M. Franklin was nearly eight years old when he died.

ALEK OVERSON is a prosperous farmer, residing on section 32, Glenwood township, near the shores of Lake Minnewaska. He was born about eighteen miles west of Christiania, Norway, November 17, 1839, and is the son of Over and Julia (Alekson) Overson, both of whom are natives of that country. Our subject commenced life for himself when he was about seventeen by working for farmers, working in the pineries of Norway, and driving a stage. When about twenty he came to America and met with a number of misfortunes while on the way to Minnesota. On reaching Chicago he decided to buy himself a suit of clothes, but the unprincipled merchants with whom he dealt changed his hard earned wages for counterfeit money. Starting for St. Paul, and taking the river he was unfortunate in having his trunk broken into and his clothes stolen. Being forced to get off the boat on account of inability to pay his passage, he walked from Red Wing to Dakota county, Minnesota, where he had friends.

He remained in Dakota county for seven years, engaged in various kinds of work. The first year he was there he worked for farmers and the next year took a farm on shares, and during the fall of the same year ran a threshing machine. During the rest of his stay there he was employed in various occupations, in the pineries, etc. After leaving there he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead of 160 acres on section 32, Glenwood township, and also took ten acres on the shores of Lake Minnewaska.

Our subject was married in January, 1876, to Anna J. Olson, a daughter of Ole J. and Betsey Hazen. They have four children, as follows — Gustaf Owens, Bertha, Josephine Marie and John. Alek's father and mother are both dead, his father dying in the Old World, and his mother dying soon after reaching this country. He has been school treasurer, and is one of the most energetic and trustworthy men that Pope county possesses.

TORGUS JOHNSON, a resident of section 3, Barsness township, is one of the many brave "boys in blue," who found homes in Pope county, and is also one of the most intelligent and prominent citizens in the township in which he lives.

Mr. Johnson was born in Christian-Sand Stift, Norway, August 11, 1841, and is a son of John and Bergit (Anderson) Torguson, who were also natives of the same kingdom. When our subject was but a lad of seventeen

he left home to earn his own way in the world. In the mean time, while he was an infant — only eighteen months old — he was brought to the United States by his parents, and they settled at Muskego, Wisconsin. Three years later they removed to the town of Pleasant Springs, in Dane county, Wisconsin, and settled on a farm one mile from First Lake, where the parents remained until the time of their death. On the 11th of August, 1862, our subject enlisted in Company D, Twenty-Third Wisconsin Infantry, and served for three years — the first in active service; the second year he was sick in the hospitals; and the third he was again in active service. For two months, while in the hospital at St. Louis, he was blind, but upon his recovery he again returned to his regiment. Besides many skirmishes our subject participated in seven hard fought battles, including Vicksburg, Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi; Arkansas Post, Arkansas; Cypress Bend, Arkansas; Grand Bluff, Mississippi; Spanish Fort, Alabama; and Fort Blakely, Alabama. He was honorably discharged at Mobile, Alabama, July 4, 1865, and for disabilities contracted in the service he now draws a pension of $30 per month. After his discharge from the service he returned to his home and worked for neighboring farmers until 1868, when he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead on section 3, in Chippewa Falls, township. In 1879, he sold out and settled on section 3, Barsness township, where he has since lived. He owns a valuable farm of 169 acres, and has comfortable building improvements. In public affairs Mr. Johnson has been one of the most prominent men in the township in which he has lived, and has held a great many offices, including those of township clerk, justice of the peace, supervisor, treasurer and assessor, also school clerk and treasurer.

Out subject was married in October, 1866, to Miss Anna Hendrickson, a daughter of Hendrick and Sarah (Munson) Mickelson. Their union has been blessed with the following children — John Olaus, Bertha, Henry, Torgus, Martin, Andrew, Alfred, Gillard, Hilma and Gaylord. Hilma is dead.

JOSEPH PEACOCK, sheriff, and a prominent citizen of Glenwood, is one of the most popular and widely known men in Pope county. Having been a citizen of the county for over twenty-one years, and for many years in an official capacity, his acquaintance extends to nearly every resident of the county, while his genial ways have won him friends and supporters wherever he is known.

Joseph Peacock is a native of Huron county, Canada, where he was born January 19, 1840. His parents, John and Rebecca Cunningham) Peacock, were natives of the North of Ireland, who had come to Canada before their marriage. The father was engaged in farming and coopering in his Canada home until his death, which resulted from drowning, in 1848.

Our subject left Canada in 1865, and took a prospecting tour through the Western States, and while on this trip he preëmpted the first quarter section of land so taken northwest of Glenwood, in Pope county. This was in Reno township. He settled upon his place and began improvements, remaining there until April 7, 1874, when he removed to the village of Glenwood, purchasing a home on Green street, where he has since lived. He was elected to the office of sheriff in October, 1873, and has since been re-elected his own successor, so that he holds the office at the present writing (August, 1888). He has held various local positions, taken an active interest in educational and all other matters calculated to

benefit either his town or county, and is ranked among the most energetic and enterprising citizens of the county seat.

Mr. Peacock was married to his present wife in 1882. She was formerly Miss Ella Cooley, and a daughter of John and Margaret (Taylor) Cooley, who are now residents of Reno township. A sketch of her father, who is a successful farmer and prominent old settler, appears in another department of this volume. Mrs. Peacock received an excellent education in the schools of Le Seuer and Glenwood, and for a number of years followed the profession of a school teacher, having taught in all some fourteen terms of district school in Pope and Sibley counties, beginning when she was but fifteen years of age. Well educated and well informed, she is a lady whom it is a pleasure to meet. Mr. Peacock's family consists of four children—Charles W., Orrin J., Pansy M. and Archie. By a former marriage he had three children—John J., Thomas H. and Mary A.

Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In political affairs he is a staunch republican, and has always taken an active interest in the campaigns of his party.

GEORGE H. LEWIS, one of the leading stock-raisers and diversified farmers in the southwestern part of the county, resides on section 31, Langhei township. He was born at Cedar Falls, Iowa, on the 22d of April, 1858, and is a son of Benjamin and Mercy (Reed) Lewis, natives of Maine. His father in early life had learned the trade of wagon-making and followed that calling in his native State. He was married there, and at an early day came west to Illinois, settling about one hundred miles south of Chicago, where he engaged in farming. Three or four years later he removed, with teams, to Iowa, and settled near Cedar Falls, where George H. was born. Later the family removed to Bellevue, Ohio, where they were living during the war, and at the expiration of that time settled at Charlotte, Eaton county, Michigan. There they lived for about twelve years, the father being engaged at his trade—wagon-making. In 1871 they came to Minnesota and located at Osseo, Hennepin county. This journey was made overland by team and the trip took six weeks. In 1880 the father came to Pope county, and after remaining for two years removed to Taylor's Falls. After this he made frequent moves, first back to Osseo, then to North Branch, Minnesota, where he lived for three years; then to Anoka, Minnesota, and two years later settled at Osseo, Hennepin county, where the father still lives. The mother died at Osseo, on the 20th of February, 1875. The parents had a family of the following children—Ella, now Mrs. F. Jackson, of Potterville, Eaton county, Michigan; Anna E., who died at Osseo, April 15, 1872; Charles A., who died in Pope county, September 19, 1882; George H.; Alphonso J., and Harry C.

George H. Lewis spent his school days mostly at Osseo, Minnesota, although during his early life it will be seen from the above that he was in many different localities. He attended school until he was about seventeen, and from that time until he attained his majority he had charge of a farm for E. A. Smith, at Osseo. He came to Pope county to locate in 1879, and has since resided here. He has a valuable farm, with comfortable building improvements, his buildings being located near a beautiful grove. He devotes his time largely to stock-raising and dairying, and has been very successful in this line. He has a number of finely graded Durham and Holstein cattle, and is one of the best posted men in this line in this part of the county.

Mr. Lewis was married February 23, 1879,

to Miss Clara Smith, and they are the parents of one son, Herbert Clarence. Mrs. Lewis is a native of Osseo, Minnesota.

Mr. Lewis is a republican in political matters, and is one of the leading citizens of the township in which he lives. He has always taken a prominent and active part in educational matters, and for a number of years has been clerk of the district in which he lives.

PETER ENGEBRETSON, one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the northern part of Pope county, is a son of Engebretson and Anna (Peterson) Olson. He is now a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Ben Wade township, residing on section 33. He was born in Gudbransdalen, Norway, December 19, 1845. His father taught school for fifty-two years in the old country. Peter worked at the tailor's trade for three years, and in 1865 he came to the United States and settled in Fillmore county, Minnesota. He remained there for a period of three years, working for farmers during the summers and in the winter pursued his trade, also owning and running breaking teams. The year 1868 saw him journeying to Pope county, and upon his arrival he took a homestead of 160 acres on section 33, Ben Wade township. The first year of his residence in Pope county he was only on his claim occasionally, being employed as a clerk in a store in Benson and Glenwood for Lathrop & Kinney. Mr. Engebretson has also been in partnership in general merchandising business with O. I. Ronning in Starbuck. He now owns 220 acres of excellent farming land besides some timber land in Douglas county and has his place well improved and stocked. He takes a prominent part in public affairs, and is one of the representative men of his township, having held the following offices — assessor at present and township clerk for fourteen years; school treasurer and school clerk. He participated in the organization of his school district, also has been postmaster of the Fron postoffice. For three years he was a member of the board of county commissioners and a portion of the time served as chairman of that body.

Our subject was married to Miss Anna Ronning, daughter of Iver and Ragnil Ronning, November 4, 1870, and they have been blessed with the following children — Anna Marie, Edwin August, Iver Martin, Rosa Olene, Hilma Amanda, Minnie Paulina, Emma Josephina and Rhode Susanne.

PETER E. BARSNESS, the subject of the present sketch, is a highly esteemed citizen of Blue Mounds township, being a resident of section 1. He is a native of Norway, born in Bergen Stift February 5, 1846, and is a son of Iver and Ingebar Barsness, who were also natives of that kingdom. His parents remained in that country until the year 1854; then they came to the United States and located in Dane county, Wisconsin, where they remained until 1870, coming then to Pope county, Minnesota. The father was a farmer in the old country, and has always been engaged in that occupation. Our subject has the following brothers and sisters—Ole, Iver, Andrew, Chistena, Andrena and Sophia. Sophia and Ole are deceased.

From the age of fourteen to twenty-one our subject, Peter E., went to school in the winters, and helped his father on the farm during the summers. In October, 1864, he enlisted in the Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until he was honorably discharged at Madison, Wisconsin, in

1865. He participated in a great many engagements, and after his discharge he returned to Wisconsin, where he remained for a short time, and then came to Pope county, Minnesota. Our subject, with Mr. Thompson, drew up the petition to organize the township, in 1868 or 1869. He is a man of the highest honor and integrity. At different times has held the following offices—director of school district, supervisor, and at one time chairman of that body, assessor and county commissioner for four years, and has filled those offices with credit to himself and to his township. He is at present in excellent circumstances, financially, has an extensive farm of 300 acres, an extensive herd of cattle, besides a Clyde and Norman stallion, a half breed Holstein bull. His building improvements are of an excellent character.

Our subject was married February 21, 1869, to Miss Julia Steenson, a native of Norway. She came to this country, with her parents, in 1855, and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin, and in 1870 they came to this State, and settled in Barsness township, where they are still living. On the 5th of February, 1886, Mrs. Barsness died, leaving a husband and four children—Inger, Edwin, Peter and Alma—to mourn her loss. Five children had died before their mother's death—Eda Christina, when twenty-one months old; Nels Alfred, when ten years; and the other three in extreme infancy. Mrs. Barsness was buried in Blue Mounds township, Rev. Score, of the Lutheran church at Gilchrist, preaching the funeral sermon.

Mr. Barsness was again united in marriage, his second wife being Miss Julia Overson, a native of Norway. This marriage took place on July 18, 1887. Mrs. Barsness' parents came to the United States in 1884, and are now living in Glenwood township. By this union they have been blessed with one child, Ole Albert Barsness. Mr. Barsness is a republican in his political affiliations.

PETER PENNIE, an ex-Union soldier, and one of the most prominent old settlers in the northern part of the county, resides on section 1, Leven township. He has one of the most valuable farms in that part of the county, and his enterprise and energy are manifested by the excellent character of his building and other improvements, which are a credit to the locality in which they are situated.

Mr. Pennie is a native of Kinross-shire, Scotland, born on the 13th of March, 1849, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Drummond) Pennie. The parents came with their family to the United States, in 1853, and settled in Whiteside county, Illinois. A few years later they removed to Richland county, Wisconsin. In 1865, after the close of the Indian War, they came to Pope county, Minnesota, where the parents died.

Peter Pennie spent his school days in Scotland, and came to the United States in 1853. He has made his own way in the world ever since his boyhood, and has been, in every sense, the architect of his own fortunes and a self-made man. He enlisted and served faithfully during the war, and after being honorably discharged he came to Minnesota, arriving in Pope county in August, 1865, and took a soldier's claim on section 1, Leven township, where he has since lived. He has about the finest building improvements to be found in the township, and in connection with general farming he carries on stock-raising extensively, devoting considerable attention to graded Holstein cattle and Norman horses.

Mr. Pennie was married July 23, 1865, to Miss Eliza Bevier, a native of Binghamton, New York, and a daughter of Zenis Bevier. By their marriage they have become the parents of eight children, four boys and four girls—Thomas, Mary, Jenette, Duncan, Robert R., Eliza J., Daniel and Hattie—all of whom are still single and at home. Jenette

has been educated for a teacher and intends following that profession. Thomas has followed teaching to some extent in Douglas county.

In August, 1862, Mr. Pennie enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, and went into the service. He saw very active service and remained in the army until the close of the war. A few months of his time was spent in the frontier service in Douglas county, Minnesota, and vicinity, but most of the time he was in the front. He was in the Atlanta campaign, and was with Sherman in his famous "march to the sea," and, besides many skirmishes, he participated in a number of the most famous battles of the war, among the most important of which were the following named — Vicksburg, Meriden, Memphis, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Savannah, Salkhatchie, Bentonville, etc. He finally participated in the grand review at Washington, in 1865, after the close of the war, and was honorably discharged.

In politics, Mr. Pennie affiliates with the republican party.

DORR RATHBURN, deceased, was one of the oldest settlers, and one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of White Bear Lake township. During his lifetime, he took an active part in all township matters and educational affairs, and was recognized as one of the leading men in the northern part of Pope county. A man of the strictest integrity, untiring energy, and enterprise, he stood high in the community in which he lived, and his death was sincerely regretted by a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Rathburn was a native of Onondaga county, New York, born June 2, 1826, and grew to manhood in the county of his birth. On the 12th of October, 1853, he married Miss Susan Pike, a native of Wyoming county, New York, and shortly after their marriage they came west to Iowa. There they secured a small farm and remained until 1854, when they came to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and were among the earliest settlers in the town of Forestville, in that county. There they engaged in farming and remained until 1867, when they sold out and started for Pope county, in covered wagons. They brought all their household goods, utensils, etc., together with four yoke of oxen, one horse and four cows. That was a very wet season and the roads were terribly bad, scarcely any bridges having been built, and it was a common thing to have to swim the cattle across the streams. After a tedious and difficult journey of some four weeks, they finally arrived in White Bear Lake township, and Mr. Rathburn bought the farm on section 13 where his widow still lives, paying $600 for the claim and afterward homesteading it. There Mr. Rathburn lived until the time of his death, November 25, 1886, and his widow still lives there.

In September, 1888, Mrs. Rathburn sold 115 acres of the land and twenty acres in five-acre lots, together with all of the stock, receiving therefor about $3,000.

REV. EDWARD G. ELSEY, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and a resident of the village of Glenwood, is a man of high intellectual attainments and a high order of ability, both natural and acquired; a man of the strictest integrity, and one of the most highly respected citizens of the county. He was born in Franklin county, Ohio, March 22, 1830, and is a son of John H. and Susan (French) Elsey, natives of Virginia and New York. The father came to Ohio when only twelve years of age, and in 1867 removed to Michigan. The grand-

father of our subject on his father's side was Edward Elsey. He was a native of Virginia, a blacksmith by trade, and followed that calling throughout life.

For several generations the ancestors were American, but back of that the forefathers were from England and Holland. John H. Elsey and wife were the parents of six children, five of whom are still living, as follows—Margaret, now Mrs. Clark; Rachel, now Mrs. Connell; Edward G., David and Mary, now Mrs. Anderson.

Our subject remained upon the home farm until he was twenty years of age, attending the common schools, and also attending Geneva College, in Logan county, Ohio. At the age of twenty he began teaching school, and four years later taught grammar school (Burns' system) for three years. He then attended the Geneva College for some time, and in 1859 went to Illinois and taught school for a portion of two years. While there he was married to Miss Pheba Dobin, a daughter of John and Rachel (McClain) Dobin.

In 1861 Mr. Elsey returned to Ohio and for one year was engaged in farming. He then spent some time in Geneva College, and (after coming home from the army) finished his course and was graduated. In 1864 he enlisted in Company G, One-Hundred-and-Thirty-Second Ohio Infantry, (100-day men) and served for four months in Virginia. After the close of the war he was engaged in farming for three years, and then determined to devote his life to the ministry. For four years he attended the Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, spending seven months of each year at that institution, and at the expiration of that time was duly graduated. He then removed to Louisa county, Iowa, to accept a settled pastorate, and for eight years faithfully served that charge. In 1882 he came to Glenwood and purchased forty acres of land within the village limits, where he has erected a fine residence and made substantial improvements. At the present writing he holds services at Lake Reno, five miles north of the county seat, where the society has ninety members, and he also preaches at Glenwood every two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Elsey have a family of seven children living—John H., James R., Ernest M., David B., Florence M., Etta L. and Pheba E.

Mr. Elsey is a prohibitionist both in life and creed, and is a liberal minded, courteous Christian gentleman who is held in high esteem by all who know him.

GEORGE W. STEWART, a highly respected farmer, living on section 9 of Westport township, came to Pope county in October, 1871. He purchased 160 acres, paying $1,300 for the same. He has greatly improved the farm, and is now setting out 100 fruit trees, besides having made extensive and valuable improvements generally, and there carries on diversified farming and stock-raising. Our subject was born in Canada, April 9, 1838, and is the son of William and Ann (Brown) Stewart, natives respectively of Scotland and Ireland. They were married in Canada. In his younger days the father followed farming, but later on in his life was a merchant and distiller. He died in the spring of 1869. The family consisted of nine children, six sons and three daughters—William, George W., Richard, James, Albert, Edwin, Sarah, Mary, and Barbara.

George W. Stewart spent his school days in Canada, up to the time he was twenty years old. At the age of twenty-one he embarked in the lumbering business, continuing until 1871, when he came to Pope county, Minnesota. He was married, at the

age of twenty-nine, in 1867, to Agnes Ritchie, of Canada. She was the daughter of William Ritchie and wife, who had a large family of children. Mrs. Stewart is the seventh in order. Their names were as follows—Thomas, Mary, Matilda, David, John, Jenette, Agnes, William and James. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have eight children—Martha, Petrea, George W., Jane, Margret, Anna and Henry, all living at home. Martha has been a teacher for four years.

In politics Mr. Stewart is a democrat. He is also a Free Thinker. He is full of good deeds and public spirit, and has often been in the various local offices of his township and county. He is one of the most intelligent and best posted citizens in the northern part of the county, and stands high in the community in which he lives, both as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen.

WILLIAM J. STINSON, one of the most successful and enterprising citizens of Leven township, resides on section 19, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising. He is a native of Hennepin county, Minnesota, born October 17, 1859, and is a son of Hugh and Letitia (Leslie) Stinson. His parents were of Scotch descent, but were born in the North of Ireland. His grandfather on his father's side was Hugh Stinson, Sr., a farmer in Ireland; while his grandfather on his mother's side was John Leslie, a farmer, who died in Illinois. Hugh Stinson, the father of William J., in his younger days followed teaming for a number of years in Liverpool. He came to the United States when about thirty-five years old and settled in Illinois with his wife. At an early day, in 1857, they came to Minnesota and settled in Hennepin county, where they were among the pioneer settlers. They lived there for a great many years and finally, in 1878, removed to Morris, in Stevens county, where the father died, December 23, 1884, and where the mother still lives. Hugh Stinson and wife had a family of twelve children, as follows—William J., Leslie, Boyd H., Charles H., John, Adelaide V., George, Fred, Jennie, Norman, Alferetta and Letitia. Norman was burned to death, when their house burned down. Letitia died when three years of age, and the rest are still living.

William J. Stinson grew to manhood and received his education in Hennepin county, Minnesota, attending the district schools and also the graded educational institutions in Minneapolis. He left school when he was seventeen years old, and from that time until he was twenty-one he was engaged in traveling. He then went "on the road" for the St. Paul Harvester Company, but in 1882 resumed farming, and has since followed that line. In the fall of 1881 he came to Pope county, Minnesota, having, while traveling, purchased his present place, on section 19, Leven township. He has a well-improved farm of eighty acres, and devotes his attention quite extensively to stock and grain-raising. For the past fourteen years Mr. Stinson has had more or less to do with running a thresher, and for the past five seasons has operated one on his own account.

Our subject was married December 23, 1881, to Miss Dora E. Moyer, and they are the parents of three children, as follows—Maud, Ernest and an infant. Mrs. Stinson is a native of Scott county, Minnesota, and a daughter of William Moyer. Her people were pioneers in that part of the State, having located there in 1858. Her father and mother were the parents of three children—Henry, Winona C. and Dora E.

Mr. Stinson is a republican in political matters, and has always taken a prominent

and active part in all public and educational affairs. He has served as assessor of the township, school clerk of his district, and at present holds the office of justice of the peace.

JARED EMMERSON, a highly respected farmer and old settler, living on section 24 of Grove Lake township, is a native of the province of New Brunswick. He was born September 16, 1824, in the county of Northumberland. His parents were John and Maria (Tozer) Emmerson. Our subject was reared to farm life and the lumber business. He remained in the home of his childhood until he was twenty-four years of age. In 1848 he left that county, going to Maine, where he engaged in lumber business until October, 1849. He then came West, engaging in the same business on the Wisconsin River, in the State of Wisconsin. He remained in that section until 1855, then left for Iowa, stopping in Black Hawk county, and helped lay out the town of Waterloo, driving the first stake ever driven in the platting of that place. He owned seventy lots there, which, a short time after, he sold, but little thinking of the flourishing city which was to be built up in a quarter of a century upon that site. After selling out in Iowa he came to Rice county, Minnesota, where he engaged in farm life again, remaining for ten years, and then came to Pope county, settling where he now lives. He first took up a homestead, as was the usual thing for the early settlers in this section, and built a frame house 12x22 feet. He has since sold and purchased various tracts of land, but now owns 270 acres, all well improved. He has been extensively engaged in raising grain, cattle and horses. In 1855 he married Miss Mary J. Munger, of Canada, the daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Gibbs) Munger, natives of New York State and Canada. Her father was engaged in farming, going to Canada when a boy only twelve years of age, and lived there until 1853. He then went to Waterloo, Iowa, engaging in farming again. He remained at that point until his death, in 1856. The mother now lives at Faribault, Rice county, Minnesota, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Munger had a family of eight children, four of whom are still living—Mary J., now Mrs. Emmerson; Deborah, now Mrs. Godfrey; Ruth A., now Mrs. Young; Elisa, now Mrs. Mold. The parents were members of the Baptist Church, of which the father was a deacon.

Our subject has a family of six living children—Maria, now Mrs. J. E. Tobey, the mother of four children — Mary, Luretta, Jared and an infant; Byron G., who married Sarah Tobey, who has one child, Harriet M.; Charles L., John S., Joseph F. and Robert E. are the names of the remainder of the children. Politically, Mr. Emmerson is an ardent republican, and has been closely identified with the public affairs of Pope county. He has been county commissioner, and has held various township offices ever since his residence in the county. He is a practical farmer and a prominent man. The family attend the Seventh-Day Adventist Church.

BERGER MIKKELSON is a successful and well-to-do farmer, residing on section 32, Glenwood township, on the shores of Lake Minnewaska. Born in Norway, at Kongsvinger, nine miles from Christiania, May 15, 1846, he comes of a nationality distinguished for their thrift, energy and perseverance. He, with his parents, remained in the Old World until he was fifteen years of age, when they came to this country, set-

tling in Chicago, where he and his father worked in a warehouse for two months. They then went to Madison, Wisconsin, and engaged in the blacksmithing business, which they continued for three years—a year and a half of which time Berger ran an engine in a foundry. After the expiration of the three years they moved to Winnesheik county, Iowa, where they ran a blacksmith shop for two years. Leaving there they came to Pope county, Minnesota, settling in Glenwood township, where they took a soldier's claim, and it was "proved up" in Berger's name. His parents, Mikkel and Johanna (Olson) Bergerson, are still living with him.

Our subject was married to Josephine Johnson, daughter of John and Anna (Olson) Johnson, and they have six children—Martin Julius, John Alfred, Bernt Oliver, Ben Hart, Matilda and Ida.

FRANK M. EDDY, the present clerk of court of Pope county, is a native of Minnesota, born in Olmsted county, April 1, 1856, and is a son of Richard and Mary E. (Sanborn) Eddy. His grandparents on his father's side were Richard and Drusilla (Shaw) Eddy, natives of Massachusetts. The grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812; a man of prominence and a county officer of the county in which he lived. Frank's grandparents on his mother's side were Gilman J. and Mary E. (Hewes) Sanborn, natives of New York and Massachusetts, respectively. Gilman J. Sanborn was a justice of the peace for over fifty years, was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, enlisting when fifty-seven years old. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Murfreesboro, and held for some five months, contracting a disease there from which he never fully recovered. He died in 1887, in Lacquiparle county, Minnesota, where the widow still lives, being eighty-three years of age.

Frank's father, Richard Eddy, was a college graduate, a man of ability and a teacher in New York State for many years. He came to Illinois in 1840, and settled in DeKalb county, where he engaged in surveying, and later took up farming. About 1853 or 1854, he removed to Minnesota and engaged in farming at Pleasant Grove, in Olmsted county. In 1862 he removed to Clayton county, Iowa, where he resumed his chosen profession as a teacher. In 1865 he returned to Minnesota, and engaged in agriculture in Dodge county, remaining there until 1867, when he removed to Sauk Centre, Stearns county, where he lived for one year. At the expiration of that time he came to Pope county, locating upon a farm on the banks of Lake Amelia, in Leven township. Three years later he removed to White Bear Lake township, and after two years spent there he settled in Stevens county, taking a homestead, upon which he remained until the time of his death, in the winter of 1884. The widow is still living in Stevens county, with her eldest son, Homer R. Seven sons born to them are still living—Homer R., Frank M., Volney H., Eugene, Abijah, George S. and Solon L.

Frank M. Eddy, the subject of our present sketch, spent his boyhood at home, being raised on a farm, and attending the public schools. He completed his education at the High School in Pleasant Grove, and then adopted the profession of a school teacher, which he followed in all about five years, teaching in Fillmore, Kandiyohi, Stearns and Pope counties. In the mean time, from July, 1884, until the spring of 1885, he was employed in the land department of the Northern Pacific Railway. He had come to Pope county in 1868 with his parents, and remained until 1874; and then again re-

turned here in 1881. In the fall of 1885 he was elected clerk of court for Pope county, and is still the incumbent of that office. In political matters he is a republican.

Our subject was married on the 28th of June, 1886, to Miss Fanny Fraser, of Washburn, Illinois, and a daughter of David and Almira Fraser. Their marriage has been blessed with one child—Ruth. Mr. Eddy is a member of the Church of the Disciples, while his wife belongs to the Presbyterian denomination.

SIMON SWENSON. The subject of this biography is a prosperous and well-to-do farmer, residing on section 2, Blue Mounds township. He is a native of Norway, born in the central part of that kingdom, November 19, 1864, and is a son of Swen and Beret Olson, who are also natives of that kingdom. When Simon was two years of age his parents came to America, and after a stormy journey of fourteen weeks they landed in Quebec, Canada. They came direct to Fillmore, county, Minnesota, where they remained three years, and then came to Pope county, Minnesota. The father died at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, in 1882, and the mother is still living with our subject, and is over seventy years of age. The father always was a farmer, and was a member of the Lutheran Church, as is the mother. There were the following children in the family of the parents—Gilbert, Mary, Bertha, Ole, Olina, Martha and Bertha S. and Simon, our present subject.

Simon Swenson received a good education in the common schools of his district, and after leaving school engaged in farming. He has an extensive farm of 200 acres, with good building improvements, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Swenson has held, at different times, the following offices—school director of school district No. 42, Blue Mounds township, constable, etc., and has always manifested an active interest in all matters of a public nature. Mr. Swenson is an exemplary member of the Lutheran Church. He is a man of strict integrity and honor, and is one of the leading men of his township.

ANDREW B. WOLLAN. No class of men nor family have done more towards the settlement and development of Pope county, nor figured more prominently in the history of the progress of the county, than the Wollans, and a well-known and highly respected member of this family is Andrew B. Wollan, the subject of our present sketch, who resides on section 14, White Bear Lake township. He is a native of Norway, born February 11, 1833, and in early life learned and worked at the carpenter's trade. In March, 1860, he was married, to Petronelle Peterson, and the same spring started for the United States. After three weeks spent in Northern Iowa, he came to Minnesota, and for three years was employed at various kinds of labor — whatever he could find to do. In 1863 he purchased a farm of eighty acres in Fillmore county, Minnesota, and engaged in farming. There he remained until 1873, when he sold out and started with a team, overland, for Pope county. He also brought eleven horses, ten or twelve head of cattle, some sheep, etc., and the trip consumed about one month. On the 1st of January, 1874, Mr. Wollan purchased his father's original homestead, on section 14, White Bear Lake township, where he has since lived. He now owns some 320 acres of land, with 120 acres under cultivation, and has good buildings, located in a beautiful natural oak grove. He devotes

his attention particularly to raising horses, in which he has been very successful, and also carries on general farming and stock raising. He has always taken an active and prominent part in all public affairs and educational matters, and has held various local offices of this nature.

Mr. Wollan's first wife died in Fillmore county in 1869, leaving two children to mourn her loss, only one of whom is now living — Caroline, now Mrs. T. Husted, of Glenwood. In 1870, Mr. Wollan was married to Miss Christina Iverine Christianson, and they have a family of ten living children — Bernt, Peter, Betsey, Syvere, Matilda, Annie, Torkel, Nels, Adolph and Hogbart. The family are active members of the Lutheran Church.

SAMUEL BOOTH, an ex-union soldier and a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 4, Hoff township, was born in Goshen, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and is a son of George and Martha (Nixson) Booth. His parents were both natives of Ireland, who had come to the United States in 1815 and settled at Philadelphia. They soon moved to Webster, Massachusetts. After this the family moved about considerably, and we find them, in quick succession, located for a short time in the following places: Tolland, Connecticut; Tariffville, Connecticut, then west to Galena, Illinois; two years later to Grant county, Wisconsin; and then to Blue Earth county, Minnesota, and from there back to Grant county, Wisconsin. The father died there in 1871, and the mother died in Otter Tail county, Minnesota, April 4, 1888, the latter being over ninety years of age at the time of her death. They raised quite a large family. When the war broke out four of the brothers enlisted in the Union army—James, George, William and Samuel. James enlisted in 1863, in the Seventh Wisconsin Infantry, and served until 1865. George, William and Samuel enlisted in the Second Wisconsin Infantry—William and Samuel in 1861 and George in 1862. William resigned in the fall of 1862 on account of disease contracted in the service, but re-enlisted in 1863 as a private in the Seventh Wisconsin Infantry. He was taken prisoner, and spent six months in the famous Libby Prison. He participated in thirty-seven hard fought battles, and part of the time held commissions as lieutenant and adjutant. George served all through the war, and was mustered out as a private. Samuel, our subject, enlisted as a private, but soon rose to the rank of second sergeant. He participated in both battles of Bull Run. He was wounded in both—once seriously — and lay upon the battle ground for seven days. He was placed in the hospital at Nicetown, then near Philadelphia, now a part of the city. He was unfit for duty for about a year, and upon his recovery he again went to the front, serving until July, 1864, when he was mustered out at Madison, Wisconsin, and returned to Grant county, Wisconsin. After this he moved about considerably, and we find him shortly afterward in Pocahontas county, Iowa, then on the St. Croix River, then in Tollen county, Connecticut, and finally to Morris, in Stevens county, Minnesota, where he took charge of the "Morris farm." In 1876 he came to Pope county, and selected a preëmption and tree claim—320 acres in all—in Hoff township. This has since been his home and he has brought the place up to a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Booth was married, April 16, 1865, at Rolfe, Iowa, to Miss Angenette Keeney, a native of Connecticut, and a daughter of Anson and Marilla (Metcalf) Keeney, natives of the same State. The father was a machinist, and is now deceased; while the mother is still living. They were the parents

of three children — Angenette, Mary and Katie. Mrs. Booth, was educated in Iowa, attending the High School at Grinnell, for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Booth are the parents of seven children, as follows — Katie, Mary, Frank, Emma, Arthur, Maud and Minnie. All are single, and Mary is a school teacher. Mr. Booth is a prohibitionist in political matters, and he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church and exemplary citizens. He has always taken an active and prominent part in church and religious work, and while in Pocahontas county took a prominent part in all public matters. He is at present a deacon in the church to which he belongs.

Mr. Booth's early life was passed at Tariffville, Connecticut, and for many years he was employed in the mills of Connecticut and Massachusetts. When the family first came West, Chicago was a mere village, and there were only twenty-eight miles of railway constructed west of that place. He lived at Galena, Illinois, and then in Grant county, Wisconsin, for a number of years, and then removed to Blue Earth county, Minnesota, as has already been stated. They were living there at the time of the famous "Inkpaduta Indian Outbreak," in 1857, and from there removed back to Grant county, Wisconsin.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM K. WHITTEMORE.

There is probably no citizen in the Northwest who has traveled more extensively or viewed more portions of the Globe than the gentleman whose name heads this article. A man of wide travels, extensive general knowledge, a close observer, and a fine conversationalist, he is, although not an old settler, one of the best known, and most highly respected citizens of Glenwood, where he lives.

Captain Whittemore was born in Machias, Washington county, Maine, May 6, 1831, and is a son of James G. and Nancy M. (Crocker) Whittemore, who were also natives of the same place. The father was a sea captain, and followed that calling through life, dying at New York in 1856. The mother died in her native town April 9, 1849. The parents were blessed with a family of eight children, only five of whom, however, are now living — William K., Walter D.; Augusta A., now Mrs. J. K. Foster; Ambrose A. and Charles F.

William K. Whittemore, the subject of our present sketch, spent the days of his boyhood in school, and in attending Washington Academy, at his native place. When he was seventeen years of age he began a seafaring life, and first accompanied his father as cook. Then for one year served as seaman, when he became first officer with his father. When he was twenty-one years of age he was given command of a vessel, and became captain of the schooner "Tabbot," of New York. Eight months later he took command of the brig "T. M. Mayhue," of New York, upon which he served as captain for two years. He next commanded the brig "African" for one year, when he became captain of the new brig "Udola," of which he retained command for eight years.

In the mean time he had become part owner of the "Udola," and also of the "Mary Gibbs." During all these years he had, of necessity, experienced many hardships and passed through many narrow escapes. He had, at various times, visited every port on the Atlantic, and finally, after thirty-five years of active seafaring life, he decided to sell his shipping interests, retire from the sea, and spend the balance of his years upon *terra firma*. He at once carried his resolution into effect, and came West to Minnesota, and settled at Glenwood in 1882. He engaged in the mercantile business at that time,

and has continued it ever since, but at the present writing he is closing out his stock of goods, and intends to retire from the active cares of business, and enjoy the respite earned by a useful and active life.

Captain Whittemore was married January 29, 1858, to Miss Abbie C. Marean, a native of Standish, Maine, and a daughter of Aaron and Abigail (Crocker) Marean. Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore have one daughter living—Minnie M., now Mrs. M. H. Tracy, of Glenwood. Mrs. Whittemore is also a veteran "sailor." She has made eighteen voyages across the Atlantic Ocean, with her husband, visiting many portions of Europe and South America. The same also applies to their daughter, who is an accomplished "sea-woman," understands navigation, and has sufficient nerve and ability to sail a vessel.

Captain Whittemore is a democrat in his political views, but has never taken much interest in national politics, never having voted for President in his life. He takes an active interest in all educational matters, and everything calculated to benefit his town or county, and has served, at different times, on both the school board and village council. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

PATRICK HOGAN, who is a well-to-do farmer of section 30, Westport township, is a native of Ireland, born May 2, 1825, in County Tipperary. He is the son of Pierce and Mary (Manay) Hogan, also natives of the Emerald Isle. The father was a farmer and died in his native country, at a place known as Barlankirry. The mother came to the United States in 1855, with her son, settling at Porter City, Wisconsin, and there died in 1877. She was a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church, and died, as she had lived, in that faith. Their family consisted of nine children, four sons and five daughters—Mary, Katie, Ella, Maggie, Julia, Michael, John, James and Patrick. James died, a single man, in 1858, in Porter City, Wisconsin. He was a farmer.

Our subject spent his years at home, until he was twenty-one, and then worked out on a farm. He worked with his father until he was twenty-eight years of age, and then rented his father's farm. He was married, in 1847, to Miss Mary Butler, who was born in the same county in Ireland that he was. She was the oldest of five girls in her parents' family. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan have had twelve children, ten of whom are now living. One child died while the father was in the army, and the other two years after they removed to Minnesota. The children were named in the following order—William (deceased), Pierce, Matt, John, Burt, Andrew, Mary, Julia (deceased), Maggie, Ella, Carrie and Kate. The last mentioned married Patrick Jones, of Grove Lake township; Maggie married Frank Smith, of the same township; Ella married Thomas Butler, of Westport; Carrie married Michael Nugant, a machine agent in Starbuck; John and Pierce are both married. John is selling land in Kansas, and Pierce is a real estate man in Washington Territory. The remainder of the children are still single.

Mr. Hogan came to Pope county in 1867, with George Thacker, the former locating on his present place, homesteading a quarter section of land, and is now one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers in the county. His farm is among the richest and best improved in Pope county. He was among the earliest settlers, and has worked his way through the changing seasons, making the most of every event and his industry, integrity and tenacity in holding on through all the hard times of early days have been rewarded, and he is now well off. In 1864, Mr. Hogan enlisted in the Forty-ninth Wis-

consin Volunteer Infantry. Most of his service was spent in guarding prisoners. He received his discharge after General Lee surrendered to General Grant, March 18, 1865. He left the service at Madison, Wisconsin, and again put on the uniform of peace and exchanged his gun for a plow.

MARCELLUS W. HIGGINS, a representative farmer, residing on section 21, Grove Lake township, is a native of Maine. He was born in Piscataquis county, of that State, January 1, 1849. His parents were Dyer and Catharine B. (Piper) Higgins, whose native State was also Maine. When a young man the father was a mechanic, but later on in his life a farmer. He came West in 1864, settling in Dakota county, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming and blacksmithing. He remained there six years, then sold out and removed to Pope county, and located in Grove Lake township, where he purchased 200 acres of land on sections 23 and 24. He lived on the same for three years, after which he and his wife lived with their son until their deaths. The father died January 14, 1876, and the mother, October 22, 1878. He was a man who stood high in his community, and was favored by various local offices, including—supervisor, postmaster, and justice of the peace. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had a family of twelve children, only three of whom grew to man's and woman's estate—George D., Albert H., and Marcellus. The father and mother, after having spent an eventful life, were finally laid away to rest in Grove Lake Cemetery.

Our subject was brought up at farm life in Maine until he was fifteen years of age, when he came to Minnesota with his parents, remaining at home until twenty-four years old. In 1873 he was married to Miss Mary E. Harmon, a native of Indiana, she being the daughter of Jacob and Leah (Lindsey) Harmon. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Higgins moved to a homestead taken by the wife in 1868. They have since added forty acres to the original tract, making a farm af 200 acres in all. In 1873 Mr. Higgins built a frame house and all necessary out buildings, besides otherwise materially improving the place.

Mr. Higgins is a man of public spirit, and has held several offices of a local nature, including that of supervisor and roadmaster. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church he never shirks a known duty, and is wide-awake to all educational interests.

Mr. and Mrs. Higgins have a family of two children—Leah B. and Chester R. Two other children (Jesse D. and an infant) were born to them, but are now dead.

OLAVIES SIGNALNESS, one of the oldest settlers and most widely known citizens of Pope county, is a resident of section 14, Blue Mounds township. He was born in Norway, November 12, 1851. He remained in his native land until he was twelve years old, when he came to the United States. After landing in Quebec, he, with his parents, went to Stoughton, Wisconsin, then to Madison, Wisconsin, where they remained two years. They then moved to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and after three years' residence there they came, with an ox-team and all possessions, to Pope county, Minnesota. They made the journey overland, and were ten weeks in making the trip. Mr. Signalness is highly esteemed in his locality, and has held the following offices—constable for six or eight years, and road overseer. Our subject and his father were the first settlers in their region of the

country, and they built the first "log cabin" in the township, in which they live. At the time they came here the nearest neighbors to the west of them were at a distance of fifteen miles. Soon after locating here our subject and his father built a dam, cutting the logs out of the surrounding woods.

Mr. Signalness was married, August 12, 1876, to Miss Anna Klaven, a native of Norway. She came to this country when a small child, and her parents, Ole Klaven and Mary Olson, settled in Pope county. Her father is dead, and her mother is still living. She has the following brothers and sisters—Runard, John, Mary and Olena. Her parents are members of the Lutheran Church.

By their marriage our subject and wife have been blessed with the following children—Thobia, Richard, Alfred, Oscar, Bennie and Lewis. The family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject has a farm of 160 acres, with good improvements.

CHRISTOPHER MORTENSON, the subject of this sketch, is a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Pope county, residing on section 1, Ben Wade township. He was born in Hamar Stift, Norway, May 25, 1832, and is a son of Morton and Carrie (Matson) Erickson, who are also natives of that kingdom. At the early age of ten years he commenced life for himself by herding cattle for farmers, and when about fifteen he learned the tailor's trade, and worked at that until he was nineteen years old. He then served in the army for five years, and when not on duty he followed the occupation of farming. After his military service he was engaged as foreman for a widow who owned a store and a farm. He took charge of her farm and bought the goods for the store for a period of five years. He then went into the employ of another party in the same business, at which he was employed for one year. The lumber business then took his attention, and he worked in the woods, cutting logs for one year. Our subject then went back to his old occupation, farming, which he followed for another year, and during this time he learned to read English. The spring of 1866 saw him starting for America, and on reaching this country he settled in Racine, Wisconsin. There he staid two months, working on a farm one month, the other in the woolen mills at Racine. Mr. Mortenson went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and remained there during the summer, working on the dam and in a lumber yard. In the fall he went into the pineries and worked until spring. Going to St. Paul, Minnesota, he worked in a saw mill, and in a couple of months returned to Minneapolis. There he staid, hauling wood for the railroad company until spring, and then, after working in a saw mill for one month, came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead in Ben Wade township. After filing on his claim he went to St. Paul, and was engaged in a sawmill, about two miles from that place. He was engaged in that occupation until fall, when he went with a raft to Dubuque, Iowa, where he staid fourteen days. On November 1, 1869, he came to his claim, and has since made that his home.

The subject of this biography was married, in September, 1874, to Miss Mary Jacobson, a daughter of Jacob and Martha Meetmer, and they have been blessed with the following children—Charles Johan and Martin. Mrs. Mary Mortenson died in the spring of 1874, and four months later our subject was united in marriage to Miss Dortha Larson, and they have two children—David and Kliv.

The subject of this memoir is a representative man of his township, and has been chairman of supervisors three years, assessor

four years, and school director. Mr. Mortenson and his family are exemplary members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and in political matters, our subject affiliates with the republican party.

ARTHUR McCANN, a respected farmer and stock-raiser of the northern part of the county, resides on section 27, Reno township. He is a native of Canada West, born on the 29th of April, 1853, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Castles) McCann. The parents were natives of Ireland, where they were married, and at an early day came to Canada. There the father died in 1872, and there the mother still lives. The parents had a family of twelve children, nine of whom are living—Jane, Lucinda, Margaret A., Leticia, Arthur, Mary E., Jessie, William and Joseph. Four of the family are living in the United States, while the rest are still in Canada.

Arthur McCann, our present subject, grew to manhood in his native province. He received a fair practical education, attending school until he was twelve years of age, and then aiding in the labor of carrying on the home farm. He remained at home until he was twenty-six years of age, when he was married. In 1880 he came with his family to Pope county, Minnesota, and has since resided here.

Mr. McCann was married on the 16th of July, 1879, to Miss Mary Baldrow, and their union has been blessed by the birth of four children—Lillie, George, Sarah J., and Arthur W. Mrs. McCann was born in Canada in 1857, and is a daughter of John and Sarah (Winter) Baldrow, her father being a native of England, and the mother of Canada. In Mr. Baldrow's family there were twelve children born, three of whom died and nine grew up, as follows—James D., Susan, Mary M., John, Anna, William, Sarah, Abram and Ida. Mrs. McCann grew to womanhood and was educated in Canada. She is the only member of her father's family who lives in the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. McCann are exemplary members of the Episcopal Church. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party. While living in Canada, Mr. McCann was an active member of the Britton Society, while his father, for years, was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ERICK LINQUIST, a thrifty and well-to-do farmer, living on section 7, Barsness township, was born in the central part of Sweden, October 11, 1844. His father and mother, Ole Anderson and Mary (Anderson) Linquist, both natives of Sweden, are dead. His brother and sister, Andrew and Mary Linquist, are living in Sweden. All are in prosperous circumstances, and are excellent representatives of the energetic nation to which they belong.

The subject of our sketch, lived on the farm with his father until 1868, when he came to this country, locating in Oconto county, Wisconsin, where he worked in a saw mill for two years, then went to Marquette county, Michigan. There he worked in the iron mines for nine years, when he moved to Pope county, Minnesota, and bought 200 acres of land on section 7, Barsness township. He owns one of the best farms in the county, has made many improvements, and has the greater part of it under cultivation, and owns quite a number of cattle.

Mr. Linquist was married on September 20, 1868, to Charlotte Fredrickson, and their union has been blessed with the following children—Ida, Emil, Ernest, Albert, Anna, Oscar and Amanda.

CASPER T. WOLLAN, merchant, is one of the gentlemen that constitute the Fremäd Association, of Glenwood, and one of the most prominent business men of Pope county. He is a native of Norway, born March 5, 1848, and is a son of Benjamin O. and Bereth A. (Stöen) Wollan. His parents were also natives of Norway, the father born December 6, 1795, and the mother March 15, 1800, and they were joined in marriage in 1820. The parents remained in their native land, engaged at farming until 1860, but in the mean time four of the children had come to America, two in 1857 and two in 1859. In 1860 the parents came to the United States and located in Allamakee county, Iowa, where they engaged in farming, and remained until 1868, when they removed to Pope county, Minnesota, having been preceded by two sons and one daughter. The father took a homestead in White Bear Lake township, where he thus became one of the pioneers. He remained there, engaged in farming until the time of his death, which occurred October 14, 1879. The mother died December 15, 1881. They had been members of the Lutheran Church since childhood, and were people of the highest integrity and Christian character. They were the parents of eleven children, as follows—Ole B., Martha, Peter B., Elsebe (deceased), Ernst O., Andreas B., Nels B., Ellen M., Bernt C., Michael A. and Casper T.

Casper Wollan, whose name heads this sketch, attended school in his native land before coming to America. Later he pursued his studies in Winneshiek county, Iowa, and when sixteen years of age began working out on farms, during the summer months and attending school in the winter. When twenty years of age he began clerking in Houston county, Minnesota, and also followed that business in Winona City for a short time. He then returned to farming in Fillmore county, where he remained until coming to Pope county, in 1868. After his arrival, for some time he worked out and also assisted his father in carrying on the homestead. His next move was to come to Glenwood, where he commenced clerking in the general merchandise store of A. F. Englund. A year later, he, with two of his brothers, formed a partnership and opened a hardware store and tin-shop. They next bought out a stock of general merchandise belonging to Mr. Englund, and ran this line in connection with their former business. This state of affairs continued until 1874, when the Fremäd Association was organized and incorporated under the laws of the State. Besides a few outside parties the association consisted mainly of the eight Wollan brothers, and two of their sisters. The shares were placed at $25 each, and the capital was $4,600. In 1884 the association was re-incorporated, and re-organized with a capital stock of $16,700, and shares raised to $50. The Association has from its inception been the recipient of a very large trade, and to-day they carry, by large odds, the heaviest stock of goods in Pope county. It is one of the most important institutions of Glenwood. Casper Wollan has been business manager and treasurer of the association ever since its incorporation, until February, 1888, with the exception of one year, when another party held the position of treasurer. At the date last mentioned he was chosen president, but still continues as business manager.

Our subject is a republican in his political views, and has taken a prominent and active part in all public matters affecting the localities in which he has lived. He served as town clerk of White Bear Lake township, in pioneer days before coming to Glenwood, and since settling at Glenwood he has at various times been a member of the village council, was one of the incorporators of the village, and at this writing is the president

of the council. Every enterprise calculated to benefit his town or county has received his hearty support, and he justly ranks among the leading and most influential citizens of Pope county.

Mr. Wollan was married January 10, 1875, to Miss Ingebor A. Aal, a native of Norway, and a daughter of Gunerius and Olia Aal, who came to America in 1866, and settled in Winneshiek county, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Wollan are the parents of five children, as follows: Gustav B., Oscar C., Arnold O., Blanch I. and Pernelle T. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

ANTON HOGENSON, one of the most highly respected old settlers of Pope county, is a resident of section 14, White Bear Lake township. Like so many of the most prominent pioneers of this section, Mr. Hogenson is a native of Norway, where he was born, on the 16th of February, 1836. He remained in his native land until he was twenty-one years of age, when he started alone for the United States, and made his way directly to Winneshiek county, Iowa. Two years later he removed to Houston county, Minnesota, where he purchased eighty acres of railroad land and engaged in farming on his own account. In the spring of 1867, he sold out, and, with sixteen others, started for Northern Minnesota. Our subject had two covered wagons, and brought with him his family, together with household goods, furniture, etc. The party came direct to Pope county, and made Glenwood their headquarters, while they spent a few days in looking over the country. A majority of the party, not being able to find suitable locations, the party proceeded on northwest to Douglas and Otter Tail counties, where twelve of them found claims and settled. The other four—namely, Anton Hogenson, Nels Wollan, Bernt Wollan and Andrew Schey—all returned to Pope county.

Our subject selected his present farm as homestead, and at once began his work, putting up hay for the stock, and breaking between four and five acres of land. For three weeks the family lived in the covered wagon, and then moved into the log cabin, which had been erected in the mean time. At that time this country was very sparsely settled. Some eight or ten families were all the settlement north of White Bear Lake, and there were but few between this place and Sauk Center. The nearest railroad station, at that time, was at St. Cloud, where the settlers were obliged to go for all provisions such as flour, etc. It is true that there was then a little store at Glenwood, but the stock of goods was very small—as one old settler puts it, "the entire general merchandise stock would pretty nearly fill a wheelbarrow." The trip to St. Cloud for provisions usually consumed about a week and a half. During 1868 Mr. Hogenson seeded to wheat the four and a half acres which he had broken during the previous year, and from it raised sixty-five bushels. This supplied the family with flour, as he had it ground at Sauk Center. The first flour bought by the settlers after they arrived, was purchased at St. Cloud, and cost $9.00 per sack, or at the rate of $17.00 or $18.00 per barrel. The first wheat marketed was hauled to Benson, a distance of thirty miles. These were some of the disadvantages with which the pioneers had to contend, but our subject has stuck to the farm through all these years, and his perseverance, economy and industry have been rewarded, as he now has a valuable farm of 360 acres, and is in excellent circumstances.

Mr. Hogenson was married in 1859 to Miss Ellen Wollan, and they are the parents of the following children, namely—Ole

Hendrik Holtan, born August 16, 1861; Bernhine Marianne Holtan, February 16, 1864; Bine Albertine Holtan, born March 5, 1866; Johanne Holtan, born September 19, 1867; Bernhard Holtan, born March 20, 1870; Emma Jensine Holtan, born July 10, 1872; Odin Joachim Holtan, born October 29, 1874; Adolph Svere Holtan, born December, 23, 1876; William Holtan, born April 25, 1880; and Gustav Bendix Holtan, born June 22, 1882.

ERICK E. THOMPSON, the subject of this sketch is a prominent and highly esteemed farmer residing on section 13, Blue Mounds township. He is a native of Norway, born in Bergen Stift, January 9, 1855, and is a son of Ingebret and Olena O. Olson, who are also natives of that kingdom. They came to this country in 1861, and located in Dane county, Wisconsin. In 1868 they came to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled in Blue Mounds township, on the farm where our subject now lives.

Erick E. Thompson, whose name heads this article, grew to manhood beneath the roof of the home of his parents. He was brought up to hard work, and received no schooling after he was thirteen years of age. He is, however, a good business man and a man of the greatest honor and integrity. He has held the following offices—treasurer of his township, treasurer of school district, and has filled those offices with credit to himself and to his township.

Our subject was married July 2, 1879, to Miss Mary Olson, a native of Norway. She came to this country with her parents when she was seven years of age, and they settled in Dane county, Wisconsin. She was educated in Wisconsin and is one of five children.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been blessed with the following children—Emil, Anna, Olena, Amma and Mabel, two of whom are dead. Our subject has a fine farm of 440 acres, with good improvements. In political matters he is a staunch republican.

PETER O. ROE, is a well known and successful business man of Brooten, Stearns county, where he has lived since February, 1887, engaged in farming and buying wheat for Osborn & McMillan, of Minneapolis. He was born in Columbia county, Wisconsin, March 16, 1855, and was raised and educated in Wisconsin and Minnesota. He received an excellent and practical education, taking a course at the Lutheran College at Decorah, Iowa. Up to the time he was twenty-four years of age, however, he remained at home most of the time. Upon arriving at that age he began life for himself, and has since been very successful. He has the finest buildings in Brooten village, and is recognized as one of the most capable business men in Stearns county.

In political matters Mr. Roe is a republican, and takes an active interest in all public affairs and every enterprise calculated to benefit the locality in which he lives.

On the 22d of May, 1884, Mr. Roe was married to Miss Helen P. Enerson, a native of Goodhue county, Minnesota, and a daughter of Peter Enerson. She was raised in McLeod county, Minnesota, where her father is still living. In the family of her parents there were the following children—John, Henry, Enert, Ole, Carrie, Helen, Anna, Mary and Tilda. By their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Roe have become the parents of one boy, named Otto Peter, born February 17, 1885.

The family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church.

ANDREW ANDERSON, who is now a well to-do farmer living on section 15, Chippewa Falls township, is a native of Sweden, born December 13, 1827. His parents were also natives of Sweden, and were named Andrew and Mary (Peterson) Anderson. The family were sturdy, industrious farmers, possessing robust health, as do most of the sons and daughters of that far northern country. The father died in 1842, and the mother in 1867. The father served as roadmaster in his native land for thirty-eight years and was a good and generous-hearted man, rearing his family in a proper manner. The family were members of the Lutheran Church, of which he was for many years an officer. They had ten children, four of whom are now living — Peter; Mary, now Mrs. Frember; Andrew and Tona.

The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm in Sweden, until fifteen years of age, when his father died. He then worked at farm labor for three years; then spent two years at learning the carpenter's trade, and followed that for fifteen years, contracting and building, having many men under his control. He was married to Miss Christena Larson, daughter of Lars and Annie L. (Johnson) Johnson, also natives of Sweden. They were farmers of the better class, and had six children, four of whom are now living — John, Lars, Annie, now Mrs. Oleson, and Mrs. C. Anderson. The parents were acceptable members of the Lutheran Church.

After his marriage, our subject rented farm lands for six years in Sweden, then, with his wife and four children came to America, settling in Scott county, Minnesota, where he worked at mason work in the summer time and carpenter work in the winter for three years. He then came to Pope county and in September, 1867, took a homestead where he now lives. At the same date he bought twenty-three acres of a fractional piece of timber in section 15, of Chippewa Falls township. At first he built him a log house, 14x16 feet in size, in which he remained for seven years, then built his present commodious residence. In 1887 he also built a granary and barn with underground stabling; the barn is 48x64 feet in size. As a windbreak, he planted a fine grove around his house and buildings, and now has one of the best improved places in the county. Their family comprises eleven children — boys and girls — Annie, now Mrs. Butterfield (who has four children — John E., Effie E., Charles A. and LeRoy); Mary; Augusta, now Mrs. August Frendberg (the mother of one child — Ira C.); Lewis; Matilda, now Mrs. Johnson (who has one child — Clara T.); Alphe, Ida S., Gustavus, Emma L., Christena A., Mabel J.

In politics Mr. Anderson is a republican, and has held the offices of school director, township clerk and trustee; has also been chairman of the board of supervisors. He is one of the substantial men of his county. He and his family are faithful members of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM C. EMMERSON, an enterprising merchant at Grove Lake, is a native of the Province of New Brunswick, born October 29, 1848. He is the son of John and Mariah (Tozer) Emmerson, who were natives of Prince Edward's Island and St. John's, New Brunswick. They were united in marriage at a point on the Marimichi River, where they farmed, the father also engaging in the lumbering trade. They came to Minnesota in 1855, settling in Rice county, near Cannon City, where the father died. The family remained until 1865, and preëmpted a piece of land, which they improved, and finally sold out, and came to Pope county, in 1865, settling on section

13, Grove Lake township. The mother availed herself of the privileges of the homestead act, and took up 120 acres in that township and forty acres in Stearns county. This place they improved. They were the first settlers in the township, and also in the county, so far as known, after the Indian outbreak. Mrs. Emmerson was the first woman here after that eventful massacre.

When our subject became of age the farm was deeded to him, as he had improved the same. He lived upon it until 1883. The family consisted of eight sons and four daughters. There are now living five sons and two daughters — Jared, John, James, David W., William C.; Eunice, now Mrs. Mutch; and Charlotta, now Mrs. Decker. The mother is still living, at the advanced age of eighty years, in the full possession of all her faculties. She makes her home with her son, William C., who is the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Emmerson was a member of the Baptist Church from the time she was fifteen years old until 1874, from which time she has belonged to the Seventh Day Adventists. Her husband, John Emmerson, was a member of the Baptist Church from the age of twenty-one years until his death, in 1855, and was a deacon in the Church for eight years. Mrs. Emmerson's father was a native of Connecticut, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving nearly three years, going in when only fifteen years of age. He received some slight wounds. He died in 1850, in New Brunswick, receiving, for several years prior to his death, $100 per year as pension for war services. He had a family of eleven children, of whom two are now alive—Mrs. Emmerson and Eunice, now Mrs. Strickland. The mother was Eunice Ives, born in New England. Her parents were David and Eunice (Gillet) Ives.

Our subject commenced his mercantile career in 1883, in Grove Lake, operating the same for three years, when he took as a partner, A. H. Pettit, of Sauk Center. They carried a very large stock of goods, in the general merchandise line. Mr. Emmerson was appointed postmaster at Grove Lake, and in 1885 he purchased the entire store and other property in the township, including the Decker property, adjoining the store; he also runs the hotel. All in all, he is a man full of business, yet finds time, by his good management to serve his fellow citizens in the capacity of local offices, he having been chairman of the board of supervisors for five years; township clerk and assessor, each one term, and, in fact, has always taken an active and prominent part in all public matters. In politics he is a republican.

In 1874 Mr. Emmerson married Miss Jane Richardson, the daughter of Richard and Eliza (Cairns) Richardson, and a native of Steel county, Minnesota. They have a family of five children — Olive A., James E., Richard F., Irvin C. and Elson H.

To give the reader of this sketch anything like a correct understanding of the privations and disadvantages endured by the pioneers of the section of Minnesota upon which this Album treats, and especially of what the subject of this particular sketch, together with his family, endured, it will be necessary for the author to go somewhat into detail, regarding the experience of this family. To begin with, their nearest market place, upon coming to the county, was St. Cloud, a distance of sixty-five miles, and at first their nearest neighbor lived seven miles away. Flour was then worth, at this point, eighteen dollars per barrel. Mr. Emmerson tells of going out one day with sixteen rifle-balls and coming home with fifteen rabbits, having lost one ball in the snow. He added that the family had plenty of meat from the wild game they killed that winter.

The first school house in district No. 1, was built by public enterprise and is a log

structure standing a short distance from Mr. Emmerson's store.

Mrs. Emmerson claims, and justly too, the honor of having been the first woman to set foot on Pope county soil after the Indian outbreak. She came from Rice county, in company with some of her children, in a covered wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen, having two good cows and a faithful watch-dog along. She says their house was built in the edge of the timber, and, upon lighting a candle, the mosquitoes would come in such multiplied swarms that they would put out the light as fast as she could re-light it. They had religious service there, and the neighbors would come in for a good distance around. The first sermon was preached in the Decker House, where Mr. Emmerson now lives, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman.

The following account of a fearful cyclone is given by Mrs. Jane Emmerson, who at the time was a girl of but ten summers, living at home. It was in 1868, and the storm is described as seen by her in Raymond township, Stearns county, Minnesota, just on the edge of Pope county, where she then lived. It was about one o'clock in the morning when the storm struck the house in which they lived. It took all the structure away clear, except one corner, where her parents were sleeping. There were ten persons in the house at the time, one being a neighbor's son, aged eighteen years, and he was killed. A lady teacher stopping there was blown twenty-five rods, injured internally, and had three ribs broken. Of the family only two were injured—a boy, aged three years, was killed, and another boy had his legs broken, and died four years afterward as the result of the injury. Another boy, twenty years old, was injured internally, but finally fully recovered. Mrs. Emmerson, who describes the storm and its awful fury, was carried, as was her sister also, about three rods, both escaping with slight scratches.

The father of Mrs. William C. Emmerson, Richard Richardson, after the cyclone destroyed his place again, began his building improvements anew, and built a comfortable dwelling. He continued to live there until the time of his death, December 5, 1881, which resulted from a runaway. The circumstances were about as follows: Mr. Richardson had gone with an empty wagon for a load of wood to take to a poor man, who had been injured at a threshing machine. His horses became frightened when near Jared Emmerson's place, and ran away. He was thrown violently against a tree, and was almost instantly killed. His death was sincerely regretted and mourned by all who knew him, as he was a charitable, kind-hearted, Christian gentleman, who was held in the highest esteem as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen. His widow still resides on the old homestead.

OSCAR A. KELLY. The subject of the present biography, a resident of section 30, Langhei, is one of the most intelligent and best posted citizens of the south-western portion of the county. He is a native of Adrian, Michigan, where he was born July 6, 1853, and is a son of Thomas and Catharine (Murphy) Kelly. His parents were natives of Wexford, Ireland, but they came to Canada at an early day, and were married in that Dominion. The father learned the trade of a shoemaker in his native land, and followed that calling both there and in Canada, having landed at Quebec in 1847. A few years later they settled at Oswego, New York, where they remained for two years, and then removed to Adrian, Michigan. In 1854 they came to Minnesota, and located at Osseo, in Hennepin county,

where the parents still live. During later years the father has followed farming and stock-raising, being particularly interested in gardening and raising small fruits. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kelly were the parents of four children—Julia, Mary, Oscar and Nora. Julia became the wife of D. F. Smith, a teacher in Minneapolis, and died in that city.

Oscar Kelly, our present subject, received an excellent education, attending the schools at Osseo and supplementing this with a three year's course at the State University in Minneapolis. He finished his schooling, and in January, 1876, went to California and worked in a quicksilver mine, returning the following April. From that time until he was twenty-five he remained at home aiding his father on the farm. He then married and remained at the home place for two years, when, in 1881, he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled upon his present farm on section 30, Langhei township, where he has since lived. He now has a valuable farm, comprising 120 acres of land, a good deal of which is under cultivation, and he has comfortable improvements. He carries on general farming and devotes considerable attention to graded cattle, especially Shorthorns.

The date of Mr. Kelly's marriage was March 5, 1879, when he wedded Miss Jessie M. Eddy, and they are the parents of three children — Vernon, Thomas B. and Amy. Mrs. Kelly is a native of Maple Grove, Hennepin county, Minnesota, and is a daughter of John and Mary C. (Evans) Eddy, who were natives of Vermont. She received an excellent education, and for a number of years followed the profession of a school teacher — teaching for five years in Hennepin county, one term in Swift and one term in Pope county. Her parents were among the pioneers of Hennepin county, Minnesota, having lived there for over thirty years. Her father is now a real estate dealer in the city of Minneapolis, and is also a veterinary surgeon. Her parents had a family of five children — Jessie, H. Lee, John M., Vernon and Ralph.

In political matters Mr. Kelly is a republican. He has always taken an active interest in public matters, and for several years has held the office of justice of peace in his township. He is a man of excellent business ability, and is one of the leading citizens of the township in which he lives. Mrs. Kelly is at present the local correspondent of the Benson *Times*, and for some time was correspondent for the Hancock *Olive Branch*. She is a pungent writer and a lady of high mental and literary attainments.

EBEN TAYLOR, one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Westport township, is a native of Maine, born December 2, 1821, at New Vineyard. He is the son of Joshua and Mariam (Pinkham) Taylor, natives of Lewiston, Maine. The parents were married and died in that State after an eventful life. They were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters—Enos, Joshua, Ellen, Eben, Ireson and Mary Ann; all of whom are now dead, except Joshua and one sister. Our subject spent his earlier years at New Vineyard, where he received his education and lived until twenty years of age. He came to Pope county, in 1868, during the month of September, and became one of the first settlers of Westport township. He bought out a quarter section claim at first, but now has 320 acres, besides ten acres of timber land. He raises both grain and stock, and has been very successful. He has excellent improvements, including a fine grove and fruit trees, and the farm is one of the most valuable in the township.

Mr. Taylor was married to Julia Graton, a native of Maine. She died after three years of married life, leaving two children—

Ella and Emiline. The last named is now dead. In February, 1847, Mr. Taylor married, for his second wife, Margaret Judkins, a native of Lexington, Maine, born October 20, 1826, and a daughter of Abner and Mary (Vose) Judkins. Her father died in February, 1888, at the age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Taylor is the oldest in her parent's family of eight children.

By his first wife Mr. Taylor became the father of two children—Ellen and Ettie. By the second marriage there have been born a family of eight children—Angie, Winifred, Abner, Chauncy, Ida, Arletta, Eugene and James. Arletta married Benjamin Rice, and died in Westport township, in February, 1876. Angie married William H. Ladd, a farmer of Westport township.

Mr. Taylor is one of the earliest pioneers in the northeastern part of the county, and through all his years of residence here has retained the esteem and respect of all, both as a neighbor and as an exemplary citizen. He is an honored member of the United Brethren Church.

CHRISTEN HUSET, a thrifty and energetic farmer, residing in Lake Johanna township, section 15, was born in Wisconsin, April 5, 1848. His parents, who are natives of Norway, came to this country in 1844, and after landing in New York, they went to Walworth county, Wisconsin, then to Dane county, Wisconsin, and from there came to Goodhue county, Minnesota. After staying in that county for some time, they came to Pope county. The father of our subject enlisted in 1862, in Company D, Third Minnesota Infantry, and served as a fifer until his honorable discharge in 1863. While in the service Ole Huset contracted a disease of which he died in 1863. The mother is living with our subject, at the advanced age of sixty-five years, and is an honored member of the Lutheran Church. She is the mother of ten children — Ole, Christen (our subject), Maria, Mary, Bertha, Hannah, Lewis, Caroline, Anna and Hans. Anna married John Olson, and afterward Lewis Torgusson. Caroline, Anna and Hans are dead. Our subject received his education in Wisconsin and Minnesota. He came to Minnesota when he was seven years of age, and in 1868 came with his mother and brother to Pope county, Minnesota, and bought his present place of Peter Israelson, in 1881. Mr. Huset is a representative man of his township, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He has a fine farm of 160 acres, with good building improvements, and is in excellent circumstances. In political matters he is a republican, and takes an active interest in all public and educational affairs.

JAMES WAMSLEY, one of the most intelligent and successful old settlers of the northern portion of Pope county, resides on section 15, Leven township.

Mr. Wamsley is a native of Canada West, where he was born on the 10th of July, 1845, and is a son of James and Anna (Rutledge) Wamsley. His parents were natives of Ireland, who came to America in their youth, and located in Canada, where they were married, and where the father engaged in farming. The parents had a family of eight children, whose names were as follows—James, Mary J., Charles, John, Lettie, Edward, Catharine and Anna. Two of the boys and three of the girls are still living.

James Wamsley, our present subject, spent his boyhood days and received his education in the province of his birth, attending school until he was about seventeen years of age. He then began learning the carpenter's

trade, and served an apprenticeship of two years, after which he worked as a journeyman for five or six years, farming, however, a portion of the time. Since then farming and stock-raising have been his principal avocations. In the spring of 1869 he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled upon a homestead in Reno township. There he lived for three or four years, and then sold out and purchased his present place on section 15, Leven township, where he has since lived. He now owns 300 acres of land, with comfortable improvements, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising, devoting considerable attention to graded and blooded stock, including Holstein cattle.

Mr. Wamsley was married on the 5th of March, 1872, to Miss Annie Keys, and they have been the parents of four children—Ellsworth, Allen, Lettie and Rufus, all of whom are single and at home. Mrs. Wamsley was born and brought up in Canada, and was a daughter of Thomas and Lettie (Talbot) Keys. Her parents were natives of Ireland, but had settled in Canada at an early day.

Mr. Wamsley has always taken an active and prominent part in the public affairs of the township, and his name is closely identified with its official history. He has held various local offices, such as supervisor, clerk, etc.

THORE RUD, a thrifty farmer, residing on section 12, Blue Mounds township, is a native of Norway, born at Throndhgem, March 18, 1850, and is a son of John Thoréson. Thore Rud, our subject, grew to manhood in his native land and remained there until he was twenty-eight years of age, receiving in infancy that drilling in industry, economy and integrity which are characteristic of his race. When twenty-eight he sailed for the United States, and after a voyage of ten days landed in Philadelphia. He then came to Red Wing, Minnesota, later to St. Paul, and then to Hancock, Stevens county, Minnesota, in 1879. He then purchased a farm in Blue Mounds township, Pope county, where he has since lived. He owns 160 acres of land in Blue Mounds, and eighty acres in Barsness township, and devotes his attention to stock and grain-raising.

Mr. Rud was married in May, 1882, to Miss Johanna Skaaden, who was born in Norway in 1864. Her people came to Pope county in 1867, and were among the earliest settlers in the township. Her father is dead. Mr. and Mrs. Rud are the parents of three children—Carrie, John and Mary. In political matters Mr. Rud is a republican, and is one of the leading citizens of the township.

Mr. Rud's parents had four children—Ole, deceased; Lars, Thore and John. The parents came to the United States in 1886.

BENT PETERSON, a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Pope county, is a resident of section 8, Gilchrist township. He was born in Sweden, October 14, 1847, and is a son of Peter and Eliza Benson, who are natives of that kingdom. When Bent was six years of age he, with his parents, came to the United States and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin, and remained there two years, when they moved to Goodhue county, Minnesota. There his father preëmpted 160 acres of land in Wanemengo township, and the parents are at present residing there.

The subject of this sketch made his home with his father and mother until he was twenty-nine years of age. In his younger days Mr. Peterson enjoyed the privileges of a common school education, and at twenty years of age he entered Hamline University

at Red Wing, Minnesota, remaining there two terms, after which he followed the profession of a school teacher for one year, when he entered Carlton College, at Northfield, Minnesota. His health broke down after one term, and by the advice of medical practitioners he abandoned his studies, and again taught for five years. In 1875 he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled upon his present farm, which comprises 200 acres of excellent land, five acres of which is timber. He has 100 acres under cultivation, and is in very comfortable circumstances. He takes an active interest in all public and educational matters, and has held the following offices — supervisor for eleven years, school clerk three years, and township clerk at the present writing.

Mr. Peterson was united in marriage June 2, 1875, to Miss Olena Groberg, daughter of Ole and Siri Groberg, who came to Pope county in 1869, and took a farm on section 8, Gilchrist, where they are now living. Mr. Peterson and wife in their union have been blessed with the following children — Sophia, Paulina, Clara, Ella and Mabel. The family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject is a republican in his political affiliations, and is regarded as one of the most capable business men and intelligent citizens in the southern part of the county.

MAGNUS HANSON, a prominent and successful farmer, residing on section 28, Rolling Fork township, is a thrifty representative of his nationality. He was born near Christiania, Norway, February 2, 1839, and is a son of Hans and Mary (Olson) Hanson, who are natives of that kingdom. At the age of fifteen he left home and commenced life for himself by learning the blacksmith trade; and after working at his trade until 1866 he came to the United States. He first settled in Houston county, Minnesota, where he worked at his trade for three years, and then came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead in Rolling Fork township, on section 28, where he has since remained. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, has an extensive farm of 480 acres, with 160 acres under cultivation, and although he has lost two crops by "hoppers," he is in excellent circumstances, and is one of the leading citizens of his township.

The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Mary Christenson, daughter of Christen Olson and Carrie (Swenson) Olson, in September, 1863, and they have the following children—Henry, Harry, Thadeus, Martin, Olaf and Peter.

Mr. Hanson has been honored with the following offices—chairman of supervisors, school treasurer, etc. In political matters our subject affiliates with the republican party.

EVERETT W. FISH, of Glenwood, editor and proprietor of the *Central Minnesotian*, is one of the most highly educated, intelligent and able men in this part of the State. He is a native of Livingston county, New York, born December 2, 1845, and is a son of David D. and Prudentia (Pattison) Fish, who were natives, respectively, of New York and Vermont. The father was engaged in the mercantile business for years in New York and latter in the wholesale tea trade in Detroit, and died in Michigan in 1886. The mother died in Canada in 1847. They were the parents of two sons, Everett W., the subject of our present article, and Charles P. The latter died in New York City. He was a man of much ability, both natural and acquired, and for a number of

years occupied a position on the staff of the New York *Herald*. He also had charge of Signal Service Headquarters on the Alaskan Islands, having studied astronomy at the Kew Astronomical Institute, in London, and afterward became very prominent in meteorological affairs.

The parents and ancestors of Everett W. Fish for several generations back were Americans, but beyond that the foreparents were English. The parents of Prudentia Fish (mother of our subject) were Dr. Samuel W. and Phœbe (Atwood) Pattison. The Doctor practiced medicine in New York for a few years and then removed to Michigan, while it was still a territory, settling at Ypsilanti, where he remained until the time of his death. He was a man of prominence and influence in the locality in which he lived.

Everett W. lived with his grandparents, Dr. and Mrs. Pattison, from the time he was four years of age, attending school and receiving an excellent education. He was graduated from the Union Seminary, at Ypsilanti, in 1863, and prepared for the University at the State Normal. Before finishing his university course, however, he took a scientific course in the medical and laboratory departments, spending six years of faithful work and study in this institution.

In his childhood he had learned the printing business, and when eighteen years old he became an editor on the staff of the Detroit *Daily Free Press*. Subsequently he published the Cincinnati *Medical Advance*, and became the professor of chemistry in the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati. He also published his text book on Qualitative Analysis. After practicing medicine for five or six years he was called to Chicago to publish the scientific monthly, *The Illustrated Cosmos*. Within this time he had brought out the first two editions of his work on the Great Pyramid of Egypt, and translated what is known as the Taurian Myth. For some fifteen years he was an invalid from a surgical disease, and he devoted his time to scientific study and to the translation of antiquarian work and inscriptions, often taking the lecture field for scientific societies. In 1881 he was subjected to a surgical operation at the hand of the celebrated Dr. Gunn, of Chicago, which was successful, and he was restored to active life again. Upon his recovery he went West to engage in outdoor pursuits, and invested in a stock ranch on the Missouri bottoms in Western Iowa. This he followed for three years, but did not meet with financial success. In the winter of 1886–7 he was invited to visit Glenwood, Pope county, Minnesota, to publish a paper, and seeing a fine opening, he established the *Central Minnesotian* in the following May. He is an energetic, enterprising man, a forcible writer, and thoroughly conversant with all the details of the newspaper business. He has met with merited success.

Mr. Fish was married in 1871 to Miss Elizabeth A. Patterson, a daughter of Hon. J. C. Patterson, a prominent politician and canal shipper of Brockport, New York, and later of Michigan. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fish are people of high literary attainments, education and refinement, and are held in high esteem.

BC. WOLLAN, a successful and prominent farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 15, White Bear Lake township, was born in Norway, July 25, 1840. He was reared on a farm, and received in early life that training in industry, economy and integrity which have become such familiar traits in the nationality from which he springs. He left his native land when eighteen years of age, for America, and proceeded to Winneshcik county, Iowa, where

several of his brothers were then living. A short time later he went to Allamakee county, Iowa, where he worked during harvesting, after which, in company with two of his brothers, he went to Missouri, Louisiana and other States on the Mississippi river, working on the levees. In the spring they returned to Allamakee county, Iowa, and after a short time spent in braking and railroad work, our subject went to the copper mines of Northern Michigan, and worked one winter as a clerk in a store. The following spring he came to Minnesota, and located in Winona, where he remained for three years. In the spring of 1867 he joined a train of some sixteen wagons, bound for Northern Minnesota. They came direct to Sauk Center, and from there to Pope county, and camped at Glenwood while they spent several days in looking over the country. Not being satisfied with the prospects, the party proceeded to Douglas and Otter Tail counties, where twelve or fourteen of the party found suitable locations. The remaining four, including our subject, returned to Pope county, and selected claims in White Bear Lake township. B. C. Wollan, being a single man, did not take a claim at that time, but helped the others to get in shape and build their shanties. Our subject then returned to Rushford, Fillmore county, and worked during the fall and winter. In February, 1868, he, with his brother Michael, started from Rushford for Pope county, and came by railroad and stage as far as Sauk Center, and from there walked to their destination. During that year our subject took a homestead on section 15, White Bear Lake township, where he has since lived. He now has a valuable farm of 200 acres, of which seventy acres are under cultivation, with a good grove and comfortable improvements. Mr. Wollan has in the past taken considerable interest in township affairs, and is one of the leading citizens in the community in which he lives. He was the first constable of the township, and held that office for many years.

Mr. Wollan was married on the 27th of July, 1873, to Miss Secre Anna Olsen, and they have been the parents of nine children—Ole, Benjamin (deceased), John, Bertha, Benjamin, Sophia, Olof, Olgar (deceased) and Alma. The family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church.

LEWIS CARLSON, one of Pope county's most prosperous and highly esteemed citizen, is a resident of section 11, Ben Wade township. Our subject, as well as his parents, are natives of Sweden, Lewis being born at Elsborg, Lend Kolnges, Hared, Skora Stift, Sweden, November 25, 1839. At the age of nineteen he learned the tailor's trade, which he was engaged in until 1860, when he came to the United States. Mr. Carlson came direct to Minnesota, settling at Afton, Washington county, where he worked for farmers until 1861. He enlisted September 26, 1861 in Company B, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served until September 26, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He participated in a great many hard engagements, and was taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. When his regiment was paroled they were taken to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, and went from there to Fort Snelling, Minnesota. From the latter place the regiment were ordered to the frontier to fight Indians, and our subject remained there until his discharge. He remained at Afton during the winter of 1865, and in the spring of 1866 he, with his brother John, bought a farm in Dakota county, Minnesota, between Hastings and St. Paul. There he staid until the year 1886, when he removed to Pope county and purchased a farm in Ben Wade township, on section 11,

his present residence. He has a good farm of 160 acres with comfortable improvements. Mr. Carlson was a poor man at the time of his arrival in this country, and was fifty dollars in debt, but by that energy, thrift and industry which so distinguish the people of his nationality, he has placed himself in his present comfortable circumstances, and is now regarded as one of the most substantial farmers in the northern part of the county.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, January 6, 1869, to Miss Lena Rouchen, a native of Wittenberg, Germany, and they have been blessed with the following children—Hilda, Walter, Emma and Herman. Mr. Carlson affiliates with the republican party in political matters.

NATHAN FILLMORE TOBEY, a respected farmer, residing on section 15, Walden township, was born at China, Kennebec county, Maine, September 1, 1850. He went to the common school, and worked in his father's butcher shop, driving the meat wagon during his boyhood days. Later he ran a confectioner's store, and worked in the saw mills at Augusta, Maine. In the fall of 1871 he came to Minnesota, and, after remaining in Newport for about a month, went into the pineries during the winter, and the next summer he worked in the Minneapolis saw mills. The following winter he again went into the pineries, and in the spring of 1873 he came to Stevens county, Minnesota, where he took a homestead in section 28, Hodges township. There he stayed for eight years, when he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled on section 15, Walden township, where he still lives.

The subject of this memoir was married February 22, 1880, to Miss Linna Judd, of Grove Lake. She was born at Cannon City, Minnesota, September 19, 1861. They have been blessed with the following children—Nina Maria, born April 6, 1882; Grace Eleanor, born May 15, 1884; Edith May, born January 9, 1886, and Willie Bartlett, born April 8, 1888. In religious affairs the family are Universalists. Politically, Mr. Tobey affiliates with the democratic party, and takes an active interest in the campaigns of that organization.

WILDER R. HOLLY, a successful farmer, residing on section 17, of Westport township, was born, December 18, 1844, in Rock county, Wisconsin. He is the son of John and Temperance (Rice) Holly. Our subject is the fourth child of his parents' family. He spent his school days in Green Lake county, Wisconsin, his parents moving when he was three years old to St. Marie, and at the age of twenty years he married Miss Harriett Shipley, a native of Ohio. She was the daughter of John Shipley, who was a farmer. She was educated and married in St. Marie, Wisconsin. After six years of married life she died, leaving two children—Oscar I. and Walton W. Mr. Holly was married the second time, December 2, 1871, to Miss Annie Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania, but she was educated and raised in Southern Minnesota. Her father was Putnam Wilson, a farmer and fisherman. Mrs. Holly is the fourth of seven children in her father's family. She is the mother of two children—Artildine I. and Bertha Maud, both of whom are still living at home. Mr. Holly came to Pope county in November, 1870, and purchased a quarter section of land on section 17. He added one improvement to another until he has come to be the possesssor of one of the finest and most valuable farms in the whole township in which he lives.

Formerly our subject was a republican in

his political belief, but at present is an ardent advocate of the principles of the prohibition party. He is an active man, and has always been held in high esteem by his neighbors. He has held many local offices, including school director of district No. 20, which place he has held for many years. He believes in the good to be accomplished by secret organization, and is a member in good standing of the Masonic, Good Templar and Grange Lodges.

By dint of industry our subject has subdued a wild prairie farm to be one of fine cultivation, while its owner has been blessed with an interesting family and ever retained a fair name for himself. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and is held in high esteem as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen.

THOMAS WARBURTON. The subject of the present biography resides on section 9, Hoff township, and is one of the most intelligent and enterprising farmers in that portion of the county. He is a native of England, born about four miles north of Manchester, October 20, 1844, and is a son of John and Mary Ann (Gibson) Warburton. The family came to the United States in 1856, and settled in Winneshiek county, Iowa, where the father died in 1865. The father, John Warburton, enlisted during the war in the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, and served as chaplain, being mustered out in December, 1864, at Yankton, Dakota Territory. He was a farmer through life. His widow still lives on the old homestead in Winneshiek county, Iowa. In their family there were three boys and two girls—Maria, Thomas, William, Phebe, and John Henry, all of whom are living in Iowa except Thomas.

Thomas Warburton spent his school days and grew to manhood in Winneshiek county, Iowa. After finishing his schooling he aided in carrying on the home farm until attaining his majority, and then began farming on his own account. He remained in Iowa until 1879, when he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and located on his present farm on section 9, Hoff township. This has since been his home, and he now owns 200 acres of land, with good improvements, and devotes his time to diversified farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Warburton was married in March, 1865, to Mrs. Margaret Stephenson. She was formerly Margaret Greenhalgh. Her first husband died in the army. By this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Warburton have been blessed with the following children—Bertha E., Walter, John, Mary E., Henry, Phebe and Thomas M., living, and Gilman and a twin brother are deceased. Bertha E. is married to Arthur Dudley, of Todd county, Minnesota.

Mr. Warburton is a republican in politics. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and has served as director in his district, as well as otherwise doing his full share in all public matters.

ROBERT PEACOCK, a prominent and representative citizen, and one of the first settlers in the northern part of Pope county, resides on section 17, Reno township. He is a native of the town of Goodrich, Canada West, born October 8, 1841, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Cunningham) Peacock. His parents raised a family of eleven children, he being the eighth born. Both of his parents died in Canada.

Robert Peacock grew to manhood and received his education in the province of his birth. His father died when he was only five years of age. After attending school until he had reached the age of fifteen, he

then helped his mother in the care and management of the home farm. He remained at home until he had attained the age of twenty-five, when he left home and came to Minnesota. Here he followed various kinds of labor, such as farming, binding, haying, chopping cord-wood, etc., and remained several months. At the expiration of that time he returned to his home in Canada, and while there, in May, 1867, he was married to Ruth Wilson. The couple at once came to Pope county, arriving on the 23d of May, 1867, and located in what is now Reno township, where they have since lived. Mr. Peacock has one of the most valuable farms in the township, comprising 320 acres of land, a good share of it being under a high state of tillage, and he has comfortable improvements. In connection with general farming he carries on stock-raising quite extensively.

In political matters, Mr. Peacock is a democrat. He has always taken an active interest in all educational matters and public affairs, and has held various school and township offices. While living in Canada for four years, he was a member of the "Order of Orangemen."

Mrs. Peacock was born in Ireland, but was brought up in Canada. Her parents, William and Ann (Dale) Wilson, both died in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Peacock have been the parents of six children, four of whom are still living—Fannie, Ida, George and Nettie. Those deceased were Mary A., who died at a little over two years of age, and John J., who died when only a few days old.

HANS ENGEBRETSON, a successful farmer and an old settler, who resides upon section 19 of Glenwood township, was born in Norway, January 2, 1832, and is the son of Engebrit Engebretson and Brit (Thoresdatter) Engebretson, both natives of Norway. The father was an extensive boot and shoe manufacturer, which business he followed until the time of his death. The mother came to America in 1870, settling in Pope county, Minnesota, where she remained until death overtook her, in 1885. They had five sons, whose whereabouts are as follows—Engebret, engaged at farming in Norway; Tory, Hans, Hogan, of Iowa, also engaged in farming; John, now dead, lived in Pope county from 1870 to 1886. The parents were both devoted Lutherans, and were respected by all who knew them.

Our subject was reared at home and early learned to assist his father at boot and shoe making. At the age of seventeen he left home and went on the seas as a fisherman for three years. We next find him working at the forge and anvil in the City of Bodo, where he remained for nine years, keeping from six to ten men, and did an extensive business. In 1857, he came to America, settling first in Chicago, Illinois, following his former trade. In 1861 he answered the call for soldiers to protect the flag of his adopted country and enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry, in which he served as gunsmith for some time. When he went South he was made a corporal. At the battle of Stone River, he was wounded and was in the hospital a month or more. The wound was caused by a ball entering above the right breast, and the ball still remains under the shoulder-blade. For three years he carried his arm in a sling. His term of service was three years and three months. He was in battles in Kentucky, at Stone River, and in front of Washington when General Breckenridge made his charge on that place. After his discharge he returned to Chicago, remained one month, then came to Mower county Minnesota, where he purchased land and engaged in farming. He remained two years, and in 1867 came to Pope county, Minne-

sota, and settled on a homestead, where he now lives. His farm is part prairie and part timber. He built a log house 12x14 feet in size. He has since purchased 150 acres of land joining his former place. In 1871 he built a fine frame house, and a barn in 1877. With all his improvements, his place is as fine as there is in the county. He raises grain and stock very successfully.

Mr. Engebretson was married in 1866 to Miss Janette Helene Anderson, a native of Norway. She is the daughter of Ander and Christiane (Hansson) Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Engebretson have seven living children — Amelia, now Mrs. John Iverson (who is the mother of one child, Cora, by Mr. Iverson and one by her former husband, Lo Benson); the remaining family are Annie, Edwin, William, Henry, Nellie and John.

In politics, Mr. Engebretson is a republican, and was chairman of the township supervisors, also county commissioner for some time. Both he and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

SVEN PETERSON, a well-to-do farmer living on section 9, Ben Wade township, is a native of Sweden, born at Nora, November 8, 1838. He commenced life for himself at the age of eleven, by herding cattle, and when he became old enough did farm labor. In 1865 he immigrated to America, and came direct to Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he worked for farmers. After harvest he journeyed to Red Wing, Minnesota, and engaged in a saw mill until winter, and then worked during the winter at wood-chopping. In the spring he again went to work for farmers, and remained at that occupation till August, when he went to Wisconsin and worked in a saw mill for three months. He then returned to Red Wing, Minnesota, and bought two and a half acres of timber land, which he cleared for cord wood. After selling out and working until spring, he moved to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead in Ben Wade township. He filed on his claim and made some improvements, and then went to Stillwater, Minnesota, from where he helped run a raft down the river to St. Louis, Missouri, after which he again went to Red Wing. There he resided until the next spring, engaged in a saw mill and various other occupations. He then went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was taken sick and was confined for a long time, his medical attendance costing him $73. Upon his full recovery he went to Anoka, Minnesota, where he worked for a Mr. Martin until harvest, when he hired out to Mr. Dalrymple until October, and came from there to his claim, and has since made this his home.

Mr. Peterson was married February 21, 1867, to Miss Christine Charlotte Daleen, and they have been blessed with the following children—Frank E., Anna A., Charles, Sena, Lydia, Albert and Robert. Our subject takes an active interest in all public matters, and is a staunch republican in his politics.

OLE NELSON URNES, a successful, enterprising and respected citizen of White Bear Lake township, is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 3. He was born in Norway in 1832 and his boyhood days were spent in the land of his birth, where he was raised on a farm. When he was eighteen or nineteen years of age, he was appointed sheriff of his district and served for two years. When he was twenty-two he adopted a seafaring life and shipped as a sailor on a fishing vessel. He followed this calling for eight years continuously. In 1862 he came to the United States and lo-

cated in Fillmore county, Minnesota, where for two years he was employed at farm labor. As the Civil War was then in progress, on the 15th of August, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, and went South. His regiment was in the front during the balance of the war and took part in all the campaigns under General Sherman, our subject participating in many skirmishes and a number of battles, including those of Altoona, Georgia, and the siege of Savannah, December 10 to 20, 1864. After the close of the war he was honorably discharged June 12, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky, and returned to his Minnesota home. Later in the same year, he purchased a farm of 160 acres, in Fillmore county, and tilled the soil there until 1871, when he sold out and came to Pope county, Minnesota, purchasing at that time, his present farm of 160 acres on section 3, White Bear Lake township. He has a valuable farm, some seventy acres being under cultivation, with a fine grove surrounding his buildings. He is a man of the strictest integrity, an active member of the Lutheran Church, and stands high as an upright citizen in the community in which he lives.

Our subject was married while living in Fillmore county, Minnesota, to Miss Christine Samuelson, and they have a family of seven living children—Nels, Annie, Hans, Olaus, Minnie, Tomena, Serena.

EDWARD HOMESTAD, a prosperous citizen of Pope county, resides on section 5, Ben Wade township. He was born in Vernon county, Wisconsin, May 2, 1864, and in 1874 he came to Pope county, Minnesota, where his father bought a farm of John Carlson. Our subject has the following brothers and sisters—Paulina, Mary, Edward, Peter, Julia, Henry, Ida, and Nellie. Mary is married to Knute Nelson, a tailor in Morris, Minnesota. Paulina is married to Ole Severson, a carpenter in Morris. The father, Christian Homestad, is dead.

Edward Homestad was married in May, 1888, to Mrs. Eva Carlson, widow of Gustaf Carlson, by whom she had the following children — Anna, Mena, Arthur and Albion. Our subject's mother, Emeline (Wigdale) Homestad, is living with him. He is very comfortably situated, having 360 acres with two comfortable houses and good improvements. He owns six horses, forty-five head of cattle, and is one of the most successful farmers in the township. The parents of our subject's wife are Mr. and Mrs. John Peterson. Mr. Homestad is a republican in his political faith, and is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

CHARLES A. OSWALD, who is extensively engaged in farming, on section 28, of Grove Lake township, is a native of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. He was born in 1859, and is the son of Tracy and Mary Oswald, who were German by birth. They came to America in 1852, settling in Wisconsin, where they engaged in farm pursuits in an extensive manner. It is supposed the father lost his life in the great Chicago fire of 1872. Mrs. Oswald operated the farm for three years after her husband's disappearance, and then sold and located near Oshkosh, remaining there two years, and from there came to Olmsted county, Minnesota, where the family lived one year. In 1867 they moved to Pope county, settling in Grove Lake township, on section 18, purchasing 160 acres of land. Mrs. Oswald died there in 1881, leaving a family of four children—Sophia (now Mrs. Movous, of Da-

kota), Charles A., Herman and Lena (now Mrs. Schwallen, of Wisconsin). The parents were members of the Lutheran Church.

Charles A., our subject, was reared to farm life, and received a good education, remaining at home until twenty-one years of age. At that date, with his brother Herman, he started out threshing with a steam thresher, which business they have since followed.

They bought 160 acres of land, where they now live, in 1878. They have fine buildings and good improvements, generally. They also have town property in Florida at St. Andrew's Bay. Our subject was married in 1883 to Miss Cora Mallory, a native of Wisconsin, and the daughter of Marcus S. and Laura E. Mallory. In his political belief Mr. Oswald is independent, reserving the right to vote for the best of all party candidates. He belongs to the Lutheran Church.

The brothers are both recognized as men of sterling worth. They are capable and intelligent business men, of the strictest integrity, and are recognized as among the most substantial citizens of the county.

THOMAS PETERSON, a resident of section 23, Chippewa Falls township, was born in Norway in 1838, the son of Peter and Christena (Olson) Hanson, natives of the same country. The father was engaged in farming on a few acres of land, and also dealt in stock. By trade he was a tailor and also a musician of some note. In 1864 his wife died, and he came to America, remaining in Goodhue county, Minnesota, until the time of his death. He had a family of six children, five of whom are still living—Thomas, Carrie (now Mrs. Wolstrom), Emmie (now Mrs. Lilequest), Rebecka (now Mrs. Lilequest), and Hans.

Like the most of his fellow countrymen who came to America he was reared on a farm, working for others until 1867, when he sailed for this country, stopping in Goodhue county, Minnesota, for one year, and then, in 1868, came to Pope county, where he claimed as a homestead his present farm. He has since added to his place twenty-seven acres of wood land. He built a log house 13x26, and now has a beautiful grove on his premises. He devotes his time to raising grain and cattle, in which he is unusually successful.

Mr. Peterson was married in 1864 to Miss Cathrenis Rognalson, a native of Norway, and a daughter of Rognal and Helle (Madson) Simon, who were also natives of Norway and followed farming. They died in the land in which they were born, having reared a family of nine children, four now living—Andrew, Salmon, Valentine, and Mrs. Peterson. The parents and family were all devoted members of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Peterson, the subject of which we write, lost a son in Norway. In politics he is a firm republican, and in his religion is a member of the Lutheran Church. He has held the office of trustee for three years in the same. He has served his township as supervisor and assessor, and is rated as one of the leading citizens of the community in which he lives.

ERNST O. WOLLAN, a resident of section 9, White Bear Lake township, is one of the best representatives of that hardy class of pioneers, who in early days, opened up farms and began improvements in Pope county. Times were hard in those days, markets were far away, and many were the disadvantages which had to be encountered; but those of the old pioneers

who stayed here and lived down the hard times and disadvantages have been repaid for their perseverance and industry, and most of them, like the subject of our present sketch, are in comfortable circumstances.

Mr. Wollan was born in Norway, August 29, 1830. He was reared on a farm and remained in his native land until twenty-seven years old, when, in the spring of 1857, he came to the United States and located in Winnesheik county, Iowa. Two years later he removed to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he secured a farm of eighty acres and carried on general farming. In 1868 he sold his place, and, with his family, started for Pope county, Minnesota, in two covered wagons drawn by oxen, and driving ten or twelve head of cattle. There were some sixteen other wagons in the train, all headed for this region. After his arrival in Pope county Mr. Wollan spent a few days in looking for a suitable location and finally homesteaded the southeast quarter of section 9, White Bear Lake township, and at once began improvements. That fall he purchased a timber claim about two miles farther east, to which he removed his family, while a trapper occupied the shanty which had been erected on the original claim. The trapper offered a declaratory statement on the land at the Alexandria land office but it was refused, on the ground that the land fell within the grant limit of Manitoba Railroad. Mr. Wollan then fought the railroad company, as his claim was prior to the grant, and finally won the case. In the mean time he had returned to the homestead and remained there until he had proved up, when he again settled upon the timber farm. In 1881 he sold that place and returned to the original homestead, where he still lives.

In early days Mr. Wollan took an active and prominent part in all public affairs, but in later years has paid but little attention to matters of that nature. He is one of the leading members of the Lutheran Church, and an exemplary citizen in every way.

Our subject was married in 1859, while in Winneshiek county, Iowa, to Miss Bergita Berg, and they have a family of five children as follows—Annie, Barbara, Thomas, Mathias and Edward, all of whom are still at home.

JDICKSON SMITH, one of the early settlers of Pope county, came here in 1868. He owns 320 acres of land, which is finely improved, and he is now engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising on section 26, Westport township. There were only two other families in his township, when the family settled there, and during early days they endured with the other pioneers many hardships and privations.

Mr. Smith was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, September 23, 1857. His parents are John and Mary (Coulter) Smith, both natives of West Virginia, and both are still living, the mother being at the home of our subject and the husband engaged in mining in the Black Hills. The latter went to that section in 1877, and has been back twice since on visits, the last time in 1888. Prior to his going to the Black Hills, he had spent most of his time on a farm. He was reared and educated in his native State, as was also his wife. They lived there about three years after their marriage and then removed to Prescott, Wisconsin, remaining there only one winter, and from that point went to Hastings, Dakota county, Minnesota, where they lived five years. The next move was to Sauk Center, Stearns county, where they lived for two years, and then removed to Pope county.

Our subject was only one and one-half years old when his parents moved from the South to the State of Wisconsin. He was

educated at Sauk Center and in Pope county. He has a good, practical business education. In 1877 he commenced to do business for himself, and has been very successful. J. D. Smith was married June 30, 1887, at Villard, to Miss Hattie E. Workman, a native of Minnesota, and the daughter of William and Hattie Workman, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania. She is the youngest of a family of six children, and followed teaching from the time she was fifteen years old until her marriage. Our subject and his wife are the parents of one child—Kenneth Lewellyn, born, August 11, 1888. He is a republican in his political belief, and belongs to the Royal Arch Mason and the Good Templar lodges. He is a gentleman of much intelligence, a capable and reliable business man, and is highly respected, both as a neighbor and a citizen.

THOM THRONSON. The subject of this biography is a respected and enterprising citizen of Pope county, residing on section 19, Langhei township. He is a native of Norway, born in Nordre Aurdal, December 23, 1849, and is a son of Thron and Mary (Olson) Thronson, who were also natives of that kingdom. They all came to the United States in 1868, and settled in Green county, Wisconsin, where they remained three or four years, and then moved to Webster county, Iowa, where they all, except our subject, are living. He was educated in his native land, and in Green county, Wisconsin. In 1870 he came to Pope county, Minnesota, took a homestead, and remained four or five years. He then went to Iowa, where his parents had preceded him, in 1872. He remained in Iowa about one year, and then came back to Pope county, and settled on section 19, Langhei township, where he has since lived. His parents had a family of the following children—Nels, Ole, Thom, Knute, Mary, Betsy, Anna and Carry. They are all living in Iowa. When he first came to Pope county he took a homestead on section 28, Langhei township, but did not prove up on it.

Mr. Thronson was married October 6, 1883, to Miss Betsy Lien, a native of Norway. She was one of a family of the following children—Betsy, Inga, Mary, Nels, Delia and Oleva.

Mr. and Mrs. Thronson are the parents of two children—Theodore, born April 28, 1884; and Carl, born February 20, 1886.

The subject of this article is a prominent man of his township, highly esteemed by all who know him. He has held the offices of justice of the peace, township clerk, assessor, school treasurer, etc. In political matters, he affiliates with the republican party, and takes an active interest in all public and educational affairs. He is in very comfortable circumstances, owns a well improved farm of 120 acres, with good building improvements, and is engaged successfully in a general farming and stock-raising business. He also owns an interest in a steam thresher, with Messrs. Lien, Nilson and Olson.

JOSEPH HOGAN, the subject of the present article, is a successful and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 19, Leven township. He was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, on the 8th of November, 1845, and is a son of William and Jane (Reid) Hogan. Both of his parents were natives of Ireland, and died there. His father was a farmer in that country. William and Jane Hogan were the parents of a family of eleven children, whose names were as follows—Jane, Nancy, Mary, William, Hugh, Andrew (deceased), Margaret, Benjamin (deceased), Benjamin, Joseph and Eliza.

One child, named Benjamin, died when ten months of age. Four of the boys are now living. Eliza married James Stewart, of Glasgow, Scotland, and died in that city. Margaret married Adam Mathews, of Kansas, and died in 1883, leaving a family of three children.

Joseph Hogan, whose name heads this article, spent his school days and was reared to manhood in his native land. He came to America in November, 1882, and stopped during the winter in New York City. In the spring of 1883 he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled upon his present place, on sections 8 and 19, Leven township. He owns a valuable farm of 160 acres, and has substantial and comfortable improvements.

Mr. Hogan was married in January, 1876, to Miss Margaret Lindsay, and they are the parents of one child, a boy, named William J. Mrs. Hogan was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, and is a daughter of David and Rebecca (Weir) Lindsay. .

In political matters Mr. Hogan in his views holds himself independent of party lines. He and his wife are exemplary members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

MRS. CARRIE HALVORSON, a resident of section 26, Lake Johanna township, is the widow of Lars Halvorson. Lars Halvorson was born in Sweden, May 8, 1849, and in his early days attended school in his native land. He came to this country in 1864, and after landing in Quebec, Canada, he went to Red Wing, Minnesota, where he remained two years. In 1866 he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead on section 26, Lake Johanna township, and built a "log cabin," 18x24 feet in size, and commenced improvements. He was successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising, and was a man who was highly esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. He was one of the earliest settlers in the township, and always took an active interest in all public and educational matters. He was an exemplary member of the Lutheran Church, to which he had belonged during his entire life. The sad event of his death occurred August 17, 1874, and he left his estimable wife with ten children to care for—Mary, Lewis, Carrie, Andrew and Halvor (twins), Anna, Ida, Lottie, William and Julius. He died in his fiftieth year.

Mrs. Carrie Halvorson's maiden name was Carrie Johnson, she being a daughter of John and Carrie (Anderson) Johnson. She was born in the northern part of Sweden, November 3, 1828. She received her education in that country, and was the oldest of a family of seven children. She married Mr. Halvorson in June, 1846, and still lives on the farm, which her sons are running. She still remains a widow and is at the advanced age of sixty years. Of her children, Carrie is married to Mr. Hanson, a farmer of Lake Johanna township; Mary is married to Mr. Hix, formerly a farmer in Dakota. The children were mostly educated in Pope county. Carrie died in Sweden and John died in Pope county. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Halvorson has a well-improved farm of 160 acres, and is a highly esteemed lady in the community.

JACOB RUNQUIST, a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Pope county, is a resident of section 20, Blue Mounds township. He was born in the northern part of Sweden, March 20, 1848, and is a son of Erickson Runquist.

Jacob Runquist, our subject, remained in the land of his birth until he was twenty-one and he then started out in life for himself. In 1869 he came to this country and

after landing in New York he went to Indiana, then to Michigan, where he worked in the mines for seven years. He then came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took his present claim. He lost his mother when he was ten years old, and in 1887 his father died, at over sixty years of age. Jacob had two brothers and one sister—Erick, Charley and Charlotte, the latter being deceased.

Mr. Runquist was married, January 31, 1872, to Miss Louisa Erickson, who was born in the northern part of Sweden and came to this country in 1869. Her parents settled in Maryland. By this union they have been blessed with the following children—Oscar, Victor, Lydia, Treda, Edwin and Eddie. Edwin and Eddie are dead. Our subject and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a republican and is a representative man of his township. He has an extensive farm of 160 acres and has comfortable building improvements.

AARON W. PECK, proprietor of the 'bus, dray and transfer line, is one of the most substantial and successful business men of Glenwood. He is a native of Litchfield county, Connecticut, born August 26, 1827, and is a son of William and Emeline (Loveland) Peck, who were also natives of the same State. The mother died in 1829, and in 1846 the family moved westward, and settled in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, among the early pioneers of that region. The father engaged in farming, and, taking an active interest in all matters of a public nature, he became a prominent man in the locality, in which he lived. In 1864 he removed to Minnesota, but one year later returned to Wisconsin and settled at Westfield, Marquette county. William Peck and wife were the parents of three children—Aaron W., Edmund L. and Carrie, now Mrs. Hendricks, of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin.

Aaron W. Peck, whose name heads this article, was reared on the home farm, receiving the education afforded by the facilities of that day. When he arrived at the age of twenty-one he began farming on his own account in Wisconsin, and remained there until the spring of 1865, when he removed to Olmsted county, Minnesota, and located in the town of Dover, where he carried on farming extensively. In the spring of 1880 he removed to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled upon a farm in Glenwood township, about five miles southeast of the county seat. In 1882 he removed to the village and he began his present business, purchasing a handsome 'bus, and complete outfit, which is a credit to the place, and not equaled by any point on this line of railroad.

Mr. Peck was married December 31, 1856, to Miss Cordelia Baldwin, a native of the town of Madison, New Haven county, Connecticut, and a daughter of Howard and Caroline (McDonald) Baldwin. Her parents were natives of Watertown, Connecticut, and her father was a marble manufacturer. In 1851 the family removed to Waupaca county, Wisconsin, settling in the town of Lind, but three years afterward they located in Eden township, Fond du Lac county, in the same State. Later they removed to Baraboo, Sauk county, Wisconsin, where the father died in 1885, and the mother in 1884. Howard Baldwin and wife were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are still living, as follows—Dorotha C., now Mrs Britt, of Baraboo, Wisconsin; Truman H., of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; Martha A., now Mrs. Bigley, of the same city; Mrs. Cordelia Peck; Frederick, of Minneapolis; Nancy, now Mrs. Faulkner, of Moundville, Wisconsin; and Reuben, of Baraboo, Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Peck have a family of three

children living. They are as follows: Walter E., who married Josephine Griffin, of Glenwood, and they have one child, Eugene E.; Ida, who married Mr. Warren, of Glenwood, and is the mother of one child, Edna May; and Edgar, who is still single.

Mr. Peck is a republican in political matters. Mrs. Peck is a member of the Baptist church, and an active worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

KNUTE VRALSON, one of the earliest settlers of Gilchrist township, is a native of Norway, born at Telemarken, January 2, 1835. He remained in his native land, engaged in farming until 1866, when he came to Quebec, Canada. Coming from there to Fillmore county, Minnesota, he there rented a farm, but unfortunately, through the failure of crops, within a few years, he lost all he had. What was still more grevious, his wife and two children died soon after settling in this country. After remaining a year or two in Fillmore county, he started for Pope county, Minnesota, with an ox team, covered wagon, two cows and ten dollars in money. For a time after coming here he remained with his fellow countrymen until he had an opportunity to trade his wagon for a timber lot. On this he built a log house and lived with his family. Soon after he took up a piece of railroad land, on which he engaged in farming. As fast as he was able he bought adjoining land, and he is now one of the most extensive farmers in his township, owning some 445 acres of land. Adjoining this farm, his oldest son, Ole, has a farm of 255 acres, with comfortable improvements. Our subject is a man of the greatest integrity and honor, and is highly esteemed in the community where he lives.

He has a family of three children—Ole K., Anthony and Isabella.

OLE K. WILSON is the oldest son of the above named gentleman, and is a resident of section 20, Gilchrist township. He is a native of Norway, born October 28, 1864, and has always made his home with his parents. When nineteen years of age he entered the State Normal School at St. Cloud, Minnesota, where he remained some three years. He then entered the State University at Minneapolis, remaining there two years. He has an extensive farm of 255 acres, and there carries on diversified farming. Mr. Wilson was a candidate for the republican nomination to the State Legislature, and received substantial support from the locality in which he lived. He is an intelligent and well posted man on public matters, and is regarded as one of the most enterprising citizens in the southern part of the county.

OLE IRGENS, a successful and highly esteemed hardware merchant of Farwell, is an American by birth. He was born in Mower county, Minnesota, July 3, 1862, and is a son of H. M. F. and Dena (Calmeyer) Irgens, who are natives of Norway. When our subject was about seven years old his parents moved to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead in Nora township. They were among the earliest settlers in that region, there being but three other inhabitants in that section of the country. Mr. Irgens lived on the homestead with his parents until 1884, when he bought a farm in Ben Wade township. He remained on his claim until 1886, when he sold his farm and engaged in the hardware business in partnership with Max Brothers, starting the first hardware store in Farwell village. The firm name still stands as Irgens & Max Brothers. They carry a full line of hardware and do a successful business.

The subject of this biography was married

in Blue Mounds township, Dane county, Wisconsin, January 17, 1884, to Miss Olina Skogen, a daughter of Christian and Maret (Lee) Skogen, and they have been blessed with the following children—Arthur, Martin and Lewis. The father of our subject helped him to a slight extent, when he started for himself, but, aside from this, Mr. Irgens has, by his own industrious exertions, made all he possesses. Our subject is a thorough business man, and is classed among the most prominent and capable merchants of Farwell. He has held the position of town clerk for three years, and at present is postmaster at Farwell. Mr. Irgens is in good circumstances financially, and owns the finest residence dwelling in the village in which he lives.

SAMUEL W. FREDERICK, who lives on section 12 of Westport township, came to Pope county in 1879. At first he purchased 160 acres of land, to which he afterward added an equal amount, making him a farm of 320 acres, all well improved and highly cultivated. He raises grain and stock with much success. Mr. Frederick has been engaged in threshing for thirteen seasons, about half the time by horse power and the remainder of the time by steam power. He is a native of Orange county, New York, born February 15, 1853. He is a son of Jacob and Mary (Smith) Frederick, both of whom are living in Stearns county, Minnesota. The following is a list of their children that grew to manhood and womanhood—Harriett (now Mrs. Hoffman), Samuel W., Charles, Ida (now Mrs. Luke, residing in Stearns county), Jacob, Edward, Katie, Clara, Monroe and Albert. Eugene died, at the age of 18 years, in Stearns county, Minnesota.

Our subject spent his early days in Scott county, Minnesota, and a part of the time in Wright county. He quit school when about thirteen years old, and is what we may justly style a self-made man. He was married, March 19, 1880, to Maggie Gray, who was born in Canada, and there received her education. She moved to Sauk Center, Minnesota, with her parents, James and Katie Gray. She was the sixth of the following family — Alice, George, William, Jennie, John, James, Maggie, Lewis, Katie, and Charles.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick are the parents of five children—Wesley, Asher, Lewis, Eugene Ray and Beryl, all of whom are still at home.

In his politics Mr. Frederick is a democrat, and has been one ever since he reached a voter's age. In 1887 he was elected as clerk of Westport township, and is still holding that office, and for three years held the office of supervisor. He has always been an active man in public affairs, and is one of the best posted and most capable and intelligent business men in the county. A man of the strictest integrity, he stands high as a citizen in the community in which he lives.

REV. PETER REQUE. The subject of this brief sketch was the first Lutheran pastor stationed within the limits of Pope county, and was instrumental in organizing the Inherred Nora and Scandia Lutheran Church, at White Bear Lake. He was a native of Norway, and after adopting the ministry as a calling, was ordained in August, 1869, at Koshkonong, Wisconsin. The same fall he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and remained here until the time of his death, in the fall of 1879. He was a man of upright character, a sincere Christian and an excellent scholar. He was held in high esteem, and his death was widely mourned.

ANDREW AVOK, one of the most intelligent and successful citizens of the southwestern part of Pope county, is a resident of section 6, Langhei township. He is a native of Norway, born in the southern part, at Walders, January 28, 1834, and is a son of Andrew and Carrie (Nilson) Avok, who were also natives of that kingdom. The father died in Norway, in 1852, and the same year our subject came to America, and, after landing in Quebec, Canada, where he remained for six weeks, he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he worked for two years for a railroad company. He then went to Madison, Wisconsin, where he remained for a short time, and then went to Dane county, Wisconsin, and bought eighty acres of land, on which he remained until 1872. He then came to Pope county, Minnesota, and has remained here ever since. Mr. Avok received a good practical education in his native land, and has followed farming as an occupation all his life. He is one of five children — Nels, Andrew, Nels J., Knute and Anna. Nels J. died in Dakota, November 2, 1887. The mother came to this country in 1861, and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin, where she remained until the time of her death in 1885, at the age of eighty-one years.

Mr. Avok was married, March 15, 1855, to Miss Mary Anderson, a native of Norway; she was brought to this country when three years old, her people settling in Dane county, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Avok have been blessed with the following children — Carrie, Mena, Mary, Anna, Betsy, Andrew, Albert, Lena and Josephine. Carrie is married to Mr. Hanson, a farmer in Walden township. Anna is married to Mr. Lohre, a farmer in Langhei township. Mary is married to Mr. Nelson of Langhei township.

Our subject is a representative man of his township, and has held the offices of school clerk, supervisor, etc., and has been postmaster since 1883 at Langhei. He drew up the petition to organize the school district. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church, of which he is deacon. He has a well improved farm of 400 acres under good cultivation, neat buildings, etc., and is engaged, extensively, in general farming and stock-raising. In political matters he has been generally a republican, although he is independent of party lines to a large extent.

LARS INGEBRIGTSEN, a farmer living on section 15, of Chippewa Falls township, was born in Norway, on the 8th day of February, 1849. He is the son of Ingebrigt and Jori (Hermundsen) Ingebrigtsen, also of Norway. The father was a carpenter by trade, and followed contracting and building as long as he lived. He passed from his earthly labors in 1856, and his wife came to America in 1864, stopping in Goodhue county, Minnesota, at the town of Holden. She is now living with her children at Chippewa Falls. The family were faithful members of the Lutheran Church. The family consisted of two children, Lars and Jorond, now Mrs. Danielson, now living in Chippewa Falls township.

Lars was brought up in town, and attended schools until he was fifteen years of age; then, bidding farewell to the scenes of his childhood, he came to America, settling in Goodhue county, Minnesota, in 1864. For three years he worked out by the month and day. In 1867 he came to Pope county, where his mother took a homestead of 160 acres where her son, the subject of this sketch, now lives. They first provided themselves with a dug-out, in which they lived the first winter in a very comfortable manner.

The industrious son, Lars, for several years would do his haying up early, and then

go to a point below St. Paul and do harvesting work, being away during August, September and October, after which he would return home and make the necessary preparations for the long, cold winter period inevitable in this extreme northern climate. Before leaving Goodhue county he purchased a yoke of oxen and a light "democrat" wagon, also a cow and calf. The first spring afterward he was compelled to sell the cattle to get bread and seed grain. The following spring another calf was born, which, together with the first, gave him a yoke of young oxen. For three years this faithful man lived without a team, and got along the best he could.

In 1876 he built a log house 16x16 feet, and now owns 380 acres of well-improved land; he is a successful grower of horses, cattle and grain. He is a republican in politics, and both he and his wife belong to the Lutheran Church. He has often been honored by election to the various township offices, including that of town clerk and school clerk. He was married to Miss Helene Kolstad, in 1882, by which union three children have been born — Engebert, George and Martha.

HANS N. HANSEN, a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Rolling Fork township, is a resident of section 14. His native country is Norway, born seven miles from Christiania, November 25, 1826, and is a son of Nels and Ellen Mary (Wennik) Hansen, who were also natives of that kingdom. At the age of seventeen, he commenced life for himself by clerking in a grocery and dry goods store, at which he worked three years. He then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he was engaged for about five years. He then gained the position of foreman in an iron foundry, at which he was employed for fourteen years. Mr. Hansen then set up a shop for himself, and he laid in a full stock of merchandise which he ran for four years, when he was burned out, with but a slight insurance. In 1872 he came to the United States and stopped in Benson, Minnesota, after staying there a few days, he went to Chippewa Falls, Minnesota, and lived with his son, Nels, for one year, when he took a homestead in Pope county, Minnesota, on section 2, Rolling Fork township. There he remained for ten years, when he sold and bought a farm in Barsness township, on section 26, where he remained for four years. He then again sold out and bought a farm on section 14, Rolling Fork township, where he has since remained. Our subject is a representative man of his township. He has held the office of school director, and in political matters he usually affiliates with the democratic party, although to a large extent he is independent in his political views.

Mr. Hansen was married to Miss Ingeburg Mary Linset, September 20, 1849, and they have had the following children—Nels A., Johan E., Andreas H., Michael V., Emily H., Anna C., Andreas H. and Herman J. All are living, except Andreas H., Helena A. and Nels A. Nels was married to Berdena Holverson. Johan E. is married to Lena Peterson and Helena A. was married to Bernhard Bergendahl. Anna C. is married to Ed Tharaldson.

MRS. EMMA BJORK, formerly Miss Emma Thompson, is a native of Norway, born in the eastern part of that kingdom, October 21, 1846, and is a daughter of Engebret and Olena (Olson) Thompson, who were also natives of Norway. She lived in her native land until 1862, when she came with her parents to the United States,

and they are now living with their son, E. Thompson, in Blue Mounds township. There were three children in her parents' family — Thomas, Emma, Anna and Erick. Our subject was educated in the land of her birth and was fourteen years old when she came to this country. They landed in Quebec and then went to Janesville, Wisconsin, *via* Chicago. They soon went to Madison, Wisconsin, and after being in that State for about six years they came to Pope county, Minnesota, where they are at present residing.

Our subject was married to her first husband, Frederick Chalemburg, in December, 1872. He was a native of Sweden, where he was educated, and he came to this country in 1867. He first went to Marquette, Michigan, where he remained two years, then moved to Pope county, Minnesota. He was one of the very first settlers in the township, and soon after coming here took a homestead on section 18, Blue Mounds township. He was a man who took an active interest in all local affairs, and held at different times the following offices — school clerk, road overseer and assessor. During the early part of his life he was a miner, but later took the occupation of farming, which he followed the rest of his life. His sad death occurred August 21, 1881. They had the following children — Maria, Edwin, Olevan, Josephina and Magnes. All are deceased except Josephine and Edwin.

Mrs. Bjork was married to her second husband, Carl Bjork, in the year 1884. He was a native of Sweden, and was always successfully engaged in farming. By this union they have been blessed with the following children — Enock, Alfred and Emma. Mrs. Bjork is a lady well and favorably known throughout her section of the county, and is highly esteemed by all who know her. She is an exemplary member of the Lutheran Church.

ANDREW ERICKSON, is a prominent farmer of Pope county, residing on section 20, Barsness township. He is the son of Erick Martinson and Mary Anderson, and was born near Christiania, Norway, February 16, 1850. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age, and then he, with his parents, moved to America, settling in Dane county, Wisconsin. After his residing there for three or four years, he settled in Renville county, Minnesota, where he took up a homestead.

He remained there for five years, when he came to Pope county and located in the town of Barsness. He bought 160 acres of land on section 20, where he is at present residing. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and also runs a threshing machine. He has 160 acres under a good state of cultivation, and is in very comfortable circumstances.

Our subject was married in Iowa county, Wisconsin, in 1873, to Christina Erickson, a daughter of Erick and Mary Hanson. Their union has been blessed with seven children — Emma Matilda, Hilda Josephene, Emil, Alma, Albert Benjamin, Ellen Mary, and Johnny Martin.

Mr. Erickson has always taken an active part in public matters, and has been honored with numerous positions in his township — supervisor, township clerk, while in Renville county; school clerk, in Barsness township, etc. He is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and is a republican in political matters.

PERIST LAFLURE, one of the most intelligent and influential citizens of the southwestern part of Pope county, and an ex-Union soldier, is a resident of section 11, Hoff township. He was born in Canada, April 27, 1840, and is a son of Tuffield La-

flure. His parents were both natives of the same Dominion, and his father followed farming the greater part of his life.

While our subject was still young his parents removed with their family to Franklin county, Vermont, where he grew to manhood, and received his education, attending school alternately with working on the farm. On the 9th of March, 1861, he was married to Miss Zoah Peno, a native of Franklin county, Vermont. On the 30th of May, 1862, as the Civil War was then in progress, he enlisted in the Ninth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, where he was taken prisoner and held for some three months. At the expiration of that time he was exchanged and again went to the front. He participated in the battles at Fair Oaks, and various operations and battles in Virginia, besides a great many skirmishes throughout Virginia and North Carolina. He was mustered out June 14, 1865, and settled down to farming in Vermont, remaining there for about eighteen months. He then came to Minnesota and located upon a farm in Wright county, where, for twelve years, he carried on stock-raising and general farming. At the expiration of that time, in 1880, he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead of 160 acres on section 26, Hoff township, where he still lives. He now owns a valuable farm of 280 acres, and devotes his attention to grain and stock-raising. Mr. Laflure has made all of the improvements himself and has brought his place to a high state of cultivation. He has always taken an active and prominent part in all public and educational matters, and has, at various times, filled school district and township offices. In political matters he is a republican, and in religion a member of the Catholic church.

Mr. and Mrs. Laflure are the parents of eleven children — Katie, Francis, Emery, Alfred, Frederick, Sarah, Anna, Delia, Charles, Willie and Amelia. Katie married Michael McDonough, and they reside in St. Paul. Francis married Frank Tillison, of Red Wing, Minnesota.

SIMON N. PETERSON, a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Gilchrist township, is a resident of section 33. He was born in Norway, June 11, 1838, and remained in his native land until he was twenty-eight years of age. During this time he was engaged in the fisheries and followed the life of a seaman. On the 14th of April, 1866, he left his home in a sailing vessel for Quebec, and after landing, he came direct to Carver county, Minnesota, where he remained through the summer of 1867. Then Mr. Peterson, in company with others, started on foot for Pope county, Minnesota, coming by way of Meeker and Kandiyohi counties. After arriving in Pope county, and looking over the land for a day or two, our subject took a homestead of 155 acres on section 28, Gilchrist township, and then went to St. Cloud, Minnesota, where he entered his land, and then returned to Carver county. There Mr. Peterson remained until the middle of December, when in company with Mr. Larson, he started for his claim in Pope county. It being impossible to build at that time of the year, they constructed a "dug-out," and lived there through the winter. In the spring he commenced improvements, having at one time to work a week to pay for having one acre broken. After getting four acres broken he went to the southern part of the State, where he worked two or three months at grubbing. At this work he could make but forty cents a day and had to pay his own board. He then came back to his claim, and has since remained. Our subject is in very comfortable

circumstances, has a farm of 200 acres with ninety acres under cultivation and eleven acres of dense timber. He has a good house, with other buildings, and also a farm of 200 acres in Swift county, four miles from his residence. On this second farm he has 160 acres under cultivation, with good building improvements, thirty head of cattle and thirteen horses, etc.

Our subject was married July 29, 1863, to Miss Jonnette Johnson and they have been blessed with the following children — Sophia Amelia, John Oli, Sarah Helena, deceased; Peter Norman, Sarah Helena, Simon Johan, Josephine Nikolena, Halmer H., Job Alfred and Moody Christian.

GUSTAF ERICKSON, a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Pope county, is a resident of section 17, Blue Mounds township. He is a native of Sweden, born July 23, 1839, and is a son of Erick and Mary (Caulson) Anderson, who are also natives of that kingdom. In the latter part of the father's life he was a miner, and his early life was devoted to farming. Our subject was one of nine children, two of whom are deceased.

Gustaf received his education in his native land, and in 1869 came to the United States and remained eight years in the mines in Michigan, as "blaster." He then came to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled on his present farm of 338 acres, and is now engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is a man of the highest honor and integrity. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party.

Mr. Erickson was united in marriage, December 18, 1872, to Miss Johanna Erickson, and they were blessed with the following children—John, Ellen, Mary, Louisa and Agusta — the last dying in August, 1888, and was buried in Blue Mounds township. The first wife of Mr. Erickson died eight years after their marriage and was buried in Blue Mounds township. Our subject was married to Miss Louisa Erickson in the spring of 1881, and they have five children—Emma, Beady, Axel, Sophia and Emily. His second wife was born in Sweden, and came with her parents to the United States in 1881. Of the children, Beady, Axel, Sophia and Emily are dead. The subject of this sketch and his family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church, of which organization he has been deacon.

GUNNUF THOMPSON. The subject of this sketch, is a prominent and highly esteemed farmer, residing on section 10, Langhei township. He was born in Norway, December 25, 1831, and is a son of Gunnuf and Julia (Hellickson) Thompson, who were also natives of the same kingdom. The parents are now dead, the mother dying first. The father was a farmer through life. The parents had the following children—Thomas, Hellick, Ole, Gunnuf, Brinnel, Ole, John, Estie and Augusta. Ole and Brinnel are deceased.

Our subject received his education in his native land, and from the age of sixteen to twenty-one years he worked on the home farm. He came to America in the year 1852, and after landing in Quebec, Canada, he came to Dane county, Wisconsin, where he remained a few weeks. He then went to Grand Harbor, Michigan, where he engaged in the lumber business for four years, when he went to Winneshiek county, Iowa. He lived there three years, occupied in the vocation of farming, after which he journeyed to Fillmore county, Minnesota. He remained

in that county for five years and then came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead of 160 acres on section 10, Langhei township, where he has since lived. He was one of the earliest settlers in the township, having settled there in 1869. He has a brother living in Fillmore county, Minnesota, and is married. Augusta, who came over the same time as our subject, is married to Mr. Olson and also lives in Fillmore county.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1860, to Miss Anna Olson, a native of Norway, and they have been blessed with the following children—Ellen, Julia, Anna and Gunder. Ellen is married to Mr. Poler, and is living in Washington Territory. Mrs. Thompson came to this country in 1856. Her parents, who are now dead, were exemplary members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject is a man of strict integrity, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He has held the offices of constable and other local positions at various times. Mrs. Thompson died July 7, 1873, and was buried in Langhei township. She was a woman of high character.

THOMAS SCHWIEGER, postmaster at Glenwood, is one of the most prominent democrats in the county, and one of the leading business men of the county seat. He is a native of Canada, born November 9, 1846, and is a son of William A. and Betsy (James) Schwieger, natives of Germany and England, respectively. His parents came to Canada in early life, and were married there. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and in the land of his adoption he followed contracting and building until the time of his death, in 1853. William A. Schwieger was the father of eight children, five of whom are now living — Henry, David, Thomas, William and Ellen.

Thomas Schwieger, the subject of the present article, spent his early boyhood in his native land, attending school. In 1857 he was brought to Minnesota, and at the age of fifteen years he began learning the harness maker's trade at Red Wing, Minnesota, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He then, for three years, followed his trade at Bell Creek, Goodhue county. At the expiration of that time he returned to Canada and remained there until the following spring, of 1872, when he again went to Bell Creek, Minnesota, and was married to Miss Mary Kane. She was a daughter of John and Nancy Kane, natives of Ireland, her father at that time being a farmer in Goodhue county. After this event Mr. Schwieger continued harnessmaking at Red Wing until 1879, when he sold out and removed to Glenwood, Pope county. Here he established himself in the harness business, and carried it on for six years. In 1885 he received the appointment from President Cleveland as postmaster of Glenwood, and still retains the office. His management of the office has been careful and efficient, and the management here will compare favorably with any office in this part of the State. This is saying a good deal for the office, when it is remembered that this is a republican "stronghold," and that it is hardly possible for a democratic official, however efficient, to suit the ideas of a republican patron, and *vice versa*, in these days of "partisan warfare."

Mr. Schwieger has considerable property interests in the village, having purchased the dwelling and its two accompanying lots where he lives, and erected the brick building in which the postoffice is located.

Mr. and Mrs. Schwieger are the parents of five children, as follows — Florence, Orrin, Ralph, Fannie and Charles. The family are members of the Episcopalian Church.

JAMES E. STALKER settled in Grove Lake township, November, 1868, first locating on section 7, which is now included within the limits of the town of Glenwood. There he homesteaded a quarter section of land, made valuable improvements on the same and proved up. He afterward settled on his present farm, on section 32, of Westport township, and purchased eighty acres, adding thereto, until his place now contains 280 acres His son, William, has 184 acres in the same township as his father. The father's farm is a fine one, and he carries on a paying business in grain and stock-growing.

Mr. Stalker was born, May 20, 1842, in Lewis county, New York, but the family soon moved to Madison county. His parents were James and Annie (Christie) Stalker, natives of Scotland. They came to the United States in 1835, and remained in New York until 1866, when they removed to Minnesota. The father was a British soldier for twenty-one years in the Seventy-first Highlanders. By trade he was a mason, and he followed it, after he left the army until the time of his death, in 1866, at Minneapolis. He was advanced to the ripe old age of sixty-nine years. The mother died at the age of eighty-five years, in 1877. This worthy couple were married in Edinburg, Scotland, and passed an eventful career. They had a family of eighteen children, seven growing to full manhood and womanhood; the remainder died in their infancy. Our subject, Mr. Stalker, and his brother John were the only sons who grew to man's estate. The other children who grew up were—Nancy, Jane, Margaret, Jenette, Mary. Margaret, Jane and Jenette are now deceased.

Our subject spent his youthful school days in Madison county, New York, leaving there at the age of fourteen, and when eighteen years old enlisted, August 9, 1862, in the One-Hundred-and-Fourteenth New York Infantry. His captain was Henry B. Morse, a brave soldier. Among other engagements, he took part in Irish Bend, in Louisiana; White Store Plains; the siege of Port Hudson, lasting for forty-one days; also the battle of Sabine Cross-roads, Pleasant Hill, Fort Durussey, Winchester, Cedar Creek, and many heated skirmishes, but little less than regular battles. During all these years of camp life he was not once reported from the hospital. He did, however, impair the sight of his eyes while in the service of his country, so that one is totally blind and the sight of the other injured, but during all his service remained on duty.

Mr. Stalker was married, December 25, 1865, to Miss Marietta Norton, a native of Madison county, New York. She was the daughter of William Norton, a farmer. Mrs. Stalker was the oldest of her parents' children, and she died in March, 1869. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Church, and left her Christian life and example as a legacy to her two motherless children—William and Marietta, both of whom are now living. Our subject married for his second wife Miss Anna Alexander. Their marriage took place September 17, 1876. The second wife was born in Chicago, and was educated in Minneapolis, Minnesota, being a graduate of the High School of that city. Both husband and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their children, seven in number, are—William, Marietta, Margaret, Anna, Alexander, John and Lavantia, all of whom are still unmarried.

Mr. Stalker is a staunch republican, and has held several local offices, including that of justice of the peace and postmaster. He is ever alive to the best interests of the community in which he lives. He is a member of the Royal Arch Masonic Lodge, and is one of four men belonging to this order within the township in which he lives. He is worthy master of the Villard A., F. and A. M. Lodge.

OLE J. SANDVIG, the present county auditor, although a young man in years, is yet the oldest settler of the county who resides in Glenwood. Having been brought to the county by his parents when a child, he has spent the most of his life here, and his upright character, integrity and careful and intelligent manner of carrying on the business entrusted to his care, have made him friends and supporters wherever his acquaintance extends.

Mr. Sandvig is a native of Dane county, Wisconsin, born January 15, 1857, and is a son of John Johnson and Ingeborg (Sanderson) Sandvig, who were natives of Norway. A full biography of his father and the family will be found in another department of this ALBUM, so it is unnecessary to refer to them at length in this connection. The family had located in Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1848, and were therefore among the earliest pioneers of that region. In 1861 they sold their interest there and removed to Pope county, Minnesota, settling near Lake Johanna. Thefather is still living in this county, a resident of Gilchrist township.

Ole J. Sandvig, our present subject, was raised upon a farm, attending school and also assisting in the labors of carrying on the homestead. When he was fourteen years of age, he attended and took a course of nearly three years' study at the Norwegian College, at Decorah, Iowa, after which he supplemented his education by attending the schools at Glenwood, for some time. At seventeen years of age he began teaching school and followed this profession for five terms in Lake Johanna township. In 1878, with his brother Christian, he purchased a farm of 240 acres in Gilchrist township, and devoted a good share of his time to agricultural pursuits. In 1884 he was elected auditor of Pope county, and was re-elected in 1886, so that he is the present incumbent of that office, having made a record and attended to the manifold duties in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to all concerned. He is a staunch republican in political matters, and takes an active interest in all the campaigns of his party.

Mr. Sandvig was married in 1883 to Miss Tobia Torgerson, a daughter of Knute Torgerson, of Gilchrist township. Their family consists of two children—Bertha A., and John O. Mr. Sandvig and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

ANDREW W. ANDERSON, one of Pope county's most prosperous and highly esteemed citizens, is a resident of section 10, Ben Wade township. He was born about six miles from Gotenborg, Sweden, October 29, 1843, and is a son of Andrew and Ann Maria (Johnson) Swenson, who were also natives of that kingdom. Andrew lived on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years of age, and in 1865, he came to the United States. After landing in America, he settled in Shelby county, Ill., where he remained until 1867, working on the railroad most of the time. Moving from there to Pope county, Minnesota, he took a homestead of 160 acres on section 10, Ben Wade township, where he now resides. Our subject was a poor man on coming here, but by energy, economy and industry, he has placed himself in his present comfortable circumstances. He has a valuable farm of 276 acres, with a comfortable house, barn and granary, nestled in a dense artificial grove of his own planting. He has had the misfortune to lose two crops by "hoppers" and from the time of his settlement on his claim until 1872, he lived in a little shanty. Our subject has over 110 acres of land under cultivation, owns four horses, and eighteen head of cattle. The year after his moving on the farm he went with an ox team and load of flour from Ben-

son to Fort Totten, about 600 miles, camping out every night, as there were no settlers.

The marriage of our subject occurred on the 23d of June, 1869, to Miss Mary Swenson, daughter of Bengt and Inga Swenson, and they have been blessed with the following children — Emma, Alfred, Clarence and Adena. Our subject takes an active interest in all public matters, and is a republican in his political views.

ARNE BENSON, one of the most successful and enterprising citizens of Pope county, is a resident of section 4, Langhei township. He is a native of Norway, born May 8, 1844. His father, Bent Arnison, is also a native of Norway, where he is living, engaged in farming, and is at the advanced age of seventy years. He is also a shoemaker, which he follows in connection with his principal vocation, farming. The mother is still living and they have five children—Arne, Sever, Julia, Mary and Andrew, all of whom are living. Julia and our subject are the only two of the family who are in the United States. Mr. Benson came to this country in 1876, and after landing in Castle Garden, New York City, he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a a homestead of 160 acres on section 4, in Langhei township, where he has since remained. He was educated in his native land, and at the age of sixteen years he left school and worked at the shoemaker's trade until he was twenty-one, when he engaged in the occupation of farming, in which he has since been engaged.

The subject of this article was united in marriage, April 14, 1872, to Miss Mary Nelson, a native of Norway, born in June, 1836. She is the daughter of Nels and Betsy (Knutedotter) Benson, who were also natives of Norway. The parents are dead, and during life her father was a farmer and shoemaker. They had three boys and three girls—Knute, Nels, Michael, Jessie, Magdelena and Mary. All the children except Magdelena are in the United States. Mr. Benson has three children—Betsy, Nels and Benjamin, all of whom are single and at home.

The family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject is a man of the greatest integrity and honor, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party. He has a well-improved farm of 200 acres with good buildings, and is rated as one of the most reliable and substantial farmers in the southwestern portion of Pope county.

NICOLIA JOHNSON, one of the prosperous farmers' of Pope county, lives on section 20, of Chippewa Falls township. He was born, December 11, 1841, in Norway. His parents were John M. and Sygna (Jorgenson) Midthum, also natives of Norway, where his father was engaged in farming. The parents still live a retired life in their native land. They are members of the Lutheran Church. They reared a family of twelve children, seven of whom are now living—Carrie, now Mrs. Thorson; Nicolia, Elling, Bertel, Johanna, now Mrs. Johnson; Otto and Lyder.

Our subject was raised on a farm at home, and there received an excellent education, he having taught school for some time, and in this he was very successful. At the age of twenty-five, he embarked in the manufacture of boots and shoes, keeping a number of workmen in his employ. In 1867 he sold out his interests in the land of his nativity, coming to the United States. He first stopped at St. Paul, where he worked in a large nursery for a month, then worked at shoe-

making a couple of months. From there he came to Pope county, and took up a homestead of 160 acres, in the month of June, of that year. This land is situated on the southeast quarter of section 20, of Chippewa Falls township, where he still lives. He first built a "dug-out," and there endured the privations of a pioneer settlement. After three years he erected a log house 16x22 feet, which was weather-boarded in 1885, making him the comfortable residence he now occupies, with an addition of 14x14, which was afterward added to the first building. He has a new barn, granary and other outbuildings fitted specially for farm use. There is also a fine growing grove — a living monument to the good sense of the man, who, by his own hands, planted the thrifty trees comprising it. He also has a half mile of trees along his road fence, which serves both as wind-break and ornament. Besides this tract of land he owns forty acres on section 28, and also a timber lot of about six acres on section 22. He also has purchased eighty acres on section 36, as well as forty acres on section 35, making a total landed estate of 326 acres, including his timber lot. He raises grain, cattle and horses.

Mr. Johnson was married in 1867, to Miss Greturd Johnson, native of Norway, and daughter of John and Carrie (Iverson) Errickson, also natives of Norway. Her father died in his native land, and his wife and two children came to America in 1878, settling in Chippewa Falls, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have a family of five bright, intelligent children—John C., Nicola G., Bernhard S., Johannah S. and Caren S.

In politics Mr. Johnson is a republican, and has thrice been chairman of the board of supervisors; been township treasurer and held various school offices. He and his family belong to the Lutheran Church, and he is one of Pope county's solid, highly respected and well-to-do farmers.

BENJAMIN N. WOLLAN, proprietor of the meat market at Starbuck, was born in Winneshiek county, Iowa, on the 10th of June, 1866. His parents were Nels B. and Johanna Wollan, and his father is one of the most prominent old settlers in the county. A complete history of his parents will be found in another department of this work so it is unnecessary to refer to them at length in this connection. Our subject, Benjamin N. Wollan, was brought by his parents to Pope county, when a child, and has grown to manhood here attaining his education in the district schools, and also attending three terms at the Minnesota Lutheran Seminary Institute at Willmar, Minnesota. He had but one week more to complete his business course, but through the necessities at home he was compelled to return to his father's and resume work.

In March, 1888, he bought out the meat market of C. C. Gordon at Starbuck, and has successfully conducted it since that time. He is a careful business man, full of energy and industry, and is bound to succeed in whatever he may undertake.

REV. MAGNUS KOEFOD, pastor of the Inherred Lutheran church, of White Bear Lake township, was born in Norway on the 3rd of September, 1848, and is a son of Hans and Maria Koefod. The father was for years foreman of a wholesale mercantile establishment in his native land. The father came to Minnesota in 1882, and died here the following year.

Rev. Magnus Koefod, the subject of our present article, received his education in his native land, and supplemented this by a course of academical study after his arrival in America. He began attending school in his native land when six years of age, and continued steadily until he was fifteen, when

he was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. He then became a book-keeper in the wholesale mercantile establishment of which his father was foreman, at Christiansund, Norway, and continued in this position for three years, during which time he pursued, by private tutors, his study of German, French and Latin. At the age of eighteen he entered the seminary at Klaebo, Norway, from which he was graduated with the class of 1868. After this he remained at home teaching school for one year, and then, in August, 1869, he came to the United States. He made his way directly to Decorah, Iowa, where he taught school for one year, and then entered the Lutheran College at that place, remaining for two years. He then took a two years' course at the Concordia Seminary at St. Louis, and was ordained to the ministry September 29, 1874, at Spring Prairie, Wisconsin, by Rev. H. A. Preus, president of the Norwegian Synod of America In October of the same year our subject was called to the church at White Bear Lake, Pope county, Minnesota, and became pastor of the Inherred and adjoining congregations in Pope and Stevens counties. Since Mr. Koefod has had charge of these congregations they have prospered materially and spiritually, and church edifices have been erected at Glenwood, New Prairie and Emmanuel. In 1879 Rev. H. Johnson took charge of the churches at Scandia, Nora, Morris and Frog Lake, and in 1887 Rev. H. O. Koefod assumed control of the Glenwood congregation, so that at the present time our subject devotes his entire attention to the Inherred, Emmanuel, and St. Johannes congregations, all of which are in Pope county.

Mr. Koefod was married April 11, 1877, to Miss Anna D. Rigg, and they have a family of four living children.

Mr. Koefod is a sincere and zealous Christian, a man of thorough education, extensive research and wide observation. A genial, courteous gentleman, he is highly esteemed by all who know him. He has one of the finest libraries of ancient works in the State. Among many other valuable and interesting works it contains Luther's complete works of twenty-four volumes, by Rev. George Wolch, printed from 1740 to 1753; Schröck's Church History, of thirty-five volumes, reaching from the beginning up to the Reformation, besides many other rare volumes dating back to 1537.

PETER AMUNDSON, the subject of this sketch, is a highly esteemed and successful farmer, residing on section 24, Lake Johanna township. He is a native of Norway, born in the southern part of that kingdom, February 13, 1836, and is a son of Amund and Gretha (Olson) Amundson, who are natives of the same land. His father died in 1838, and up to the age of fourteen our subject attended school, and from that age on to twenty-one he worked at farming. He came to the United States in 1869, and settled in Pope county, Minnesota, in 1872. His mother is again married, her present husband being Mr. Olson. She had three children by her first husband — Ole, Peter and Georgine, and the following by her present husband—Anton, Sophia, Catherina, Mary, Marion, Gina and John.

Our subject was married, June 26, 1856, to Miss Marion Mattea, a native of Norway. They have been blessed with two children—Gina and Olia. Gina was married March 19, 1885, to Mr. Rusholt, a farmer, and they have one child—Alfred. Olia was married in 1878 to Mr. Peterson, a farmer in Big Stone county, Minnesota. Mrs. Amundson died, August 14, 1888, at sixty-four years of age. She was a member of the Seven Day Adventist Church.

When our subject settled in Pope county he took a homestead of 160 acres on sections 13 and 24, Lake Johanna township, built a house and commenced to make improvements. He now is in good circumstances and is engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Amundson is a representative man of his township and has held the following offices—supervisor, justice of the peace, constable, school clerk, road overseer and assessor. He and his family are exemplary members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, of which organization he has been elder, class-leader and Sunday-school superintendent. In political matters he is a republican.

HOLVER JORGENSON is a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Pope county, residing on section 2, Ben Wade township. He was born in Christianten Stift, Norway, January 15, 1827, and is a son of Jorgen and Julia (Holversdotter) Jorgenson, who were also natives of that kingdom. His father was formerly a rich farmer, but lost all he had, and the children were forced to commence life for themselves. Holver at the age of ten years, went to herding cattle, and as soon as he was old enough he started at manual labor. On coming to the United States our subject came to Minnesota, and for a number of years was engaged in trapping. When he took his farm there were but few settlers, his nearest neighbor being a distance of seven miles to the north. There were no settlements, and the only persons he saw were the half-breeds, who were on their way from Winnepeg to St. Paul. At one time, during these early days, our subject had a terrific encounter with a bear. He heard his dog barking and, picking up his ax, went out to see what it was. The dog was running around a large hole and savagely barking, and upon a nearer approach a monstrous bear rushed out upon Mr. Jorgenson. Instinctively he dealt it a telling blow with the ax, but only stunned it, and it staggered back into the hole, the ax falling in with it. Our subject then reached down beside the huge animal and got his ax. He was none too soon, for the bear had recovered and again savagely approached him. This time Mr. Jorgenson measured his blow and had the satisfaction of seeing the ax cleave the bear's skull. Our subject received $10 for the bear's hide. The subject of this sketch has 200 acres of well-improved land, with a good house and other buildings. He has lost two crops by "hoppers."

Our subject was married to Miss Tena Thompson, daughter of Thomas and Rachel Thompson, and they have had four children—Rachel, married to C. Perkins, and lives in Alexandria; Julia, married to S. Femrit, in Pope county; Torena, married to A. Anderson, in Pope county, and George. Mr. Jorgenson, on the second day of August, 1888, lost his estimable wife by death.

MARTINUS M. BERG, of Minnewaska township, came to Pope county in February, 1870. He is a native of Norway, born in 1837, and is the son of Michael O. and Annie Berg, who lived a good and honorable farm life in their native land, where they died in 1854. They had a family of eight children, seven of whom survive—Annie, Ole, Martha, Bergett, Sarah, Christianna and Martinus. Two of his sisters came to America. The parents and family were members of the Lutheran Church. The subject of whom we write was reared on the home farm in Norway until he was seventeen years of age. He worked for a doctor for eight years, then purchased a farm, which he worked for two years, then sold,

and, in 1866, came to America, settling in Fillmore county, Minnesota; remained one year, and removed to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he worked out three years, and then purchased the 160 acres on section 6, where he now lives, in Minnewaska township, Pope county, Minnesota. Since then he has purchased forty acres, and erected new buildings to take the place of the pioneer cabin, which was 16x20 feet in size, and has his well-improved farm of 200 acres all fenced.

Mr. Berg was married, in 1880, to Miss Martha Lingen, a native of Norway, and daughter of Even and Engerharg Lingen. In politics Mr. Berg is a republican, and, through his political knowledge and interest, has been chosen to many offices of public trust, including chairman of board of supervisors in 1882, township clerk, also treasurer of the Home Fire Insurance Company. He and his wife are both honored members of the Lutheran Church, of which he is a trustee.

PETER HOFFMAN, one of Pope county's most respected and industrious farmers, lives on section 12, of Westport township. He settled first, in 1866, on the southeast quarter of section 35. He now owns 447 acres, and does a general farming and stock-raising business. He was born March 25, 1837, in the city of New York, and is a son of John Hoffman. The mother died when our subject was quite young; her name was Engel Kline, and her parents were of Prussian origin, having come to America in 1836. They were residents of New York City until 1857. Our subject lived in New York City until thirteen years of age, then enlisted in the regular army, in 1850, serving five years. He was a drummer boy for three years, and bugler for two years. The first year was spent at Governor's Island, two years at Newport, Rhode Island, and two years at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. In 1861 he enlisted in the First Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers. He went in as a drummer. He was connected with the Great Western Band of St. Paul, and was one of the organizers of that celebrated band, and looked upon as one of the best players in Minnesota. He was married to Miss Catharine Brown. The date of their marriage was June 29, 1864. His wife was a native of Philadelphia and was there educated. She is the daughter of Thomas Brown, a farmer and landscape gardener. Mrs. Hoffman was the second of a family of ten children—John, Catharine, Mary, Celia, Sarah, Ellen, Maggie, Belle, Hugh and Francis. Mr. Hoffman belongs to a family of seven — Peter, Catharine, John, Michael and Nicholas. The remainder of the children died in infancy. The mother died in 1848, in the city of New York, she being taken away suddenly by cholera. Two children died at the same time. Our subject and his wife have eight children — Joseph, Sarah, Frank, Celia, Charley, George, Robert and Hugh. Celia and Sarah are teachers — all are still single.

In politics Mr. Hoffman is a democrat. He belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Masonic fraternity. In his army life he saw and experienced much hardship. He was at the battles of Bull Run, Edward's Ferry, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Malvern Hill — first and second engagements. He was discharged at Baltimore in 1862, and went to Saint Paul, where he was made agent for the Minnesota Stage Company, working there five or six years, after which he located in Pope county. He is one of the most intelligent and enterprising citizens in the northern part of the county, and ranks as one of the most reliable and substantial citizens of the township in which he lives.

EDWIN COX, one of the most prominent and influential farmers of Pope county, and one of the pioneer settlers, resides on section 28, Reno township. He was born in Shefford county, Canada East, October 12, 1837, and is a son of Michael and Sarah (Miller) Cox. He comes of a race of soldiers, as his foreparents on both his father's and mother's sides, as far back as the genealogy can be traced, including his father, uncle, grandfathers on both his father's and mother's sides, all served in the British army. His parents raised a family of eight children—William, Francis, Thomas H., Edwin, Palmer, Michael, George and Sarah. William was given a college education, and when nineteen years of age he was drowned in a mill-pond near his father's home. Frank is a road master on the Rock Island & Pacific Railway, at Des Moines; Thomas H. is now colonel of a battalion of Canadian Volunteers. He served in the Union army during the Civil War, and was twice wounded; mustered out as captain. Palmer was, for twelve years, located at San Francisco, where he was employed as a car builder and artist. He is now an artist in New York City, his office being at 658 Broadway.

Edwin Cox, our present subject, spent his boyhood days and received his education in Shefford county, Canada, attending school until he was about eighteen years of age. After leaving school he roamed about a good deal for a number of years. For one season he was employed in a cotton factory at Lowell, Massachusetts, and then went to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he remained until the war broke out, when the shops shut down. He then went to Huron county, Ontario. In 1865 he came to Rice county, Minnesota, and engaged at the carpenter's trade in Faribault. During that summer he made his first trip to Pope county, and prospected in this region, and in the fall he took a claim on section 28, Reno township, where he still lives. After taking his claim he went back to his old home in Canada East, and in the spring of 1866, while on his way back here, in Huron county, Ontario, he was married, arriving here with his family in June, 1866. He was among the very first settlers in the township, and shared with the rest the trials, disadvantages and hardships of pioneer life. He has taken an active interest in public matters, helping to organize the county, and for seven years served as chairman of the supervisors of his township. He was the first justice of the peace here, and had to go to Sauk Center to be sworn in. Besides these he has held a number of other township and school offices, and his name is closely identified with the official history of the town and county. He is a republican in political matters.

Mr. Cox was married, in May, 1866, to Miss Alice Andrew, in Huron county, Ontario, his wife being a native of England. They are the parents of six children—Sarah J., Palmer, Alice, Edwin, William and Isabella.

In September, 1888, Mr. Cox was nominated for representative from Pope county to the Legislature by the people's convention. The honor was one to be appreciated, as it came entirely unsought so far as Mr. Cox was concerned.

IVER THOMPSON, dealer in hardware at Cyrus, is one of the leading business men in the western part of the county. He was born in Amherst township, Fillmore county, Minnesota, August 4, 1855. His parents, Thomas and Isabel (Gunderson) Knuteson, are natives of Norway, and are energetic representatives of that prosperous nation, of which they are descendants.

Iver's boyhood days were spent at home,

on the farm, and at seventeen years of age he commenced to struggle for himself. For a period of four years, after leaving home, he worked around among the farmers, after which time he came to Stevens county, Minnesota, and took a homestead in Hodges township, where he lived until 1883. He then came to Cyrus, where he built a house and opened a hardware store. Our subject, from his untiring energy and recognized ability, has met with good success. He has an extensive trade, and one of the most fully equipped hardware stores in the county.

The subject of this memoir was married, March 1, 1873, to Carrie Anderson, a daughter of John and Betsey (Ellenson) Anderson, and they have been blessed with the following children—Carl, Alfred, Mary, John, Eugene, Eddie and Alma.

In politics Mr. Thompson is a republican.

ENGEBRET OLSON, the subject of this biography, is a resident of section 4, Blue Mounds township, and is a native of Norway, born April 26, 1846. His parents, Ole and Julia (Erickson) Nelson, are natives of Norway, and are still living there, where the father is engaged in farming. The parents have a family of seven children—Elizebeth, Runarg, Olena, Ole, Nels, Engebret and Engebret. Nels and Engebret died in the old country. Ole died in the army.

Our subject was educated in his native land, and in 1868 he came to the United States and came direct to Minnesota, locating in Fillmore county. He remained there for a period of eighteen months and then went to Waseca county, Minnesota, where he remained two years and then went to Le Sueur county, Minnesota. After remaining there for a short time, he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and in the year 1872 he took a homestead on section 34, Blue Mounds township, where he has since remained. He now has an extensive farm of some 260 acres with good building improvements. He is successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has one of the most desirable places in his township.

Our subject was married, March 31, 1874, to Miss Julia Torguson, who is a native of Norway, and the sad event of her death occurred about three months after her marriage. She was burried in Langhei township. Mr. Olson was married the second time to Miss Mary Jacobson, April 17, 1875, and they have been blessed with the following children—Ida, Anna, Julia Caroline, Mena, Nels and Oscar. Anna, Julia C., Nels, Oscar and Mena died between the 7th and 12th of October, 1888. His second wife is a native of Norway. In 1872 she came with her parents to this country. Her first husband is dead and was buried in Blue Mounds township. She had one child by him—Mary. Our subject and his family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Olson is a republican in political matters.

JOSEPH COOK, a thoroughgoing farmer of Grove Lake township, owns a valuable farm on sections 27 and 28. He is a Canadian by birth and was born in 1858. His parents were James and Mary (Etcheson) Cook, who were also natives of Canada. They were farmers, who came to Minnesota in 1860, when all was new and wild. They settled at St. Paul, remained one winter and then moved to Newport, nine miles from that city, going on a farm. In 1862 they went to Wisconsin and farmed until the father's death in 1874. The mother, aged sixty-five years, still lives in Wisconsin. They had nine children, eight of whom are now living—Andrew, Martha, James, Jennie, Joseph, John, Thomas W. and Jessie. The parents

were acceptable members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Our subject was reared amid the scenes of farm life, remaining at home until after he was of age. In November, 1880, he was married to Miss Cora Mott, daughter of Jacob and Barsheba (Howes) Mott, who were natives of New York State. Mr. Cook came to Pope county, Minnesota, in 1881, settling in Grove Lake township, purchasing land on section 34; lived on the same one year, when he sold out and purchased a farm in Bangor, upon which he lived two years and then came to the place he now occupies and owns in Grove Lake township. He has fine buildings and other improvements on his farm, and is accounted among the prominent farmers of his township and county. Their family of children are as follows—Ernest J., Elva M. and Clyde S.

In his political belief Mr. Cook is a republican. John Cook, a brother, makes his home with him, and is also a farmer, owning land in Bangor township. He was raised in like manner to his brother, Joseph. He is a single man, and politically a republican. Both of the brothers are men of strict integrity, and are held in high esteem both as neighbors and as upright exemplary citizens.

ANDREAS STOEN, a respected old settler of Pope county, is a resident of section 6, White Bear Lake township. He was born in Norway, March 9, 1836, and in his native land received that training which has made the Norwegian people proverbial as to industry, integrity and economy. He grew to manhood in the land of his birth, and when twenty-two years old entered the regular army of that kingdom, and served for five years. After that he was employed at various kinds of labor in that country until 1867, when he came to the United States, and located in Houston county, Minnesota. There he was married, and put in his time at work for various farmers until 1869, when he came to this part of Minnesota, in search of a home. He came as far as St. Cloud, on the railroad and from there walked to Pope county, looking over the country *en route*. He spent some two months in prospecting, and went as far north as Otter Tail county, but finally decided to locate in Pope county, and accordingly entered a homestead on section 6, White Bear Lake township, where he still lives. He purchased a yoke of oxen, and at once began improvements by breaking three acres of land, and then left his cattle here and returned to Houston county. He worked there until fall, and then brought his family to Pope county. During the following winter they lived with a neighbor and then, in the spring of 1870, settled upon the homestead, where they have since lived. Mr. Stoen now has a valuable farm of 200 acres with 105 acres under cultivation and seven acres of fine natural timber, and has excellent building improvements. His present comfortable circumstances are entirely due to his own efforts and good management as he was a poor man when he came here. He has taken an active interest in public and educational affairs, and has held various local offices.

Our subject was married while in Houston county, Minnesota, to Miss Mary Anna Lund, and they are the parents of the following children—Arne, Emma T., Carrie A., Mena (deceased), Augusta, Betsie (deceased), Martin, Josephina, Albert O., John and Oscar.

WILLIAM D. BRAINARD, a prominent old settler, and a successful farmer, of section 6, Minnewaska township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in McKean county, September 15, 1837. His parents were Aaron D. and Cathrine (Young) Brainard, who were natives of the State of New York.

They were married in McKean county, however, in 1835. The father was engaged in the lumber business in that county until 1839, when the family moved to Illinois, settling in Winnebago county, where Mr. Brainard carried on a farm, and did freighting; also kept a large amount of cattle—buying, selling and driving in the pinery regions of Wisconsin. In 1857 they removed again, this time coming to Wabasha county, Minnesota, taking a homestead in Highland township, which he improved and continued to reside upon until the time of his death, in 1868, his wife having died in Illinois, in 1855. They had a family of four children, one of which is dead. The living children are—William D., Sarah (now Mrs. Beggs), and Rachel (now Mrs. Keeney). The parents were both active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William D. Brainard, the subject of this sketch, was raised on his father's farm, receiving a fair education. He remained at home until he was of age. For a time he worked at well-drilling in the East, and continued at the same, both in Illinois and at Rochester, Minnesota, to which latter place he went in 1856. He tells of drilling one particular well to a depth of 270 feet, 208 feet being in solid rock. This took him two months, and he received for the same $1,000. This well was drilled at some point in the State of Wisconsin. In 1863 he enlisted at the call, for "*three hundred thousand more*" men, in Company D, Hatche's Battalion of Cavalry. He did active service in Minnesota and Dakota, during the Indian War, helping to build Fort Pembina and Fort Wadsworth. He was in detached service on scout, and the last ten months was commissary clerk at Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

After his return from the service he married Miss Catharine Harncame, a native of Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Brawley) Harncame, who were also natives of that State. Her father was a tinsmith by trade, and worked at this in connection with a hardware store in Wabasha county, Minnesota, to which place he moved in 1855. Five years later the father sold and engaged in farming in Highland township, remaining there until the time of his death. They had eight children, seven of whom are now living—Mrs. Brainard, James, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Rasmusson), Arvilla (now Mrs. Appel), Matilda (who is now Mrs. Hall), Alice (now Mrs. Runnells) and Sarah.

After our subject, William D Brainard, was married, he moved his wife and household effects to Pope county, Minnesota, coming by the way of Saint Paul, Saint Cloud and Sauk Center. They at once settled on their claim of 160 acres where they now reside, having also taken a homestead in the western part of the county, on section 8, of New Prairie township, which they improved, secured the title to and then sold. Since then they have purchased 171 acres adjoining their home, and 80 acres in White Bear Lake township. Mr. Brainard did his farm work and also a large amount of freighting prior to the completion of the railroad. A republican in politics, he has held the office of supervisor for four years, and at present holds that office and also that of constable. He has always taken an active interest in all public matters.

The family consists of six children—William, George, James, Elizabeth, John and an infant.

It will doubtless be of no little interest, to those who read the pages of this ALBUM, to know something of the pioneer hardships gone through by this family, who have lived to see the wild prairies of North Minnesota changed to finely tilled farms, with all the modern comforts of civilized life and thickly settled. Facts given to the author show that many are the nights when Mrs. Brainard

has remained alone, while her husband was away freighting. The hungry wolves would bark around the premises throughout the cold and dreary winter night. In 1867, when the flouring mills at Sauk Center shut down by reason of the dam having been taken out by high water, they had to go to Saint Cloud, seventy miles distant, to obtain their flour and meal; usually the latter was all that could be had.

At first they built a log house 10x12 feet in size. Their nearest neighbors were a half mile to the south in the edge of the woods, while the Indians and the Rocky mountains bounded them on the north and west. As men moved into the country the elk moved out. Mr. Brainard has often killed deer, which was not only sport, but provided his family with choice venison. Once he killed, or rather assisted in killing, a bear about eighty rods from his cabin home. During his freighting days this pioneer has frequently camped out on the broad prairies of a cold wintry night, during the severest of storms. In the winter of 1866–7 he had to draw his hay, and that of some of his neighbors, a distance of twenty-five miles, as they came into the country in October, after the frost had cut its fatal swathe.

While in the army Mr. Brainard stood on a high peak, just above where his house now stands, looking over the county at a time when their horses had stampeded; he made the remark to his comrades, that after the war ended, he would come and take the land he was then riding over and make for himself a home. Only one of the company made good the talked of settlement; this one was J. W. Knowlton, who remained for a time.

This sketch may well close by saying that integrity, industry and economy have been rewarded in Mr. Brainard's case, as he is now in comfortable circumstances, and is held in high esteem, both as a neighbor and as an exemplary citizen.

Mr. Brainard gives an interesting account of the "Indian scare" in 1876. A number of Indians were seen in the neighborhood of Pipe Lake, and the report started that they were on the war path. The report grew as it traveled, and it soon grew to terrible and blood-thirsty proportions. Owing to the restless state of the inhabitants of Pope, Douglas, Stevens and the adjoining counties, the settlers, who remembered the fearful massacre of 1862, became terribly alarmed, and a frightful panic ensued. For three days the roads were crowded with settlers who were fleeing from their supposed danger. Mr. Brainard says that he remained in the brush for three nights watching for Indians. The prairies were covered with stock that the settlers could not take with them, and a number of the settlers killed their hogs and threw them into the wagons undressed, and started off in great haste, expecting to dress their pork when opportunity offered. The loss to the farmers in this region can hardly be estimated, as so many left their stock, and, on returning, found it strayed, lost or stolen. There had been many Indian scares of less note previous to this one, but this was the last, and, except that there was no one killed, this created as much excitement as the original outbreak of 1862, and was almost as destructive to property.

During Mr. Brainard's early days here, in 1866 and 1867, roving bands of Indians were continually passing through this region, which kept the inhabitants in a constant state of uneasiness, and after the soldiers—including volunteers, Hatche's battalion, scouting parties, etc.—were withdrawn, the only military protection the settlers could look for was provided by the few "regulars" stationed at Forts Abercrombie, Wadsworth and Ransom, so the settlers had to do their own "guard duty."

HANS LARSON, a prosperous and well-to-do farmer, residing on section 10, Langhei township, is a native of Norway, born in the eastern part, January 20, 1850. He is a son of Lars and Olena (Olson) Hanson, who were also natives of Norway. They all came to the United States in 1867, and settled in Wisconsin, where they remained for some time, when they came to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled on their present farm. They are the parents of three children—Ole, Hans and Betsy. Betsy died at the age of ten years.

Hans Larson received his education in the land of his birth, and was about fifteen years old when he came to this country. After landing in Quebec, Canada, he went to Green county, Wisconsin, where he remained one year, and then came to Pope county, where he has since lived.

Mr. Larson was married January 20, 1878, to Miss Betsy Larson, a native of Norway. She came to this country in 1874. They have been blessed with the following children—Lewis, Lars, Oieva, Jens, Betsy and Christiana, all of whom are living, and are at home. Mr. Larson and his family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church. He is a republican in his political affiliations. He has a fine farm of 240 acres, well improved, and is engaged, extensively, in general farming and stock-raising.

MARCUS H. TRACY, real estate, loan, insurance and collection agent, is one of the leading business men of Glenwood. He is a native of Hancock county, Maine, born May 26, 1859, and a son of Nathan S. and Frances H. Tracy. His father has followed a sea-faring life ever since his boyhood, having been captain of a vessel for many years, and a ship owner.

Marcus H. Tracy, our subject, received a good education, and when still a lad began a sea-faring life. At seventeen years of age he was second officer of the vessel on which he sailed, and when twenty-one was given command of a ship. He followed the sea until 1885, when he determined to find a less dangerous avocation, and spend the balance of his allotted years on land. In that year he came to Glenwood, where he has since lived. During the first year he was here he was in the hardware trade, but since that time has devoted his attention to his present line of business.

Mr. Tracy was married in 1884 to Miss Minnie M. Whittemore, and they have one child —Helen A. Mrs. Tracy is a daughter of Captain W. K. Whittemore, one of the most prominent citizens of Pope county, of whom a sketch appears in another department of this ALBUM.

OLE PETERSON, a prosperous farmer, residing on section 28, Ben Wade township, Pope county, is a native of Sweden, born at Vermland, March 13, 1843. He lived with his parents on the home farm until he was twenty-three years old, when he came to the United States. Ole settled first in La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he remained two years, working out among the neighboring farmers by the month. In 1868 he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a claim in Ben Wade township, and being a single man he lived on the claim only as compelled by law. After filing on his claim he returned to La Crosse and worked for a time, and then came again to Pope county and worked in different places and at various occupations. In 1875 he settled down on his farm and has since remained here. He is a highly esteemed citizen. He has taken considerable interest

in public matters, has been a member of board of supervisors and at one time chairman of that body, constable, etc. He is a staunch republican in his politics.

He was married June 25, 1879, to Miss Louisa Peterson, daughter of A. P. and Anna E. (Carlson) Peterson. Their marriage has been blessed with three children—Hulda M., Axel W., Hulda L., all of whom are living except Hulda M.

MRS. MAREN GORDEN, a resident of section 25, Lake Johanna township, is the widow of Torsten T. Gorden.

Torsten T. Gorden was a native of Norway. In 1844 he came to the United States, and after landing, he went to Wisconsin where he remained twelve years and then went to Goodhue county, Minnesota, and after a ten years' sojourn in that place he came to Pope county, Minnesota. He was one of the earliest settlers in Lake Johanna township, there being only four or five families there at the time of his settlement. When he came here he homesteaded 160 acres of land on section 25. He was educated in his native land, and was a man of strict integrity and honor, highly esteemed by all who knew him. His sad death occurred in the winter of 1873. He started to go to Brooten village with an ox team, and on the way back a snow storm overtook him; he became lost and perished from the intense cold. His body was found after three days. He was interred in Lake Johanna township. He was fifty-eight years of age, and for many years of his life had been an exemplary member of the Lutheran Church.

Mrs. Gorden was born in Norway, April 29, 1827, and is a daughter of Ole and Anna Halverson, who were also natives of that kingdom. She received her education in her native land, and remained in school until the age of sixteen years. She has the following brothers and sisters—Mary, Ole, Halver, Mary, Gunder, Hans, Andres, Alice and Carrie. Mrs. Gorden came to this country in 1846, and after landing in New York, came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and after living there for twelve years she came to Pope county, Minnesota, with her husband. She married Mr. Gorden in Dane county, Wisconsin, February 1, 1848, and they were blessed with the following children—Torsten, Ole, Hans, Anna, Maria, Alice, Sophia, Tilda and Karl. Anna was married in 1876 to Mr. Vral Olson, who lives in Lake Johanna township. Alice was married, in February, 1888, to Mr. Peterson, who is a railroad contractor in Glenwood. The rest are single and are at home. Our subject has a good farm with excellent improvements, and is highly esteemed by all who know her. She and her family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES FREDERICK, who will form the subject of this biographical sketch, came to Pope county in 1882, settling where he now lives, on section 11, of Westport township. He has a quarter section of excellent farm land, all well improved, and does a general farming and stock-raising business. He was born in Orange county, New York, July 5, 1856. His parents were Jacob and Mary J. (Smith) Frederick, whose history is given elsewhere in this ALBUM. Up to the time Mr. Frederick was eighteen years of age he was nearly blind, occasioned by a weakness of his eyes. Most of his school days were spent in Wright county, Minnesota. At the age of seventeen years he engaged in farming in Stearns county, Minnesota, going there in 1867, and from

that locality he came to Pope county, where he makes a specialty of raising Norman horses.

Mr. Frederick was married, July 26, 1882, to Miss Jossie Perkinson, who was reared and educated in Indiana. She is the daughter of William Perkinson, a farmer, Mrs. Frederick being the youngest of three children in her father's family. The mother died in 1862, and the father lives in Todd county, Minnesota, on a farm. Our subject and his wife are the parents of three children—Altha May, Malvo and Benton.

In politics Mr. Frederick is a democrat. In addition to his farm work, proper, he has run a threshing machine for thirteen years in Stearns and Pope counties. He has always taken an active interest in everything calculated to benefit the locality in which he lives, and is justly rated as one of the most enterprising and leading citizens of the northeastern portion of the county.

DANIEL PENNIE, a resident of section 12, Leven township, is one of the most prominent old settlers in the northern part of the county. It was he who gave the name of "Leven" to the township in which he lives, in honor of a lake in Scotland—Lochleven. His name is prominently associated with the official history of the county, as he held the office of county commissioner for a number of years, besides filling various other local offices. He helped to organize Pope county, and was one of the parties that removed the county seat from Stockholm to Glenwood.

Mr. Pennie was born in Kinross-shire, Scotland, on the 24th of February, 1832, and is a son of Thomas and Marion (Drummond) Pennie. The grandfather of our subject was Peter Pennie, a school teacher. The father and mother of Daniel came to the United States with their family in 1853, and located in Whiteside county, Illinois. In 1866 they came to Pope county, Minnesota, and remained here until the time of their death—the father dying in 1880, at eighty-one years of age, and the mother at sixty-seven years. Thomas Pennie and wife were the parents of six children, three boys and three girls—Peter, John, Daniel, Jenette, Belle and Elizabeth. The last named died when seventeen years of age.

Daniel Pennie spent his early boyhood in his native shire in Scotland, and came to the United States in 1851, when nineteen years of age. He learned the trade of a mason when a young man, and has followed that calling for many years, in connection with farming. In 1865, as above stated, he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and located in Leven township, where he has since lived. He has been prominently identified with the growth and development of the northern part of the county, has been a leading spirit in all public movements, and every enterprise or project calculated to benefit his town or county has always received his aid and encouragement. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and his word is recognized as being as good as a bond.

Mr. Pennie was married on the 12th of October, 1853, to Miss Jane Napier, a native of Scotland, and they have become the parents of the following children—Lizzie (now Mrs. George Townsend, of Leven township), Thomas, Leven (deceased), Minnie, John, Scotia, and Peter (deceased).

In political matters Mr. Pennie is a republican, and in religious affairs a member of the United Presbyterian Church, in which organization he has been an elder for a number of years.

Mr. Pennie is a man of wide reading, general information and intelligence. He is a man of excellent literary attainments, and for twenty years has been a contributor of

poetry and prose to the local papers, and a regular correspondent to the Kinross-shire *Advertiser*, of Scotland.

The following is the latest from his pen:

THE EXILE'S DREAM OF LOCHLEVEN.

1 As lately I strayed through the forest shade—
When glories of summer were dying
And the autumn breeze through the leafless trees
Her last sad requiem sighing.
While over my soul a strange sadness stole:
For beauties that fade I was grievin'
Like a sprite astray I was borne away
To thy pebbled shores—Lochleven

2 No mythical strain called mem'ry again,
As miser cons over his treasure
But vivid and strong as an old Scottish song
Stirs the heart with its Doric measure.
The rapturous swell—how words fail to tell
Of the depth of reality given—
Or emotions that roll like a flood o'er my soul
To greet thee again—Lochleven.

3 In dreamland away methought that I lay
On a broom covered *brae* reclining
While full on the view o'er the Lomond so blue
The harvest moon was shining.
And I saw in my dream thy still waters gleam
As illumed by the "Queen of even"
And the forest glades and the mountain shades
Reposing in thee—Lochleven.

4 With the morning light the mists of the night
Up the mountain sides were driven
And the skylark rose, where the heathbell grows
And warbled his song to Heaven.
The hamlets that sleep by the dark mountain steep—
By ages wrinkled and riven—
With many a scar, as seen from afar,
O'er thy wavelets blue—Lochleven.

5 How lovely the scene—for summer was green,
And the merle and mavis were singing—
With the musical rhyme of the old steeple's chime
When Sabbath bells were ringing;
And the yellow bloom of the whins and the broom,
With their tendril boughs enwoven,
Where the daisy sweet and the blue bell meet—
Thou gem of the vale—Lochleven.

6 Through the ambient air shone the islets so fair—
A scene that Arcadia might borrow—
The old donjon keep where a Queen used to weep,*
As she drained out her cup of sorrow.
How much weal or woe—yet this much we know,
When from throne and kindred driven,
That Scotia's fair Queen oft gazed on the scene
Encircling thy shores—Lochleven.

7 My ear caught thy wail as stirred by the gale
Thy crested billows were mourning,
And sang on the shore, to Lochleven no more
Shall the exile's foot be turning.
This vision so bright—till the sun's mellow light
Gave place to the shadows of even,
Like fast fading day, so melted away
The exile's dream of Lochleven.

LAKE LEVEN, MINNESOTA, October 14, 1888.

*Allusion is here made to Mary Queen of Scots' imprisonment in Lochleven Castle.

LOUIS L. HEGLAND, one of the most prominent merchants of Pope county, and one of the earliest pioneers of Stevens county, is a member of the firm of Hegland & Estby, dealers in hardware, lumber and farm machinery, at Cyrus. Mr. Hegland was born in Boone county, Illinois, August 31, 1857. When he was about one year old his parents removed to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where his father bought land. There they lived until the spring of 1866, when they moved to Stevens county, Minnesota, and took a claim in Framnas township. This was before the township was surveyed, and they were among the very first settlers of that county. Sauk Center was the post-office, a distance of forty miles, while their market was at St. Cloud, a distance of eighty miles. During the first year's stay there they saw no one except the few who came the same summer. The next year emigration commenced and they had home market. Mr. Hegland gives many interesting accounts of his early residence in this region. At one time he saw a herd of elk numbering at least 200, and often would find a single one mixing with his cattle. They threshed their grain by treading it out with oxen, and improvised a crude fanning-mill by taking a box and making holes in the bottom, and when the wind blew they would fill the box full of

wheat and swing it to and fro. In this manner the wheat fell to the ground, the wind blowing the chaff away. Mr. Hegland lived with his parents until February, 1887, when he came to Cyrus and went into business with his brother-in-law, H. C. Estby, at which he has since engaged. Our subject is a man of the utmost integrity and honor, and while in Framnas township held the following offices: Supervisor, two terms; constable, two terms; and treasurer of Farmers' Alliance. His father served two terms as county commissioner, and died in the fall of 1885, while serving his second term.

Our subject has the following brothers and sisters—Anna, Annon, Carrie, Mary, Helena, Hans and Oleva. All are living except Oleva. Annon married Carrie Kron and lives on the old homestead with his mother. Mary is married to H. C. Estby, the partner of the subject of this sketch. Helena married Ole Fossom, who lives in Albert Lea, engaged in farming, also hog and cattle buying. Hans is in Brainerd, where he runs a butcher shop for Hegland & Estby. During the past year the firm with which our subject is connected have bought over $6,000 worth of cattle, and do both a wholesale and retail business.

IVER O. KAMRUD, a prosperous and prominent farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 6, White Bear Lake township, is one of the old settlers in the northern part of Pope county. Born in Norway, October 28, 1839, he comes of the same race which has produced such a large proportion of Minnesota's best citizens. He was brought up on a farm, receiving a good education, and when twenty-two years of age he entered the regular army of his native country and served for five years, after which he was engaged at farm work until 1867, when he emigrated with his family to the United States, having previously been married. Upon his arrival in the New World he settled in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, where he remained for two years engaged at farm work, also in the pineries, and some little time in a sawmill. In 1869 he removed to Winneshiek county, Iowa, and one year later, in the spring of 1870, he started for Minnesota with an ox team in company with ten other pioneers and their families. All of the party settled in this and adjoining counties. After looking about for a short time, our subject, homesteaded the southwest quarter of section 6, White Bear Lake township, where he still lives. He at once began his improvements, and they lived in their covered wagon until fall, after which, for four years they lived in a "dug out" and then erected a house. Times were very hard in those early days, and many disadvantages and difficulties were met with. Just as they were getting fairly started the grasshoppers came and for two years destroyed all, or most, of the crops and to support his family, Mr. Kamrud was forced to go to Fort Sisseton and go to teaming. He stuck to the farm, however, and has since met with better success, so that he is now in excellent circumstances and is rated as one of the most reliable and substantial farmers in the township. He now owns about 285 acres of land, and has excellent building improvements, including a substantial house, barn, granary, and other outbuildings, nestled in a dense grove of white willow, cottonwood and poplar trees of his own planting. In 1884, Mr. Kamrud lost eighty-five acres of wheat and fifteen of oats by a severe hailstorm which passed over that portion of the county.

Mr. Kamrud has taken an active and prominent part in public affairs, and has served in various local offices, including those of supervisor, school director, etc.

Our subject was married while in the land

of his birth, to Miss Marit Hippe, and their union has been blessed with nine children, who are living — Carrie, Mary, Ida O., Otto E., Edward T., Bina C., Sophia M., Martin J. and Clara A. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Kamrud has been treasurer and trustee.

ANDREW P. ANDERSON, of Grove Lake township, of whom this sketch is written, is a native of Sweden, and was born in 1848. He is the son of Andrew and Christina (Anderson) Anderson. They were successful farmers in Sweden. The father died in 1883. The mother is still living in the land of her nativity. Their family consisted of nine children, seven of whom are now living—Hannah, Andrew P., Maria, Aaron and Hattie (twins), Hulda and Emma. Those deceased are August and Annestine. The parents were faithful members of the Lutheran Church.

Our subject was brought up on a farm, remaining in the land of his birth until 1872, when he came to America, stopping in Washington county, Minnesota. He worked at farm labor for five years and a half, near Newport, then came to Pope county and settled where he still lives, on section 24, Grove Lake township. At first he purchased 200 acres of land, to which he has since added forty acres more. He is a successful grower of grain, horses and cattle, and is one of the leading farmers of the eastern part of the county.

Mr. Anderson was married in 1877, to Miss Matilda Kraft, a daughter of Andrew and Bessie (Peterson) Kraft, who were natives of Sweden, where they were engaged in farm pursuits. In 1873, they came to America, settling in Carver county, Minnesota, where they purchased an eighty-acre farm. The father died in 1877; the mother is still living in Carver county, where they first settled. They had a family of seven children—Christena, Andrew, Carl, Caroline, Matilda, August and John.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have four children—Elmer, Emma, Minnie and George. Mr. Anderson is a republican in his political belief, and religiously is inclined to the Lutheran Church, which he and the family attend regularly. He has held the office of supervisor, and is one of Pope county's most highly respected citizens.

JENS A. NEWGORD, a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Pope county, resides on section 3, Ben Wade township. He was born in Bergen Stift, Norway, September 7, 1853, and is a son of Andrew and Jane Newgord, who were also natives of that kingdom. When our subject was about eight years old his father came to this country and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin. Jens then started life for himself and herded cattle. After herding for two years he hired out to John Natwig, a farmer in Vernon county, Wisconsin, and remained with him until he was over seventeen years old. All the wages he received for over eight year's work was ten dollars. It was the agreement that he was to get $50 per year for the last two years' labor, but this was not kept, and all he received was the amount mentioned. He then worked for various persons, and in March, 1876, he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and bought 240 acres on sections 3 and 4, building a house on section 3, of Ben Wade township.

Mr. Newgord was married March 15, 1876, to Miss Ida Olson, and they have been blessed with the following children — Henry, Mary, Albert, Joseph, Eddie, Minnie and Anna. Our subject is in comfortable circumstances, owns three horses, twenty-four

cattle and thirty sheep, and his farm is one of the best in the township. Ninety acres of his land is under cultivation, and his buildings stand in a dense natural grove. Our subject affiliates with the republican party, and takes an active interest in all public affairs.

TORY THORSON, a lumber dealer in Glenwood, and one of the most prominent and influential citizens in Pope county, is a native of Norway, born September 22, 1846. He came to the United States in 1855, and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he remained for a few years, when he moved to La Crosse county, Wisconsin. He there attended school until 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Second Wisconsin Cavalry and was honorably discharged in 1865. He was in the following engagements—Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson and Clinton. After his discharge he returned to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and in 1866 moved to Pope county, Minnesota. From 1867 to 1869 was deputy treasurer of the county. He held the office of postmaster under General Grant's administration and was elected justice in 1867, which office he has since held. He held the office of clerk of county court from 1871 until 1884, also various local offices, in Glenwood. In 1886 he engaged in the lumber business in Glenwood, in which he has been engaged ever since.

In 1882 he engaged, with others, in the banking business, and is now vice-president of the Bank of Glenwood. Mr. Thorson was one of the organizers of the Little Falls Railroad, and was one of the directors for some time. It was he who secured the right of way for the Minneapolis & Pacific Railroad, and is at present right of way agent for that company.

Mr. Thorson's mother, Olea Olson, died in 1870, and his father is living in Pope county at the advanced age of eighty years.

Mr. Thorson was married in 1869 to Miss Olena Nordhus, and they have a family of three children—Alice O., Edwin and Guy. Mrs. Thorson died in 1881.

Mr. Thorson is a republican, and takes an active interest in that party's campaigns.

HARTVIG C. ESTBY, of the firm of H. C. Estby & Company, of Cyrus, is one of the most prosperous and prominent business men of the town in which he lives. He was born in Trigstad, Norway, May 31, 1856, about five miles from Christiania, and is the son of Christian L. and Torine (Smaadal) Estby, both of whom were also natives of that kingdom. When our subject was sixteen years old the family came to this country, settling in Meeker county, Minnesota, on a farm which they rented. They remained there for four years, and then came to Pope county, Minnesota, taking a homestead on section 20, New Prairie township, where they still live.

Hartvig C. Estby, the subject of this sketch, remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, when he rented a farm and worked it for two years, also running a threshing machine. Mr. Estby then graded on the Little Falls & Dakota Railroad for one year, after which he stayed with his parents a year. In April, 1884, he engaged in the lumber and grocery business at Cyprus, in partnership with H. E. Olson but in two years dissolved partnership, Mr. Olson taking the grocery, and our subject, the lumber business. Mr. Estby then engaged also in the cattle business, and in the fall of 1886 he put in a stock of hardware, which he ran for about six months alone. Then he took Mr. Hegland, [illegible]

partnership with him. They are now handling all kinds of farm implement, in connection with their hardware and lumber trade. The firm also own a butcher shop in Brainerd, Minnesota, where they do a wholesale and retail business. During the last year they have bought over $6,000 worth of cattle.

Mr. Estby was married November 17, 1886, to Miss Mary Hegland.

Mr. Estby, in political matters, is a republican.

MARTIN H. BAUKOL, the subject of our present sketch, is one of the most substantial and highly respected citizens of White Bear Lake township, his residence being on section 32 of that civil subdivision of Pope county. Mr. Baukol was born in Norway, on the 29th of June, 1850. He was raised on a farm in his native land, attending school and imbibing those principles of industry and economy which are so characteristic of the race from which he springs. In 1869 he determined to seek his fortune in the New World, and accordingly sailed for America, making his way directly to Vernon county, Wisconsin. There he remained for six years, and then, in April, 1875, he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and located on section 33, in White Bear Lake township. The following winter he bought a claim of 120 acres on section 32, which he afterward homesteaded, and which is included in his present farm. He now owns one of the most valuable farms in the county, embracing 240 acres, with over 200 under cultivation. His thrift and enterprise are manifested by his substantial building improvements, which are a credit to the township, including a fine dwelling and comfortable outbuildings. He is a careful business man, a good manager and a hard worker, and these traits have placed him in comfortable circumstances, although he started in life for himself, when leaving his native land, without a dollar of capital.

Our subject was married while living in Wisconsin, to Miss Annie Olson, and their union has been blessed with nine children, as follows—Carrie, Hannah, Clara, Annie, Olano, Sophia, Allen (deceased), Harris and Peter.

The family are exemplary members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

HARTWELL SILVER, who now leads a retired life, on section 26 of Grove Lake township, is a native of Caledonia county, Vermont, born May 7, 1825. His parents were Ezra and Hannah (James) Silver, natives of New Hampshire and Canada, and were married in Canada East. His father was a blacksmith by trade, following the same throughout his life and in Vermont, with the exception of a few months in other places. He was a fine workman as an edge tool maker, making axes of the genuine old-fashioned sort. He had a liberal education, and was a man of much intelligence. He died in April, 1843. The mother died in 1872. They were the parents of six children—Alonzo (now deceased, having been killed in a gun-boat expedition near New Orleans, in 1862); Clarisa, now Mrs. J. Hines, Franklin (died in 1847); Hartwell, Valentine and Orison (twins), both dead. Ezra's father was the son of Rev. Samuel Silver, a Baptist preacher, who received his education in New Hampshire and preached in Vermont, continuing his labors in that State until the time of his death. He was of pure Scotch descent.

Our subject, Hartwell Silver, was reared as a blacksmith, after first finishing his education. He remained at home until seventeen years of age, then went to New Orleans, where

he worked at his trade for four years. He then enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican War, being in the service from November, 1847, until July, 1848. He then went to Detroit, Michigan, and was married there that year to Mrs. Sarah Sanderson, a native of Canada, and the daughter of David M. and Elizabeth (Wright) Moses. Her father was a tinsmith by trade, but later in life became a merchant. He was a soldier in the Sixth Regiment of the United States Army, enlisting in 1829, and received his discharge in 1831, on account of disability. He died at Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1834. The mother died in Pope county, Minnesota, in 1872. They had three children, Mrs. Silver being the only survivor. Mrs. Silver's first husband, David Sanderson, was a soldier in the Mexican War, and participated in all the important engagements up to the battle of Vera Cruz. He then took sick, and on the way home the vessel in which he took passage was wrecked and he was lost.

After Mr. Silver's marriage he went on a farm in La Grange county, Indiana, remaining six months, and from there went to Lee county, Iowa, where he farmed until 1852. From Iowa he moved to Fort Ripley, working at the blacksmith's trade again, and finally enlisted in Company A, Sixth United States, Infantry. He enlisted as a private, was promoted to corporal, then to sergeant and from that to drill sergeant, and later had command of the sharp shooters on the Sioux expedition and was holding the position of sergeant major when discharged, in 1857. He then went to Detroit, Michigan, and from there to Missouri, where he had previously purchased 160 acres of land in Clark county. He moved overland with his teams and cattle. In 1861 he formed a company of which he was made the captain. They fought in Clark county during 1861, and in 1862 he joined the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, going from orderly sergeant to captain. He remained with that command until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner at Jonesville, Lee county, Virginia, January 3, 1864, and was for nine months an inmate of Libby Prison, and Macon, Georgia. After his return from the service, he engaged in farming, in Missouri, continuing the same until 1869, when he came to Todd county, Minnesota, there purchasing a farm and engaging at farming and blacksmithing. He continued there until 1879, then again sold and came to Pope county, where he still lives, as has been said, a retired life, in Grove Lake township. He has a family of four children, living—Ellen (Mrs. Daniel, the mother of three children—William H., Edwin and Charles); Edwin H., Edward H. and Minnie, now Mrs. Smith, who is the mother of two children—Maud and Earl.

Mr. Silver is, in his political belief, a republican, and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Our subject has had a very eventful career, having been an extensive traveler. Crossed the Gulf of Mexico three times; been at the head waters of the Missouri river; also all along the Mississippi, Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, following them to the sea. He explored the wild plains to Frémont's Peak, and teamed for three years over 1,600 miles on the plains of the then wild West, and, greater still, traveled over 26,000 miles for investigation's sake.

SEVERT OLSON FEMRITE, is a prosperous farmer owning 187 acres of land on section 3, Ben Wade township, also thirty-four acres in Holmes township, Douglas county, and resides upon the latter piece of land, just across the line in Douglas county. He was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, August 6, 1849, and is a son of Ole L. and Bertha Severson (Erlman) Femrite, who are natives of Norway. The last two years he was at home he worked his father's farm on shares.

and then moved to Pope county, Minnesota. On his coming here he bought 187 acres of land on section 3, Ben Wade township, and also thirty-four acres in Holmes township, Douglas county, Minnesota. His buildings are in Douglas county, and are but a few rods from the county line. Our subject is in comfortable circumstances, has about sixty acres under cultivation, owns three horses, nineteen head of cattle, thirty sheep and a number of hogs. He is highly esteemed by all who know him, and at present is supervisor of the township in which he lives.

Our subject was married September 25, 1871, to Miss Maggie Burnson, and they were blessed with one child—Bertha. On the 22d of April, 1874, his wife died, and he was married for the second time, to Miss Julia Jurgenson, daughter of Halva and Tena Jurgenson, and they have had the following children—Henry L., Tilda O., Anna L., and Jennie O. Mr. Femrite is in political matters a staunch republican.

EMBRICK E. KNUDSON, who carries on an extensive general merchandise business at the village of Brooten, in Stearns county, is one of the "old settlers" in that region, and deserves an extended mention in a work of this character. Mr. Knudson is a native of Minnesota, born September 28, 1861, and is a son of Mr. E. Knudson. When he was three years of age, in 1867, he was brought to Stearns county, Minnesota, by his parents, who located in North Fork township, where they took a homestead, and there our subject grew to manhood. The father died in 1879, being sixty-four years of age, and the mother is still living with her son, Embrick. Our subject has one sister living—Julia.

E. E. Knudson, whose name heads this article, received his education in the common schools of Stearns county, attending until he was sixteen years of age. He then entered the drug-store of E. Oakford, at Sauk Center, as a clerk, and retained that position for about four years. At the expiration of that time he purchased an interest in the store of T. J. Anderson, at North Fork, and was connected with that establishment for about four years. He then sold out, and came to Brooten, where he has since lived. During the first year he handled agricultural implements, but now is engaged in the general merchandise trade, carrying as heavy a stock as is to be found in the village.

Mr. Knudson is independent in politics, and always takes an active interest in all public matters. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and his upright and honorable dealings have secured him a good trade.

NELS NILSON, one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Hoff township, is a resident of section 24, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising. Mr Nilson was born in Nodre Aurdal, Norway, July 19, 1856, and is a son of Nels and Gure (Olson) Anderson. His father was a farmer through life and died in 1886. The mother is still living, at an advanced age, on the old homestead, where our subject was born, with her oldest son Anders Nilson.

Our subject grew to manhood in the land of his birth, remaining upon the home farm until he had arrived at the age of seventeen, In 1873 he decided to seek in the New World that competency which he found so difficult to attain in his fatherland. Sailing, accordingly, from Liverpool, after a voyage of ten days he landed in Castle Garden, New York, and came at once to Pope county, Minnesota. He first located in Langhei township,

but one year later took up a claim of eighty acres in Hoff township, where he erected a shanty and began improvements. A year or so later, the grasshoppers drove him out, and he went back to Pierce county, Wisconsin. There he purchased a farm and remained for eight years, engaged in farming. At the expiration of that time he returned to Pope county, Minnesota, and purchased 160 acres of land on section 24, Hoff township, where he still lives. Mr. Nilson, in connection with his farming interests, owns a share with T. C. Lien, T. Thronson and Samuel Olson, in a threshing machine, which they operate successfully during the proper season. Our subject was one of a family of nine children as follows—Anders, Ole, Jule, Gunder, Rachel, Ingred, Nels, Ole and Thora. Rachel and Thora are deceased. Thora died when three years old. Rachel grew to womanhood, was married and died when twenty-two.

Mr. Nilson was married in 1879 to Mary Larson a native of Norway. She came to the United States with her parents about 1870, and they located in Pierce county, Wisconsin, where her father died, and where her mother still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Nilson are the parents of four children—Gusta, Nina, Ida and Nels Lewis, all of whom are at home. The family are active and exemplary members of the Lutheran Church. In political matters our subject has usually affiliated with the republican party, but is rather independent in his political views.

ELBERT M. WEBSTER, attorney-at-law in Glenwood, was born in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, in 1853. His father, who was a native of Massachusetts, came to Wisconsin at an early day, and was engaged in farming. In 1882 the father became interested in the banking business in Glenwood village, and is now the president of the Bank of Glenwood. He had four sons—Elbert M., Daniel D., Waldo E. and Union M.

Elbert was raised on the home farm and received a good education. He is a graduate of the law department of the Madison University. In 1875 he came to Glenwood and engaged in his profession. He is attorney for the Glenwood bank, also for the Minneapolis & Pacific Railroad. He was county attorney from 1876 until 1881, and is one of the most prominent business men in the county.

Mr. Webster was married, in 1875, to Miss Georgia A. Muzzey, and they have two children. In political matters he is a republican.

HALVER HALVERSON is a native of Norway, from which land come the best and most intelligent adopted citizens we have in this country. He was born in 1836, and is the son of Halvor and Enger (Tostenson) Aslaksen, also natives of Norway. They lived in the beautiful village of Pasgrund. The father was a mechanic, and followed his trade until he became convinced that this free land offered him better inducements than his native home. So, in 1866, he came to America, where he has also labored at his chosen trade. He is now living a retired life, at the ripe old age of eighty-nine years. His wife passed from the scenes of earth in 1885. They were the parents of four children—Elic, Halver, Torson and Knute.

Our subject learned blacksmithing from his father, but when seventeen years old he left home as a sailor, spending three years on a steamer. From his experience on the ocean waves he came to Canada, in 1855. In six weeks, however, he came on to Wisconsin, settling in Rock county, on Jefferson

Prairie, where he remained for seven months, then went to Dane county and stayed a few months longer, and from there he went to Milwaukee, and sailed on the great lakes to and from Buffalo, New York. After several of these extended voyages he returned to Dane county, and there remained some years. From that point he came to the State of Minnesota, in 1863, working in an iron foundry at Hastings. But again thinking to better his financial condition, he left for Dakota county, where he farmed for a time—the rich western prairie soil always having a sort of charm for him. The next few years he spent at blacksmithing in Northfield and Winnebago City. In 1865 he came to Pope county, and was the first actual settler who stuck permanent stakes (as the man of the West says) in Glenwood township. He purchased 207 acres of choice land, where he still lives and enjoys the comforts of a good farm home, on section 24, Glenwood township. At first he built a log house, 16x25 feet in size. He also erected the first house on the lake. Since he first located he has bought 140 acres more, and so now has a tract of 347 acres.

Mr. Halverson was married in 1860, to Miss Margret Osmunson, one of his own nationality. She died within a year from the time of her marriage, of quick consumption. She left one child—Marcus. For his second wife he married Julia Olson, of Norway, by whom seven children have been born—Halver, Ole, Gilmer, Ida, Elic, Henry and Theodore.

In his political belief Mr. Halverson is an independent voter, caring less for party name than for true principle. He holds the office of school treasurer, and is one of the officers of his chosen Church, to which he and his family belong—the Lutheran. He is a highly respected, moral and upright citizen, and an honor to the nationality from which he springs.

REV. CHARLES T. BARKULOO, one of the most prominent, influential and highly respected citizens of Grove Lake township, is a native of Indiana, born in 1836, and is the son of Harmon and Rebecca (Thorn) Barkuloo, whose native State was New York. The father was a farmer of the thoroughgoing type, but not being fully suited with the East he came to Indiana in 1826, and years later, removed to Dakota county, Minnesota, where he again resumed his work as a farmer, continuing the same until his death, in 1871. The mother died in 1885. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom now survive them—Mary M., now Mrs. Liddle; Rachel C., now Mrs. Barnum; William H.; Sophrona J., now Mrs. Curry; Annie E., now Mrs. McKinnie, and our subject, Charles T.

Charles T. Barkuloo received his education in Ohio. He commenced preaching in Minnesota in 1859, having preached for some two years prior to coming West. He is a Methodist minister. He is now preaching for the church at New London and Harrison, in Kandiyohi county. He begun his ministry in the Minnesota Conference, at Farmington. In 1869 he took land in Grove Lake township, Pope county, and now has 620 acres. He remained there three years, and then was stationed at Sauk Center for two years. From there he went to the church at Delano, Wright county. He next preached at Dodge Center, remaining one year. Next he served the people on the Berlin circuit, in Steele county, Minnesota, for two years; then removed to Pine Island, Goodhue county, where he remained for two years. The rest of his ministry has been spent in the following order as to time and place: Blooming Prairie, one year; Faribault Circuit, three years; Alexandria, one year; Grove Lake, two years; Paynesville, three years; and from there to his present charge.

Mr. Barkuloo was married, in 1857, to Miss

Martha J. Cassady, a native of Indiana. She was the daughter of Robert and Margaret (Morgan) Cassady, natives of Pennsylvania. Their family consisted of seven children—Mrs. M. J. Barkuloo; Lavina, now Mrs Hart; Daniel; Hannah, now Mrs. Kimball; George; Margaret, now Mrs. Cates, and Theodore. Her father now lives at Litchfield, Meeker county, Minnesota, aged eighty-one years. The mother died in 1885. Mr. Barkuloo and wife are the parents of one son—Harmon W., who married Mary F. Beard, a native of Wisconsin, to whom three children have been born—Charles W., Robert and Bessie. Harmon W. Barkuloo is a prominent farmer in Grove Lake township, and is rated as one of the most substantial and reliable citizens of the county. Rev. Mr. Barkuloo is a staunch believer in the republican party and a strong advocate of the cause of temperance. He is a man of much more than ordinary mental attainments, a thorough scholar, of extensive reading and study, an able preacher and a sincere Christian. He is held in the highest esteem as a neighbor, as an exemplary citizen, as well as a Christian worker.

ARMINUS E. LEYDE, a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Walden township, resides on section 8. He was born at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1845, and is a son of Frederick and Currance (Depue) Leyde. In 1852 he came with his parents to St. Paul, where he remained one week, then journeyed to Cottage Grove, Washington county, Minnesota, where his father settled on a farm. The year 1867 saw them moving to Winsted, McLeod county, Minnesota, where the father bought a farm, on which our subject remained for some time, engaged in farming and running a threshing machine.

The subject of this sketch was married April 28, 1872, to Miss Kittie Pinkerton, daughter of Ardell and Corinda (Woodbury) Pinkerton, residents of Victor, Wright county, Minnesota. This union has been blessed with five children—Raymond Fillmore, born April 2, 1873; Elsie Irene, born May 12, 1875; Leo DePue, born February 25, 1879; Maud Mignionette, born February 25, 1881; and Leila, born August 14, 1887. After his marriage, Mr. Leyde and wife lived on his father's farm for one year, then bought a farm in Wright county, where they lived for six years. In 1880 they removed to Pope county, Minnesota, where he bought eighty acres of land, on section 8, Walden township, where they have since lived.

Mr. Leyde is a man of the strictest integrity and honor, and he and his estimable wife are highly esteemed by all who know them. They are exemplary members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Leyde affiliates with the prohibition party in his political action.

CHRISTOPHER L. BREVIG, an energetic and prominent young farmer, whose home is on section 33, White Bear Lake township, has been a resident of Pope county ever since he was a child. He was born in Norway on the 31st of July, 1864, and is a son of Lars A. and Annie Brevig. When he was but two years old his parents removed with their family to the United States, and settled in Clayton county, Iowa. There they lived for three years, and then came to Pope county, Minnesota, and located upon a homestead in White Bear Lake township.

Our subject was brought up on the home farm, assisting in the farm labor, and also attending school. When he was only seventeen years old, in company with his brother, Knute L. Brevig, they purchased the original homestead on section 34, and began farm-

ing on their own account. Three years later the partnership was dissolved, and Christian purchased the entire property. This he tilled for two years, and then, in 1885, he purchased 160 acres additional on section 33, White Bear Lake township, so that he now owns a farm of 240 acres. The farm is a valuable one, 110 acres being under cultivation, and the building improvements are good. It is well adapted for general farming and stock-raising, and Mr. Brevig is having good success in these lines.

Our subject has taken an active interest in public matters, and is recognized as one of the leading young men of the township. He was appointed justice of the peace when only twenty-one years of age, and still retains that office.

TORY LARSON, an energetic and thrifty farmer of Pope county, resides on section 27, Ben Wade township. He is a native of Norway, born in Bergen Stift, City of Shane, September 28, 1836, and is a son of Lars and Isabelle (Torson) Larson who were also natives of that kingdom. He, with his parents, came to the United States in 1846, and settled in Dodge county, Wisconsin, where they lived until three years ago, when they moved to Manitowoc county, Wisconsin. In 1868 Tory Larson came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead on section 27, Ben Wade township, his present place of residence. At that time his nearest market was St. Cloud, a distance of over eighty miles, and with ox teams it took eight days to make the journey. About this time he bought two ox teams to bring his goods, and had to pay forty dollars for them. One day in winter he started for Morris, and when he approached within about three miles of the village, a severe snow storm set in so that he could not see his oxen. He drove so hard that the blood ran from one of the oxen's nostrils, and at night he reached a house where he remained until the storm had abated. He reached home five days after his departure. The severe storms which come up so suddenly and almost without warning were a source of great annoyance to the farmers of early days; sometimes he would go a short distance for a load of wood, and, being interfered with by the inclemency of the weather, would have to make a number of days' trip. One account which our subject gives, is that he once went on Tuesday morning to haul a load of wood a distance of seven miles, and, a storm setting in, he was unable to get back to his home till the following Friday night. They had another notably severe storm in which he could not go from one house to another for three days. In this blizzard his stove-pipe burned out, the house came very nearly being burned, and, as he could not put up the stove-pipe, they had to sleep in the cellar to keep from freezing to death.

Our subject is one of the many brave "boys in blue" who found homes in Pope county after the Civil War. He enlisted October 21, 1861, in Company F, Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until January 13, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He has participated in a great many hard engagements; was at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and in Eastern Tennessee, where his regiment did a great deal of skirmishing. He was with his regiment in all their engagements, except Stone River and Perryville, and was one of the brave squad of four hundred who put to flight fifteen hundred rebels, and captured a great number of prisoners and guns.

Our subject was married May 23, 1870, to Miss Regnal Johnson, a daughter of John Stockland and Osla Olson, and they have been blessed with the following children—

Louie J., Anton E., Anna G., Lowry M., Theodore, John M. and Julia A.

Mr. Larson is a representative man of his township, and has been supervisor and township treasurer. The subject of this sketch was in poor circumstances when he came to this country, his wife having to work in the old country until she had enough to pay her passage, but by his energy, integrity and honesty he has placed himself in his present comfortable circumstances. He has eighty acres of his farm under cultivation, good substantial buildings, eight horses, and twenty-eight head of cattle. His farm comprises 240 acres of excellent land, eighty acres being timber land.

ERICK O. LIEN, an influential and industrious farmer residing on section 31, Blue Mounds township, is a native of Norway. He was born in that country, June 12, 1853, and is a son of Ole and Olea (Erickson) Lien, who are natives of that kingdom. The father was engaged in farming, and died in 1885 in the land of his birth. The mother is still living in Norway.

Erick O. Lien, our subject, came to America in 1879 and made his way to Pope county, Minnesota. Upon his arrival he settled on section 31, Blue Mounds township. Our subject has the following brothers and sisters—Barbara, Carrie, Gertude, Olea, Eliza, Ole, Erick, Michael and Ole. Barbara was married to a Mr. Olson in Green county, Wisconsin, and died at the age of forty-four. Our subject spent his school days in his native land, and at the age of fifteen, he left school and went to work on his father's farm.

Mr. Lien was married in May, 1883, to Miss Mary Olson, who is a native of Norway, and came to this country in 1880. They have two children—Ole and Emma. Mr. Lien and family belong to the Lutheran Church. He is school-clerk of school district No. 59, and is a republican in his political affiliations. He now has a good farm of 200 acres, with good building improvements, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

ALBERT KOCH, one of Pope county's most highly respected citizens, is a resident of section 20, Nora township. He is a native of Germany, born in Lagensalza, Saxony, December 30, 1840, and is a son of George and Johanna Catharina (Ronge) Koch, who were also natives of that empire. Our subject's father was a cloth-maker or weaver, and at the age of fifteen, our subject went into the same factory in which his father was working, and remained working there for a period of three years. In the fall of 1857, he came to the United States and first stopped in Madison, Wisconsin, and worked at various occupations, and in different places until 1861. He enlisted, August 16, 1861, in Company F, Ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until December, 1864, four months over the time of his enlistment. After receiving his discharge he returned to Madison, Wisconsin, and in March, 1866, he enlisted in Company C, Ninth United States Veteran Infantry, and served until he was honorably discharged, March, 1866. In 1852 his father came to this country, and in April, 1861, enlisted in the First Wisconsin Infantry, and after serving three months he re-enlisted in the Tenth Wisconsin Infantry, and served until the summer of 1862. He was taken a prisoner, and after being paroled, entered the same regiment in which his son was serving. He enlisted under the name of George Cook, in Company G, and served through the balance of the war.

After the close of the war, our subject, Albert Koch, returned to Madison, and bought a farm, on which he lived for two years, when he sold out and came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead on section 30, Nora Township. He has been burned out once by prairie fires, and afterwards they moved to his wife's claim of 160 acres of land on section 20, Nora township, which she bought in 1884.

Mr. Koch was married, December 18, 1866, to Miss Martha Olson, and they have ten children—Emma, Albina, Johanna, Herman, Oscar, Carl, Albert, Bertha, Paulina and Edward, who is deceased. The family are all well educated, all speaking three different languages, English, German and Norwegian. In politics Mr. Koch is a republican.

JOHN O. SNETTING, a prosperous and well-to-do farmer, residing on section 22, New Prairie township, is a native of Norway. He was born at Bergen Stift, Norway, April 26, 1850, and is a son of Ole and Carrie (Nelson) Snetting. He lived on the home farm until he was sixteen years old, when they all came to this country, and the family stopped for three years in Fillmore county, Minnesota. Then they moved to Pope county, and the father took a homestead on section 24, New Prairie township.

During the time they lived in Fillmore county, our subject worked out for farmers. He remained with his parents for about three years after their settlement in Pope county, and then took a homestead on section 22, New Prairie township, where he has since lived.

Mr. Snetting was married July 15, 1878, to Miss Evaline Estby, daughter of Christian and Torana Estby. His marriage has been blessed with three children —Tilda Carolina, Ida Christiana and Nellie Bendica. Our subject's father died in 1880, and his mother is still living. Mr. Snetting has a good farm of 280 acres and is in comfortable circumstances. In political matters he is a republican.

ROBERT CRAIG, who resides on section 12, Leven township, is one of the "old timers," or pioneers, who came here in the early days of Pope county's history, and is one of the few old settlers left who have remained through all the disadvantages and hardships of the early days and the grasshopper raids. He has been prominently identified with the growth and development of the northern part of the county, and is rated as one of the most solid and substantial farmers of the township in which he lives.

Mr. Craig was born in Scotland, on the 3rd of December, 1844, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Jaffrey) Craig. His father was a fisherman and an "inn-keeper" in his native land. When our subject was only one year old the family came to the United States, and located in Walworth county, Wisconsin, about thirty miles west of Milwaukee, where they were among the first settlers. The father died at Whitewater, in that county, in 1868. In about 1858 the family came to Minnesota, and located in Olmsted county. The mother, Elizabeth Craig, died on arriving in Milwaukee.

In August, 1868, Robert Craig, our subject, came to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled upon his present farm, on section 12, Leven township. There he has lived ever since. He now owns one of the most valuable farms in the township, including 240 acres, with comfortable improvements, and a large portion of it under cultivation.

Mr. Craig was married on the 1st of September, 1868, to Miss Frances C. Walker, and they are now the parents of eight children, as follows—Grilda, Arthur, Letta, Edward, Minnie, Leroy, Jaffrey and Harvey. Mrs. Craig was born in Wisconsin, and is a daughter of Charles Walker.

Our subject has always been a staunch republican, and is one of the leading members of that party in the township in which he lives. He has held various township offices, and has been one of the directors of his school district for the past eight years.

OLE ENGEBRETSON, a resident of section 32, is one of the successful and respected citizens of White Bear Lake township. Like so many of the successful and enterprising farmers of Pope county, Mr. Engebretson is a native of Norway, born May 12, 1842. He was brought up on a farm, and remained in the land of his birth until he was twenty-five years of age, and then decided to seek his fortune in the New World. On the 1st of June, 1867, he left Norway and came to the United States, making his way directly to Fillmore county, Minnesota, arriving there on the 4th of July, 1867. He was employed in that neighborhood until the fall of 1872, and during the following spring he made his way to Pope county, Minnesota, and took by declaratory statement 120 acres of his present farm, on section 32, White Bear Lake township. Later he "homesteaded" it. He at once began improvements, breaking up some land and erecting a cabin in which to live. This has since been his home, although he has since materially added to the improvements, and now owns 264 acres of land, of which 135 are under a high state of tillage. He has good buildings and the general appearance of the place evidence the energy and industry which are characteristic of the man. When he came to America he owed even for his passage money, and he has since met with some reverses, especially during the "grasshopper times," but he has overcome all these disadvantages, and is now in excellent circumstances, and has a valuable herd of cattle besides his other property.

Mr. Engebretson has taken an active interest in all educational and other public matters. He is at present one of the supervisors of the township and is one of the directors of school district No. 53.

In politics Mr. Engebretson is a staunch republican.

DANIEL C. WOLFE, a prosperous farmer of Westport township, was born in Highland county, Ohio, July 3, 1838. He is the son of William and Margret (Elliott) Wolfe, natives of Ireland. The father came to the United States, at an early day, first landing in New York City. From there he went to Virginia, where he made his first settlement. He was a farmer and school teacher, following the same through life. The latter part of his life he was a local Methodist preacher in Keokuk county, Iowa. He died there in 1863, being fifty-six years of age. He had held various offices of public trust, both in Virginia and Iowa, and was a republican in politics. The mother died in 1867, being over sixty-four years of age. She was also a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had a family of eight children, all of whom grew to mature years — Virginia E., Daniel C., Reece, David, Sarah A., Martha E., Mary M., William L. Virginia, Reece and Sarah A. are dead.

Our subject received his education in Ohio up to the age of fifteen years. He remained on his father's farm until he was of age, and

finished his schooling in Keokuk and Washington counties, Iowa. He received a high school education, taking up the higher branches of study.

Mr. Wolfe was married on the 2nd day of July, 1857, in Keokuk county, Iowa, to Miss Catharine DeLapp, a native of Tennessee, born January 6, 1843. She finished her education in Keokuk county, Iowa. Her father was Joseph DeLapp, a farmer. She was one of ten children. Those living are — Tobitha, Louisa, John, Catharine, Susan, Henry, Elizebeth and Idella. Mrs. Wolfe's father died January 27, 1888, at Goonsbury, Arkansas, being eighty-two years of age. The last twenty years of his life he was a merchant. He was a member of the Methodist Church. The mother still lives in Arkansas.

Our subject, Mr. Wolfe, and his wife belong to the Baptist Church at Villard, he being clerk of that organization, having held the place since the organization of the church at that point. He has held various local school and township offices, including those of director and supervisor, also justice of the peace. Mr. Wolfe settled in Leven township, May 6, 1875, on section 25. He bought a quarter section of land and made the usual improvements on the same. He lived there for two years, and then moved to Grove Lake township, remained two years, and then homesteaded his present place, on section 19 of Westport township. He has a quarter section of prairie land, and five acres of timber. He also has four lots in Villard village.

Mr. Wolfe has, without doubt, as eventful a "war record" as any man in this part of the State. November 17, 1862, he enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged in February, 1865, at Keokuk, Iowa. He served under Captain Wright, and was in a number of important engagements, including Cape Girardeau, Memphis, Helena, Pine Bluffs, Little Rock and Elkin's Ford. He was in many skirmishes, and with General Banks at the time of his defeat, when he had been fighting forty days. Mr. Wolfe was taken prisoner at the battle of Elkin's Ford, and was held for three months. He was wounded in the hip, shot through his body, and had his right arm shot, as well as his head. After the war closed, he engaged in the grocery trade at Ioka, Keokuk county, Iowa. He followed that for four years, and then went into the cabinet business, in company with John Moyer, at Luray, Clark county, Missouri, remained there two years, and then sold his interest and came to Minnesota, in 1874.

Mr. Wolfe belongs to "Whitmore Post," of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, as well as the Good Templars and Grange lodges. Their family consists of thirteen children — Clarissa, Penelope C., William Ira, Daniel R., Cora A., Omie W., Martha C., Effie I., John R., Virginia E. and Mary C. Clarissa married Henry Evans, a farmer of Douglas county, Minnesota; Penelope C. married S. B. Moon, a farmer of Westport township, Pope county. The other children are living at home, and single. Two other children died—Benjamin H. died in 1858, he being an infant; Francis C. died in 1863, at the age of three and one-half years.

PETER PETERSON, cashier of the Bank of Glenwood, is a native of Norway. He was born the 29th of July, 1849, and in 1857 he came to the United States with his parents. They settled near La Crosse, Wisconsin. In March, 1865, he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-fifth Wisconsin Regiment, and after his discharge he returned to his parents. In 1866 he came to Pope county and settled in Gilchrist township, where he took 160

acres of Government land, to which he has since added 240 acres more. He remained on his farm until 1872, when he removed to Glenwood and clerked until 1874 in the Bank of Glenwood for Mr. E. Lytte. When Mr. Lytte sold out, in 1874, Mr. Peterson entered the business in partnership with James G. Whittemore. This firm continued business until 1882, when the firm was changed to Webster, Thorson & Peterson, Mr. Peterson being cashier.

Mr. Peterson was married in 1877, to Miss Etta B. Rising, and they have a family of five children—Mertice, Edna, Freddy, Harry and Sidney. In politics Mr. Peterson is a republican, and is a member of the Masonic order.

GUNDER OLSON, one of Pope county's most highly esteemed citizens, is a resident of section 2, Langhei township. He was born, July 3, 1854, in Dodge county, Wisconsin, and is the son of Ole and Julia Torguson, who were natives of Norway. The parents came to this country in 1850, and settled in Wisconsin. The father died in Wisconsin, in 1862, and had always followed the vocation of a farmer. The mother is still living with our subject, and is at the advanced age of seventy-three years. They had three children—Theodore, Rosa and Gunder. Theodore died at the age of nineteen years, and was buried in Langhei township. The parents and family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject, at the age of eleven, enlisted in the Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry, and served as a private and drummer. He participated in the following battles—Nashville (Tennessee), Dalton (Georgia), Kingston (North Carolina), and at the latter place was wounded and taken prisoner, and was paroled five months later. He was in Salisbury when Lee surrendered, and was discharged at Baltimore, Maryland. He then returned home, and after remaining there two years went to Louisiana, and spent one year at Laurel Hill Plantation. He then returned home, and the following summer began working on a railroad, along the shores of Lake Superior, which he continued for some time. He then went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and, after three weeks' sojourn in that city, he went to Texas with a cattle driver. From there he returned to Milwaukee, where he remained for three weeks. He then came to Pope county, Minnesota, where his parents were then living. He bought land in Langhei township, where he has since resided. He now has an extensive farm of 240 acres, under good cultivation, good building improvements, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is one of the representative men of his township. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party, and he is an exemplary member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Olson is still a bachelor.

OLE L. STEEN, one of the respected and highly esteemed citizens of New Prairie township, lives on section 22, and is a thrifty example of the nationality to which he belongs. He was born in Bergen Stift, Norway, June 3, 1841, and is the son of Louis and Sena (Bringold) Steen, both natives of Norway. He worked on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age, and then came to the United States. On reaching Chicago, Illinois, not having money, he worked for a few days, and then went to Dane county, Wisconsin. He remained there, working for farmers, until 1871, when he came with an ox team to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead in New Prairie township, on section 22. Not being

able to build a house, he lived in a cellar for ten or twelve years. He is now very comfortably situated, 280 acres of land, ten horses, thirty head of cattle, all the farm implements he needs, and is rated as one of the most reliable and substantial farmers in the western part of Pope county.

The subject of this biography was married in Dane county, Wisconsin, March 7, 1869, to Miss Christina Gerdee, and they have been blessed with the following children — Lottie, Sena, Jennie, Louis, Christ, Edward, Lena, Martin and John. Mr. Steen is an influential man in his township; he has held the office of school director, and is a republican in political matters.

FREDERICK LEYDE, a retired merchant, residing on section 18, Walden township, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1802. He received but little education in his youth, only attending school for three months.

At the age of sixteen, in 1818, he commenced life for himself by keeping books in a store, after which he was clerk in a store and a postoffice. In 1828, he went into the mercantile business, in which he was engaged until 1835, when he was employed as an agent for a forwarding company in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. During the year 1846 he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and went into the provision and supply business, at which he was engaged for four years. In 1852 he came to Minnesota, and bought a farm at Cottage Grove, where he lived until 1867. In 1867 he moved to McLeod county, where he engaged in farming until 1880 in Winsted township. The year 1880 saw him moving to Pope county, and taking a homestead on his present place of residence, in Walden township.

Mr. Leyde was married in Worchester, Ohio, October 31, 1828, to Miss Currance Strong De Pue, who was born in Milford, New Jersey, October 28, 1807. Our subject and his family are members of the Methodist Church, of which organization Mr. Leyde has been a member for over sixty years. In politics he is a strong prohibitionist.

MRS. MARIA JOHNSON, the widow of George Johnson, and a resident of section 20, Chippewa Falls township, is the subject of the following biographical review. Her husband, George Johnson, was a native of Norway, born January 31, 1845, and was the son of John M. and Sygna (Jorgenson) Midthun, who still reside in Norway. Their seven children were—Carrie, now Mrs. Thorson; Nicolai, Elling, Bertel; Johanna, now Mrs. Johnson; Otto and Lyder.

George Johnson, of whom this sketch treats, was reared to farm labor, and part of his youth was spent in clerking in a store. He worked his way through the schools, receiving a first-class education. At one time he was in the employ of his Government, as diseased cattle inspector. In 1867, he, in company with his brother Nicolai, came to America, first locating at St. Paul, where he found employment in a nursery for a time; the same season, however, he pushed on to Pope county, where he claimed a 160-acre homestead, which is now owned by his widow. He built a log house, 16x24 feet, set out a grove, turned over considerable of the rich prairie soil, and enclosed the land with a good fence. He married Miss Maria Munter, who was a native of Sweden, the daughter of John and Kajsa (Larson) Munter, of same nationality. They came to America in 1863, settling in Scott county, Minnesota, at Jordan. The family came on in 1864. Her father, however, had enlisted in the army in

1863, serving until the war closed, when he removed to Pope county and took a homestead of 160 acres in Chippewa Falls township, on section 22, where he remained till his death, in 1879. He left a widow and five children—Mrs. Maria Johnson, Lars, Matilda, Mrs. Steenson, Alfred and David.

Mrs. Johnson has a family of seven children—Sophiah M., Theodore J., Elizabeth O., George B., Peter O. C., Clara M. and Otto C.

Mrs. Johnson and family still live on the same tract of land taken up as a homestead by her deceased husband, together with 240 acres which he had also purchased, making the whole tract 400 acres. Mr. Johnson was a man of great strength of character, beloved and respected by all who made his acquaintance. Both he and his wife were accepted members of the Lutheran Church, and were exemplary citizens in every way.

ANDREW LARSON LUNDRING, is a successful and well-to-do farmer residing on section 20, White Bear Lake township. Born in Norway, September 27, 1827, he comes of a nationality which has become proverbial for their thrift, perseverance and economy. He remained in his native land until he had reached the age of forty years, and then, in May, 1867, he came to the United States and settled near La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he purchased a farm and engaged in tilling the soil. In 1871, he sold his farm, and, with an ox-team he drove, with his family, over-land to Pope county, Minnesota, bringing five head of cattle, a few sheep and other property. The trip consumed a month. During the same year he secured 160 acres of the farm where he now lives. His industry and energy, together with his business ability, have placed him in comfortable circumstances, as he now owns some 245 acres of land, over 100 of which are under a high state of cultivation. His building improvements are comfortable and convenient and he has a beautiful grove surrounding the place.

Mr. Lundring has taken an active and commendable interest in all public and educational matters, being at present one of the directors of his school district. He is a man of the strictest integrity, is highly respected by all who know him, and may justly be classed among the truly representative farmers of the township in which he lives.

While living in Wisconsin, our subject was married to Miss Annie Sandness. Their union has been blessed with three children, as follows—Ole L., Bina and Laura. The family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church.

AUGUST ANDERSON, a prosperous and well-to-do citizen, residing on section 2, Ben Wade township, is a native of Sweden. He was born November 11, 1848, and is a son of Andreas Johnson and Anna Peterson, who are natives of that kingdom. August lived on the home farm until he was fifteen, when he commenced life for himself by working on the railroad, at which he was engaged for a period of two years. He then worked in a stone quarry until he came to the United States. The year 1871 saw him journeying to this country, and he settled first in St. Cloud, Minnesota, where he worked for farmers a few months; then went to work in a stone quarry. In 1880, he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and bought a farm of 160 acres in Ben Wade township on section 2, where he has since remained. He is a most successful farmer, has a neat frame house, about fifty acres of land under cultivation,

five horses and fifteen head of cattle, and his farm is one of the most valuable in the neighborhood in which it is situated.

The subject of this sketch was married in Ben Wade township, June 19, 1880, to Miss Julia Torena Jorgenson, a daughter of Helver and Tena Jorgenson, natives of Norway. They have been blessed with the following children — Henry L., Hank L. and Lena E. Mr. Anderson affiliates with the republican party in political matters.

DR. QUINCY C. WARREN, a physician and farmer, whose home is on section 27, Grove Lake township, was born at the foot of the Green Mountains, in Vermont, February 27, 1842. He is a son of Zenas C. and Martha (Wright) Warren, natives of Vermont. His father was a mechanic, contractor and builder, and now lives in Washington Territory. The mother died in 1857, in Minnesota. Zenas C. and family came to Minnesota in 1855, and settled in Fillmore county. Zenas was, at that time, engaged at building and contracting, following that until 1870. His parents were Ephraim and Jane (Page) Warren, natives of Vermont. Ephraim came to Minnesota in 1854, settling in Rice county. He was a builder and contractor, and died in Illinois in 1872. Martha Wright's father's name was Luther Wright, who was a Vermont farmer.

Our subject, Dr. Warren, learned the carpenter's trade of his father, and followed it for twelve years. He received his education in Vermont and in Wisconsin. In 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Eighth Minnesota Regiment, and was in the service for three years. He participated in fourteen battles and skirmishes, going through the Indian outbreak at New Ulm; was in the Bad Lands, participated in the battles of Nashville, Hall Creek, Clifton (Tennessee), Fort Fisher, Kingston, and other hard encounters. By reason of heavy ordnance firing while in the army he lost his hearing. After he came home from the army he settled at Faribault, Minnesota, and engaged in contracting and building again. After one year he came to Pope county, and took a homestead of 160 acres in Grove Lake township, where he now lives. At first he built him a rail pen, covered with hay, in which he lived while building his log cabin. This was 16x50 feet in size, and three families lived in it for four years. He then built a good house at an expense of $1,500. He now owns a farm of 245 acres, all well improved. In 1874 he commenced the study of medicine as practiced by the homœopathic school, and now has a large practice in his neighborhood.

Dr. Warren was married, in 1865, to Miss Julia A. Velie, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Sayles) Velie, natives of Pennsylvania. Her father was, by trade, a millwright. He came to Minnesota in 1856, locating on the Cannon River, in Dakota county, where he engaged in building a mill. He died in 1859. His wife died in 1853. They were the parents of nine children, only four of whom are now living—Alexander T., Mary, Henry and Julia A.

Our subject and his wife have six children—Nellie, Effa, Clark, Mabel, Louie and Frank.

In political matters Dr. Warren is a republican. No man in the county has been more prominently identified with the official history of Pope county, for he has always taken an active interest in public matters, and held a great many of the local offices. He was one of the county commissioners at the time the county was organized, and helped to effect and complete the organization. He was appointed by the State to appraise the school lands and in many other ways has been prominent in public affairs.

LARS O. TOFTNER. The subject of this sketch is an energetic and thrifty farmer residing on section 6, New Prairie township. He is a native of Norway, born at Christiania Stift December 27, 1840, and is a son of Ole and Ingbor (Holkeby) Toftner, who were also natives of that kingdom. Lars lived on the home farm until his father died, when he purchased the other childrens' interest, and then run the farm until 1870, when he sold out and came to America. He first settled in Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he worked out two years, then came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead on section 6, New Prairie township, where he has since remained. Lars also has a tree claim on section 6, and this, coupled with his original farm, gives him one of the most desirable pieces of real estate in his township. Mr. Toftner has endured many hardships and privations, and though he now has a good, comfortable frame house, his residence for the first four years was in a cellar. He has had one crop destroyed by hail and two crops by grasshoppers. During those early times his nearest neighbor was at a distance of six miles, and they used oxen as horses exclusively. During the great blizzard of 1873 our subject, in company with a neighbor, started with an ox team for Morris, but on getting about a mile from home the storm broke upon them in all its fury, and they soon saw that it was useless to try to proceed farther. After blindly groping their way for some distance they came to a small cabin, but were refused shelter. They then turned back, and by one of them crawling to find the track and the other leading the oxen, they managed to find a shelter in a small grove surrounding a diminutive cabin. There they stayed three days, or until the fury of the storm had abated, when they returned home, thanking the Divine Providence which had so mercifully spared their lives. In this storm three men were frozen to death within less than one mile and a half from his house, and a fourth, Christian Hegg, lay out three days and nights, losing both hands and feet, but recovering finally.

The marriage of Mr. Toftner took place on the 4th of October, 1872, when he was joined by the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Matilda Larson, daughter of Andrew and Trene (Lundberg) Larson, and they have the following children—Olaf A., Clara J., Louisa E., Leonard W., John, Ferdinand, Amanda L., Carolina A., George, and Halfdan. Our subject is a representative man of his township, and has held the office of chairman of supervisors seven years and justice of peace two years. In politics Mr. Toftner is a republican.

BERTHIN R. SIGNALNESS, a prosperous and well-to-do farmer, residing on section 14, Blue Mounds township, is a native of Wisconsin, born September 22, 1862.

RASMUS SIGNALNESS, the father of Berthin R., was born in Norway, December 28, 1820, and remained in that country until 1862, when he came to the United States and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin. He remained there two and a half years, when he went to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and after two years' stay in that place, he came to Pope county, Minnesota. He was one of the first settlers in Blue Mounds township, and has been school clerk, supervisor, assessor, postmaster, and at one time was mail carrier on the route between Langhei and Horace. He was married in Norway, September 23, 1847, to Miss Berget Olson, a native of that kingdom. During his early life he traveled and sold goods, but after settling in this country, he engaged in farming. They had eleven children, six of whom are living.

Berthin R. Signalness, finished his schooling, in the High School, at Sauk Center,

Minnesota, in 1886, having previously taken a course in the High School in Minneapolis. For several years he was with commissioners in looking up timber lands, in the northern part of the State. He is a young man of excellent abilities, and is one of the rising young men of the county.

SWAN ANDERSON, one of Pope county's respected and prosperous citizens, is a resident of section 16, Nora township. He is a native of Sweden, born near Gutenberg, September 22, 1854, and is a son of Andrew and Mary (Swenson) Andrewson, who were also natives of that kingdom.

Swan Anderson came to the United States in 1869, and worked in the neighborhood of Hastings, Minnesota, for three years. He then learned the carriage-making trade, and for the next three years he followed this occupation at Hastings. He then went to Minneapolis, where he followed this trade for the next twelve or thirteen years. In 1885 he came to Nora township, Pope county, Minnesota, and bought 144 acres on section 16, where he is still living, engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He has a neat, comfortable house, three horses, ten head of cattle, and has about fifty acres under cultivation.

Our subject was married, June 4, 1881, to Miss Mary Osterberg, and they have been blessed with the following children—Ruth Doretha and George Oscar. Mr. Anderson is a man of the highest honor and integrity, and, although he was a poor man on coming here, he has, by that energy, thrift and economy which so distinguish the people of his nationality, placed himself in his present comfortable circumstances. In political matters he is a republican.

Mr. Anderson visited his native land in 1872, after being in this country three years.

LEWIS D. WEBSTER, proprietor of the Tennessee Hotel, in the village of Villard, was born in the town of Saybrook, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on the 26th of February, 1828, and is a son of George and Harriett (Stone) Webster, who were natives, respectively, of New York and Connecticut. His grandfather, on his father's side, George Webster, Sr., was an Englishman, and was a farmer and a hotel-keeper. Lewis D.'s father, George Webster, was the first settler of the town of Saybrook, Ashtabula county, Ohio, having located there in 1810. His principal occupation, through life, was that of a farmer and stock-raiser. The father of our subject died in 1864, the mother in 1858.

Lewis D. Webster, the subject of this article, received his earlier education in the place of his birth. He then attended an academy at Austinburg, in the same county, and supplemented this with a course at the college at Kingsville. After leaving college he engaged in business for himself—farming and handling stock; a few years later was engaged in the meat-market and saw-mill business. In 1883 he removed to Tennessee and remained there for four years. In May, 1887, he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and located at the village of Villard, where he still lives.

Mr. Webster was married in December, 1859, to Miss Mary Jane Cooper, a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio. She was born in 1838, and died in 1865, leaving two children—George and Frank. George is running a meat-market in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Frank is farming in Pope county.

Mr. Webster was married to his present wife March 30th, 1872. She was formerly Miss Martha Ann Hadden, who was born in Kirkland, Lake county, Ohio, in 1849, and a daughter of Jacob Hadden. Her father was a native of New Jersey, and she was the fifth born in a family of seven children—Sarah, Eliza, Etta, James, Martha, Daniel and Myra.

Mr. and Mrs. Webster, by this marriage, have become the parents of three children—William W., John R. and Fannie M.

In political matters our subject is a staunch republican. His first vote for President was cast for Henry Clay.

ABNER M. JUDKINS, JR., one of the early settlers of Westport township, located there in July, 1866. He took a quarter section of land as a homestead, and bought enough more to make his total landed estate 235 acres. He at once set about making for himself a valuable and attractive farm home. Notwithstanding all the drawbacks, coïncident with pioneer days, being far from markets, etc., our subject has pulled through hard times, and lived to see the county transformed from a dreary desert into a wealthy and thickly settled land, where each frugal farmer has enough and to spare. Vast has been the change since his early settlement, when he was one of five men who called themselves residents of Westport township, there being only one house with a roof on in sight. He aided in organizing the civil township, and has ever taken an active part in all public affairs. He has held the office of township clerk for seven years, has been assessor and held various school offices in his district.

Our subject was born in the town of Enfield, Penobscot county, Maine, April 26, 1837. He is the son of Abner M. and Mary (Vose) Judkins, both natives of Maine. The father was a farmer through life, and was ever identified with the interests of his county, State and nation. He was educated at the old-fashioned common school, and made the most of all he learned in his school days. He belonged to the United Brethren Church, and passed from the scenes of earth at the advanced age of eighty-four years, dying in February, 1888. His wife died an even score of years prior to his death; it was March, 1868, when her spirit took its flight from its abode of clay. She was born in 1803, and was, consequently, sixty-five years old at the time of her death. His father's people were of Scotch extraction, and those on his mother's side were of Irish origin. They had a family of the following children — Margret, Andrew J., James, Alonzo, Albert, Abner M., Hartley, Francis and Mary A. Those deceased are James, Alonzo, Hartley and Francis; all of these except James were in the Union army. James died in 1860, at home. Alonzo enlisted in 1861, in the Fourteenth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, as did Hartley, Francis and Andrew. Our subject, Abner M., enlisted in the Eighth Wisconsin Battery, being mustered into service December 31, 1863, and was mustered out at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 10, 1865. He served under Captain Henry E. Stiles, and was in the engagements at Murfreesboro and Nashville, Tennessee, besides numerous others of less note in history. He retains diseases contracted in the service, which will, doubtless, follow him to his grave. After his discharge he returned to Friendship, Wisconsin, and remained in Northern Wisconsin until the following spring, and then came to Pope county, Minnesota, arriving here in July, 1866.

Mr. Judkins was married, February 18, 1859, in Otto, McKane county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Emeline Judkins, a native of Enfield, Maine. Her father was Jedediah Judkins, a farmer and lumberman. Our subject's wife was the next to the youngest, and her people removed to Pennsylvania when she was only twelve years of age. The mother is still living. The father died in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Judkins have four children—Charles W., Elmer E., Hubert B., Welden R. All the children are at home

and unmarried. Charles has been a teacher for the past three years. In his politics our subject is a republican. He, like nearly every old soldier in Minnesota, belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a worthy brother of the Masonic fraternity.

A grandmother of our subject (his father's mother) died in 1870, at the extreme old age of 103 years. She and her son emigrated from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin when she was ninety years of age, and five years later moved to Pope county, going in a "Dubuque wagon" a distance of 300 miles. She was the oldest woman in the State of Minnesota, and retained her senses until within a year of her death.

SEVER O. RONNIE, the subject of this sketch, is a successful and prosperous farmer, residing on section 14, New Prairie township. He was born in Bergen Stift, Norway, January 13, 1835, and is the son of Ole and Sophia (Ottoson) Ronnie.

Sever remained on the home farm until his father died, when he took charge and ran the farm for eleven years. In 1868 he came to America, being eight weeks on shipboard, and upon arriving, settled in Vernon county, Wisconsin. There he bought a farm and remained for seven years, twice coming to Pope county, Minnesota, to sell horses. In 1875 our subject came to Pope county, to settle, and on June 4, 1875, took a homestead on section 14, New Prairie township, where he still lives. He now owns an excellent farm of 290 acres, with comfortable building improvements. He has always met with good success as a farmer with the exception of the "grass-hopper year," when he lost his entire crop. Mr. Ronnie is a man of the highest honor and integrity, and is highly respected as a citizen. He served as assessor for ten years, and has always taken an active interest in all public matters

Our subject was married in 1860, to Miss Martha Lermo, and they have had the following children—Ole, Louis, Sever, Anna Sophia, Hans, Betsey, Lena and Alta. The last two mentioned are deceased. Louis is now assessor and Sever was a representative to the republican county convention held at Glenwood, September 1, 1888. Ole is married to Betsey Aneson and lives at New Prairie. They have six children. Anna Sophia is a school teacher, having taught two terms.

Mr. Ronnie is a republican in political matters.

ENGEBRET ANDERSON, a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Langhei township, resides on section 11. He is a native of Norway, born in Nordre Aurdal, July 6, 1861, and is a son of Andrew Engebretson and Mary Swenson, who were also natives of that kingdom. They came to this country in 1866, and after landing at Quebec, Canada, proceeded to La Crosse, Wisconsin, *via* Chicago, Ills. In 1869, they came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead of 160 acres on sections 11 and 12, Langhei township, where they still live. He was one of the earliest settlers in the township, and is a man highly esteemed by all who know him. The parents have three sons—Swen, Ole and our subject, Engebret.

Engebret Anderson received his education in Pope county and remained at home working on the farm during the summers. He was married, November 4, 1885, to Miss Hannah Olson, a native of Christiania, Norway, born July 2, 1861, and is the daughter of Ole S. and Martha Olson who were also natives of Norway. They came to America in 1866, and settled in La Crosse, Wisconsin,

where they remained one year, and then came to Pope county, Minnesota. The father is residing in Rolling Folks township, and the mother died in 1879. Mrs. Anderson, the wife of our subject, is one of six children, and was educated in Rolling Forks township.

Our subject and wife have been blessed with two children — Minda and Anna. The subject of this article is a representative man of his township, and has held the following offices — supervisor, school treasurer, etc., etc.

Mr. Anderson has a well-improved farm of some 220 acres, with good buildings. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, in connection with which he owns and runs a threshing machine. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party.

HANS A. LAGESON, an enterprising and prominent farmer, residing on section 22, Chippewa Falls township, is a native of Norway, born March 18, 1837. He is the son of Lage N. and Elata (Simonsen) Engen, also natives of Norway. The father learned the boot and shoe making trade, following it for many years. He also had charge of a saw mill, at which he was engaged when he died, in 1852. The mother died in 1851. They were members of the Lutheran Church. Their family consisted of five children—Nels, Martin, Maren, Hans A. and Johnnes.

Our subject received his education at Christiania, the capital of Norway. He worked in a paper mill four years. In 1853, he, with his three brothers, came to America, settling in Chicago, Illinois. From there he moved to Rockford, Illinois, where he commenced to learn the cabinetmaking trade, but only remained one year, as the company failed; he then returned to Chicago, where he worked at the same business for another year. He then went to Iowa, and stopped in Allamakee county, where he worked on a farm, and also worked some at his trade. He remained there until 1861. He then enlisted in Company "B," Fifteenth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. He was in the service three years, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, after first being wounded on September 19, 1863. He was shot through the ankle joint, and was taken to Atlanta, Georgia, where he was a prisoner of war for five months, then was exchanged and sent from one hospital to another, till he got back to Madison, Wisconsin, where he was discharged. He then returned to Iowa, where he was married in 1866, to Miss Guro Johnson, a daughter of Daniel and Sessel (Stenerson) Johnson, natives of Norway. They came to America in 1850, and settled in Taylor township, Allamakee county, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until his death, in 1857. They have five children living—Guro, now Mrs. Lageson; Berget, now Mrs. Engerbritson; Stener; Sophia, now Mrs. Johnson; and John.

Our subject, after his marriage, settled at Village Creek, in Allamakee county, Iowa, where he worked in a woolen mill for a year, then came to Pope county, Minnesota, leaving his wife with her parents in Iowa, until later. In 1868 he took a homestead in section 33, which he finally lost; he then purchased the 200 acres where he built a log cabin, close by the timber. He has improved and added to his farm, which now has an extent of 382 acres. Mr. Lageson has a family of eight children—Louise M., John D., Sophia A., Julia C., Albert G., Maria O., Herman A. and Josephene O.

In politics, Mr. Lageson is a republican, and has held the offices of assessor, town clerk and chairman of the board of supervisors; also been school director, and is now

school clerk. He is a worthy member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Canfield Post, No. 38, of Glenwood Village. He is a representative man of his county. Among other business interests, he is agent for the Manitoba Railroad lands, as well as for the trans-Atlantic steam ship lines.

GEORGE E. McALLISTER, editor and proprietor of the *Glenwood Times*, has been well-known in the newspaper and editorial circles of this portion of the State for a number of years. Although the paper of which he is now proprietor has been but recently established, it is already gaining a good foothold, and, under his energetic management, is bound to succeed. He is a pungent writer, and is recognized as one of the most forcible and pointed editorial writers in this part of Minnesota.

Mr. McAllister is a native of Clinton county, New York, born August 10, 1853, and is a son of J. O. McAllister. Until he was twenty-one years of age he remained most of the time at home upon the farm, attending school, and receiving a good education. In the mean time he had come West, and at the age referred to, he entered the office of Hon. D. W. Poindexter, at Osage, Iowa, where he studied law for about one year. In March, 1879, he took charge of the St. Ansgar *Enterprise*, in Mitchell county, Iowa, and remained there for three years. At the expiration of that time, in 1882, he came to Swift county, Minnesota, and located in Benson, where he established the *Swift County Press*. After remaining at the head of that paper, as editor and proprietor, for three years, on the 1st of May, 1886, he accepted a position in the land office at Benson, where he was employed at clerical work for about two years. In July, 1888, he came to Glenwood, and established the *Times*, which he still conducts. Through years of actual experience, he is a thorough newspaper man, and is meeting with well-deserved success.

Mr. McAllister was married, in 1880, to Miss Ellen Tarrant, of Fox Lake, Wisconsin. They are the parents of three children — Frank, Nellie and Ina.

ERICK JOHNSON, a resident of section 19, White Bear Lake township, is one of the most successful and enterprising farmers and stock-raisers in Pope county, and one of the most highly respected old settlers. He is a native of Sweden, where he was born August 19, 1832. He was brought up a farmer, and followed that vocation in his native land until he was thirty-six years of age, as he owned a small farm there. In 1868 he came to the United States and settled in Rice county, Minnesota, where he resumed his agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1870 he came to Pope county and took a homestead of 160 acres on section 20, in White Bear Lake township, upon which he settled with his family during the following spring of 1871. He at once began improvements, but times were hard, and he, like all the other old settlers, was poor. At first he was obliged to work for other farmers as opportunity offered, sometimes only receiving from twenty-five to fifty cents per day for his labor. For this reason he was only able to get five acres broke on his own place during the first year. He "stuck" to the place, however, and by his thrift, industry and economy overcame the many obstacles, and is now in comfortable circumstances. After proving up on his homestead he purchased 120 acres of railroad land, so that he now has an extensive and valuable farm, 160 acres of which are under cultivation, and the beauty and value of the surroundings are enhanced by a grove of about four acres

which he planted himself. Since the early days he has met with some reverses, especially during "grasshopper years," but he has fully recovered from that setback, and now, besides his other property, has a valuable herd of cattle and horses.

Mr. Johnson was married before leaving his native land to Miss Carrie Knudson, and they have a family of four children—John Erickson, Erick E., Ole Erickson, and Annie Johnson. The first three were born in Sweden, and the last in Pope county. The family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church.

DAVID OLSON LEBECK, a respected farmer and stock-raiser of the western part of the county, is a resident of section 4, New Prairie township. He is a native of Norway, born in Christian Stift, March 15, 1833, and is a son of Ole and Carrie (Andrest) Davidson, who are natives of that kingdom. David's father died when our subject was but fifteen years old. David then took charge of the farm, and remained upon it until he was twenty-four years of age, when he sold out, and came to the United States. He first settled in Allamakee county, Iowa, where he remained for nine years, working out. In 1879 he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead in New Prairie township, on section 4, where he has since remained.

Our subject was married, in July, 1859, to Miss Mary Olson, daughter of Ole and Ingebar Olson, and they have been blessed with the following children—Oliver, Johanna, Anna, John, Emma and Clara. Oliver is married to Emma Benson, and lives in Lowry. Johanna is married to Erick Gjsme, and resides in Wisconsin. Mr. Olson was a poor man when he came to this country, but has by his own exertions placed himself in his present comfortable circumstances, having a valuable farm of 160 acres, also three horses, fourteen head of cattle, and about fifty acres of land under cultivation. In political matters our subject affiliates with the republican party.

JOHN TOBEY, a farmer, residing on section 15, Walden township, is a native of Maine. He was born in Wales, Maine, January 5, 1823, and is a son of John and Rispah (Soule) Tobey. John received a common school education, and remained at home until he was of age. He then began a seaman's life, and after some time settled in Massachusetts, where he was married in 1848. He then returned to his native State, and there remained until 1871. In 1871 he came to Minnesota, and worked two years in teaming and in the pineries. Mr. Tobey then settled in Stevens county. In 1880 he sold the place he had taken and came to Pope county, settling on his present place of residence.

Mr. Tobey is a democrat in his political belief.

JOHN LARSON, the proprietor of the Minnewaska Roller Mills, in Starbuck, was born in Denmark, June 22, 1847. He remained in his native land, engaged in a flouring mill until twenty-five years of age, when he immigrated to the United States and settled in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he followed his trade for six years. In 1877 he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and for the next eleven years was steadily engaged in the Holly flouring mills, of that place. In the spring of 1888 he came to Starbuck and built his present mills at an expense of $9,000 or $10,000. The mill stands in the city

limits, and is fitted throughout with the E. P. Ellis machines. Besides being engaged in milling he carries on a general exchange business in the grain and wheat trade.

OLE JOHNSON STOCKLAND, a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Ben Wade township, resides on section 35. He was born near Skien, Norway, August, 12, 1852, and is a son of John and Auslaug (Olson) Effleson, who were also natives of Norway. At the age of fifteen his parents came to America, settling in Dodge county, Minnesota, where they stayed two years. In 1869 the family came to Pope county, Minnesota, and our subject stayed with them until he was twenty-one, when he took a homestead of 160 acres on section 35, Ben Wade township where he has since remained. When he first settled there were but few settlers, and being in reduced circumstances, coupled with the devastations of the grasshoppers, they, with other farmers, received aid from the State. During the early times their nearest market was St. Cloud, Minnesota, and as times were very hard the pioneers had to suffer many hardships.

Our subject was married in October, 1876, to Miss Mary Toryson, daughter of Tory Johnson Bottum and Ingebar (Jacobson) Bottum, and they have been blessed with the following children—John, Jacob, Aletra and Ingebar.

JOHN EMMERSON, a prominent old settler in the eastern portion of Pope county, is a resident of section 25, Grove Lake township. He was born in New Brunswick in 1834, and was brought up at farming and also in the lumbering trade. When he was twenty-one years of age he left his native province, and came to the United States, settling in Rice county, Minnesota, where he was engaged in farming for ten years. At the expiration of that time he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled upon the farm in Grove Lake township, where he still resides.

Mr. Emmerson was married in 1884, to Annie M. Johnson. The family are members of the Adventists' society, and Mrs. Emmerson, for a number of years, has been a lecturer on theological subjects.

DANIEL ANDERSON, a prosperous and well-to-do citizen of Pope county, is a resident of section 24, Gilchrist township. He is a native of Norway, born March 12, 1840. At the age of thirteen he commenced the business of fishing, which he followed until he was twenty-nine. At that age he came to the United States, settling first in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained for nine weeks, helping through harvest. He removed from there to Adams county, Wisconsin, where he remained three weeks, engaged at hop-picking, after which he came to St. Paul, Minnesota, and worked two or three months on the Manitoba Railroad. In the following December he came to Terrace, in Pope county, and in the spring of 1869 took land on section 24, Gilchrist township, where he has since remained. Our subject has a fine farm of 280 acres, 100 acres of which are under cultivation; has fifty head of cattle, and ten horses. Mr. Anderson takes an active interest in school matters, and is highly esteemed by all who know him as a man of the utmost integrity and an exemplary citizen.

The subject of this sketch was married January 1, 1868, to Miss Carrie Peterson and they have the following children—Peter, Anton, Donart, Christian, Isabelle, Johanna

and Annie. Our subject and his family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Anderson is a trustee in his church. In political matters affiliates with the republican party.

REV. EDWARD N. RUDDOCK, pastor of the Congregational church, and one of the leading citizens of the village of Villard, in Pope county, is a native of Buckland, Franklin county, Massachusetts, born January 18, 1831, and is a son of Samuel and Hannah (Ames) Ruddock. His parents removed to the State of New York about the year 1835, and settled in Chenango county, where the parents died, the mother at fifty-six and the father at eighty years of age. They raised a family of six boys—Chester, Samuel, Levi, Edward, Charles and Nathan. Samuel died in 1841 being fifteen years of age. Three of them are now living in Minnesota—Edward, Charles and Nathan. The others are living in Wisconsin. During the Civil War the family furnished two Union soldiers who went to the front. Levi enlisted in the Eighth New York Cavalry, and served about three years. Nathan enlisted in the Seventy-Sixth New York Infantry, and was severely wounded in the battle at Antietam.

Edward N. Ruddock, our present subject, spent his boyhood days in New York State. He received an excellent education, attending the Oberlin College, and supplemented this with a course at the New York Central College. He then adopted the ministry as a life calling, and was ordained at East Pharsalia, New York, in 1858. After this he followed his profession in New York State until 1873, when he accepted a call at Dartford, Green Lake county, Wisconsin, and removed thither with his family. He remained there two years, and then for a short time was located on the Pine River, after which he again returned to Dartford. As his wife's health was failing, for her benefit he then removed to Western Kansas, in the employ of the Home Missionary Society. There his wife died, in 1878, leaving a family of three children—Herbert M., Elmer E. and Lillian L. Shortly after this event our subject returned to Dartford, Wisconsin, and again took up his profession. Later, Mr. Ruddock came to Minnesota, and for some time preached at Appleton and Benson. He then accepted a call to the pastorate of the church at Hancock, Stevens county, where he remained two years, when he came to Villard, and has since been pastor of the Congregational church at that place. He is a man of fine attainments and an able preacher.

Mr. Ruddock's present wife was formerly Eliza D. Hannahs, a native of Monroe county, New York. She received an excellent education at the Genesee Seminary, at Lima, New York, and for twelve years followed the profession of a school teacher, in which she was extremely successful. Mr. and Mrs. Ruddock have been the parents of two children—Fred R., deceased, and Edward L., who is living.

ERICK E. SKOGEN, a thrifty and enterprising farmer, residing on section 18, Nora township, is a native of Norway, born eighteen miles north of Walders, Christiania, July 27, 1841. He is a son of Erick E. and Inger (Nelson) Slatten, who were also natives of the same kingdom. His mother died when he was four years old, and at the age of seven he commenced life for himself, by herding cattle, and as soon as he was old enough he worked as a farm hand. In 1868 he came to this country, and worked for three years for a farmer in Dane county, Wisconsin. He then came to Pope county,

Minnesota, and took a homestead on section 18, Nora township, where he has since lived. In 1877 he took a tree claim on the same section as his homestead, and adjoining it.

Our subject was married March 22, 1869, to Miss Anna Knuteson, a daughter of Knute and Mary (Olson) Holverson, who are natives of Norway. They have been blessed with the following children—Erick, Knute, Inger, Sophia, Julia, Henry, Mary and Emma.

Mr. Skogen lost two crops by "hoppers," and one by hail, also has lost a great many cattle by sickness. He now has a good house, which he has lately built, and a valuable farm; has a good herd of cattle, and is in comfortable circumstances. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church. He is now road overseer, and is a republican in his political views.

NELS N. BARSNESS, one of the most prominent men of Barsness township, is a resident of section 28. He was born in Norway at Bergan Stadt, on the 22d of May, 1835. Nels remained at home until 1861, when he came to this country. He served three years in the army in the old country, and then hired a substitute for the remaining time of two years. Settling in Dane county, Wisconsin, he enlisted in the army in Company H, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, in July, 1862, and served until August 1, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Brownsville, Texas. He was with his regiment all through their long and difficult service, and participated in a great many of the hard-fought battles and expeditions under Grant. He still owns the musket which he carried through the war. Mr. Barsness enlisted under the name of Nels Nelson, by which he was known until 1879, when his name was changed to Nels N. Barsness by an act of the Legislature.

After being mustered out of the service, our subject returned to Dane county, Wisconsin, and remained there about a month when he went to Stillwater, Minnesota, and worked in the pinery and on the river. In April, 1866, he came to Pope county, Minnesota, and took a homestead on section 28, Barsness township, after which he returned to Stillwater, and ran two rafts down the river. That fall he returned to his homestead and remained on it until the next spring, when he again went into the pineries and on the river. After three years' absence he returned to his claim, where he has been ever since.

Mr. Barsness was married December 25, 1868, to Betsey Olson, and they have been blessed with the following children—Alfred M., Anna Josephine, Nellie, Olea, Jessie, Andreana, Johanna, Nels, Ole, Tilda, Boleta. Our subject has held numerous important offices in his township, as constable, chairman of supervisors, two terms; school clerk, director, road overseer, etc.

ALANSON J JUDKINS, one of the well-to-do farmers of section 34, Westport township, came to Pope county in August, 1866, and in October, 1867, settled where he now lives. He took a homestead and improved the same in the usual way, besides planting a goodly number of trees, which have come to be beautiful in their appearance and valuable as a windbreak. The varieties of trees are box elder, soft maple, willow and ash. They have been raised from the seed, and many of them are now as large as a man's body.

Mr. Judkins was born in Somerset county, Maine, August 15, 1828. His parents were

Jedediah and Martha (Lane) Judkins, natives of Maine. The father died in 1879, in Pope county, Minnesota, to which location he came in October, 1867. The mother makes her home with our subject. They were farmers in Maine, until our subject was about fifteen years old, when the father labored in a saw-mill, and at lumbering business. After the marriage of the parents they removed to Piscacataquis county, Maine, where their family remained some years.

Mr. Judkins came with his brother, Edwin H., who remained until 1877 on a farm in Pope county. He was assessor of Westport township, and took an active part in public affairs.

Our subject was the third in his father's family, and the oldest son now living. The children were — Alanson, Hannah, Solomon, Emiline and Frank — these are still living. Those deceased were — Rebecca, who married Asher Hinds and died in 1852 in New York, leaving one child, C. C. Hinds; Mary married Timothy Bunker (she died in 1882, leaving two children — Leon and Mary).

Up to the age of twenty-two years, Mr. Judkins worked (when not otherwise employed or at school) in a blast furnace in the Katahdon iron works, in Maine. He then spent two years at the lumbering business at New Hudson, New York. He then spent six years in McKean county, Pennsylvania, at the same occupation. The next four years of his life he spent in Adams county, Wisconsin, at farming. Upon leaving Wisconsin, he went to Pope county, Minnesota, and to-day is one of the oldest settlers, there only being two or three families on the east side of the township, when he came here.

Mr. Judkins was married in the month of February, 1858, to Miss Malisse Judkins, also a native of Maine. They were married in Pennsylvania, at a point in McKean county. She is the daughter of David Judkins, being the third in the family. Mr. and Mrs. Judkins have a family of four children — Edwin Mark, Nettie M., Guy Benjamin and Wilmar Francis. The children are all single, and live at home. Mary is a teacher, having finished her education at Sauk Center, in 1888.

Mr. Judkins is a republican in his political belief, and is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity. In school matters he is active, and has been director of school district No. 15 since 1887. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and he has been prominently identified with the growth and development of the northeastern part of the county ever since the days of its first settlement.

NILS M. LIEN, one of the prominent and representative farmers of Langhei township, resides on section 6, where he carries on farming and stock-raising, and, during the proper season, operates a horse-power threshing machine, which he owns jointly with Erick and Ole Lien, A. Avok and Arne Benson.

Mr. Lien was born in the central part of Norway, on the 12th of July, 1855, and is a son of Michael and Mary Olson. He grew to manhood in the land of his birth, and, in 1876, the family came to the United States, landing in New York City. For a time they lived in Wabasha county, Minnesota. In 1876, they came to Pope county, and settled near the town line, between Langhei and Blue Mounds townships. Our subject has since lived here, and been prominently identified with the growth and development of that portion of the county. He now owns 360 acres of land, and is in very good circumstances, having comfortable improvements, and his farm is under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Lien has always taken a commendable interest in public and educational affairs, and has held a number of local

offices, having been at different times school treasurer, and is now one of the township supervisors. In his youth he received an excellent practical education, and is classed among the best posted and most intelligent farmers in the county.

Mr. Lien was married, June 8, 1883, to Miss Mary Gilbertson. She is a native of the same part of Norway as her husband, and came to the United States, in 1881, with a brother and sister. Their marriage has been blessed with three children — Mary, Gilman and Michael. The family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church, and are held in high esteem by all.

In political matters Mr. Lien is a supporter of the principles of the republican party. Mr. Lien's parents are still living. His father has been a farmer all through life, although, when young, he learned the shoemaker's trade, and followed that trade in connection with agricultural pursuits.

MRS. MARIA HALL, a resident of the village of Chippewa Falls, is a native of Northfield, Vermont, where she was born on the 16th of April, 1849. Her parents, Azro and Nancy Heath were natives of Vermont and New Hampshire. The parents were married at Northfield, Vermont, February 21, 1847. They lived in Vermont during their lives, with the exception of two years spent in New Hampshire, and both died in Vermont. The father died July 29, 1879, and the mother in April, 1881. They were citizens of the highest Christian character, and were held in high esteem in the community in which they lived, both being exemplary members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The parents had a family of four children—Zenas, Maria, Lizzie and Edward. The first named died in infancy, and the rest are still living.

Mrs. Hall was educated at Northfield, Vermont, and on the 11th of October, 1868, was married to Rendal Hall. Her husband was a son of Benjamin Hall, and was born in August, 1840, at Moretown, Vermont, where he was raised and educated. He was a farmer through life and died at his native town in 1876. His death resulted from heart disease, and took place while he was on a load of hay. By their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hall became the parents of four children—George, Fred, Jessie and Josie. George died in infancy; Fred died in 1879, aged seven years; Jessie lives at home and Josie is in Vermont. In 1885 Mrs. Hall came to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled at the village of Chippewa Falls, where she still lives. She is a lady of refinement, an active and zealous member of the Methodist Church and holds the respect and esteem of all.

GEORGE FREDERICK, the subject of the present article, is a well known and highly respected farmer, residing on section 24, Reno township. He was born in Orange county, New York, January 30, 1849, and is a son of Francis and Jane (Rake) Frederick. The father was a native of Orange county, New York, while the mother was born in England, but was brought to the United States when only four years of age. They were married in New York State, and at an early day came to Minnesota, settling at Shakopee. St. Paul was a mere village at that early day, and the pioneers were obliged to undergo many hardships and disadvantages. The mother died when our subject was only eight years of age. The father was an active and prominent man in his day. Shortly after the war broke out he enlisted and went into the Union army, serving from 1862 until 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He is still living, being now blind,

and makes his home with his son, George. The parents had a family of eleven children, seven of whom are living, as follows—George, Elizabeth, Wilburt, Hattie, Charles and Effie.

George Frederick, whose name heads this article, spent his school days in Pennsylvania and Shakopee, Minnesota, finishing his schooling at the latter place when sixteen years of age. He then learned the trade of an engineer, and followed that occupation for about seven years, being employed principally in Todd and Pope counties. He then settled in Reno township, Pope county, and since that time has been engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Frederick was married in 1874 to Miss Elizabeth Bryce, a native of Canada and a daughter of William Bryce. Their union has been blessed with five children—Francis, Hattie, Emma, George and Jennie. The family are members of the Episcopal Church.

In political matters Mr. Frederick supports the principles and candidates of the democratic party. He has always taken an active interest in public matters and since 1884 has held the office of township treasurer.

JOHN C. STALKER, one of the thoroughgoing and successful farmers of Glenwood township, lives on a fine farm on section 6. He is a native of Madison county, New York, was born January 19, 1836. He is the son of James and Ann (Christa) Stalker, who were natives of Scotland. They came to Canada in 1835, and from there to the State of New York. The father was by trade a mason, and in 1865 came to Minneapolis, for his health, but received no help, and died, in September, 1866. The mother died at Westport, Pope county, Minnesota, in 1882. They had four children, three of whom are still living—John C., Mary, Mrs. Alexander and James E.

Our subject, when a boy, worked on a farm and in woolen mills, generally in company with his father. He received a good common school education by the time he was fourteen years old, at which time he worked out on a farm, and continued so to do until 1863. In December of that year he enlisted in Company "L," Eleventh New York Cavalry. He served nineteen months and was on detached duty, taking care of the sick, under Dr. Charles Gray. After his army service, he returned an invalid, by reason of which he could do no hard labor for three years. He came to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and soon commenced work in the woolen mills, remaining there until 1868, and then came to Pope county, and took up a homestead upon which he still remains.

Mr. Stalker was married, December 3, 1854, to Miss Mary J. McGill, daughter of John and Sarah J. (Crawford) McGill, natives of Ireland and Scotland. Mr. Stalker has a family of five children, three now living—Francis A., now Mrs. L. J. Thomas (who is the mother of five living children—Victoria, John, Ann, Myrtil and Edith); Mary, now Mrs. F. Churchill (has one child—Jennie C.); and Lena, now Mrs. R. Lilienthal (has one son—John).

The subject of this sketch, Mr. Stalker, is a staunch republican. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHN CAMPBELL, one of the most prominent early settlers in the northern part of the county, is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 13, Reno township. He was born on the 15th of May, 1844, and is a son of Clark and Nancy Townsend. The mother was from Ireland, although her parents were English, while the father was of Scotch extraction. The father died in Ire-

land, while our subject was very young. There were ten children in the family of the parents. In 1857 the family came to the United States, and settled in Randolph county, Illinois, where John Campbell, our subject, grew to manhood and received his education. There they were living when the Civil War broke out, and, on the 1st of August, 1862, John enlisted in the Eightieth Illinois Infantry, and went into the service, being mustered in at Camp Centralia. He was in the front during all the balance of the war, and saw very hard and active service. He participated, besides many skirmishes, in about twenty-two pitched battles, the following being a list of the most important—Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, Nashville, Franklin, Resaca, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Rocky Face, Peach Tree Creek and others. Mr. Campbell served in the Army of the Cumberland. He was finally mustered out, July 10, 1865, near Nashville, Tennessee, but did not receive his discharge until July of that year. He then returned to Illinois, and a short time later came to Pope county, Minnesota, and settled in what is now Reno township. He was one of the earliest settlers here, there being only two or three in the township at that time. When he got here the first house in Sauk Center was just being erected. Game, including elk, deer, and even buffalo, was plenty. Times were hard during the first few years, as it was a long distance to markets, and the settlers had to contend with many hardships and disadvantages. In 1866 Mr. Campbell hauled the lumber and shingles for the first house erected in what is now Glenwood, which was built by Kinney & Lathrop. Indians were numerous in early days, and would frequently call at the cabins of the pioneers for provisions. Upon his arrival here Mr. Campbell first located a claim on sections 12 and 13, where he lived for six years. He then removed to a farm on sections 2 and 3. Four years later he went to Willmar, where he remained for two years, running a meat market. At the expiration of that time he came back to Reno township, Pope County, and located on section 13, where he still lives. He now owns one of the best farms in the township, comprising 290 acres, a good share of which is under a high state of cultivation. In connection with farming he devotes a good deal of attention to stock-raising, and has a number of fine graded animals.

Mr. Campbell was married September 2, 1869, to Miss Mary E. McMillan, and they became the parents of eight children—Mary A., Anna J., Robert C., Agnes E., Martha E., James J., Francis L. and David H. Mrs. Campbell was born in Randolph county, Illinois, where she was raised and educated. Her father, Robert McMillan, died here, December 13, 1886.

K. O. ROE, while not a resident of Pope county, deserves more than passing notice in a volume devoted to Pope county and vicinity, as he is well and favorably known throughout the eastern tier of townships as a business man of integrity, and one who has for a number of years been intimately identified with the growth and development of this locality. At the present writing he is engaged in the mercantile business at Brooten, in Stearns county, and is doing a successful and extensive trade. Mr. Roe was born in Norway, but when he was a year old his parents came to the United States, and located in Wisconsin. Later they came to Minnesota and settled in Dodge county, where his father is still living. Until he was twenty-one years of age our subject aided in carrying on the farm and also attended school. He supplemented his education with a course at the College in Decorah

and then began life on his own account. In 1876 he came to Stearns county, Minnesota, and settled on section 5, Lake George township, where he was engaged in farming for about five years. He then engaged in the mercantile business, which he has followed ever since. For two years he also handled agricultural implements and for one year he ran a grocery store in Bangor township, but he finally settled at Brooten, where we now find him. He is a careful business man, and his honorable dealings have secured him an extensive trade.

Mr. Roe is a republican in political matters and is a member of the Lutheran Church. He has always taken a prominent and active part in all public and educational matters, and has held a number of the more important local offices, such as justice of the peace, school treasurer, assessor, etc. Mr. Roe has two brothers and one sister. The sister is now the wife of Ole T. Gulberg, a farmer in Olmsted county, Minnesota.

DANIEL A. BARTKE, now a farmer living on section 2, township 125, range 38, is a native of Prussia, born August 8, 1832. His parents were Michael and Emma Bartke, well-to-do farmers, upon 300 acres o, land. Their children were David, Michael, Daniel A., Christian and Emma Bartke. The father was an old soldier; was taken in the wars then raging against Napoleon Bonaparte, when only twelve years old; served with distinction for forty years; was promoted for gallantry to captain's rank, and was discharged as a pensioner. He gave his children all unusually good educations. The children all now remain in various occupations in the old fatherland, Daniel A. Bartke alone having wandered to the foreign shores of America. He landed at Castle Garden August 22, 1856, and hired out to work on the farm for Jacob Smith near Oyster Bay, about forty miles from New York City, working there until April 1, 1857. He then emigrated to St. Louis, Missouri, and hired as a clerk in a general merchandise establishment, and went to school, remaining there until 1859. He then emigrated to Wabasha county, Minnesota, and engaged in farming, finally clerking in a store again for A. W. Lathrop, at a place known as Watkins' Valley. He remained there until 1862. The American Civil War was then in full rage. His father was a soldier, all of his brothers then remaining in the old country were soldiers; the object of his coming to this country, single and alone, was to escape the military service. Here, without force or draft, he quit his peaceable occupation, went down to Clayton county, Iowa, and August 16, 1862, enlisted as a private in Company E, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, for three years, or during the war. His military service began at Camp Franklin, Dubuque, Iowa. The regiment was recruited in the Third Congressional District of Iowa. The field officers were: Colonel, James I. Gilbert; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jed Lake; Major, George W. Howard. Company E. Officers: Captain, Thomas G. Drips; First Lieutenant, T. Allen Olmsted; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Benjamin. Muster and drill lasted until October, 1862, when the regiment received orders to report to Major General Pope, at St. Paul, Minnesota, for duty; reporting October 11, 1862, went to camp at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. On October 17, 1862, Colonel Gilbert, with six companies, A, B, C, E, F and G, moved out at once, made a rapid march in compliance with orders toward Millsac's, some 125 miles northwest, to superintend an Indian payment, leaving Major Howard in charge of the other four companies. The expedition was a hard one. There was a formation of ice on the Rum

River, which they waded three times, nearly shoulder deep; returned to Fort Snelling November 4, 1862; found Major Howard with his troops gone in obedience of orders to Cairo, Illinois, where they followed him. A few days later, the command was ordered to Memphis, Tennessee, where, on November 20, 1862, reported to Major-General W. T. Sherman for duty. Mr. Bartke furnishes us the following recital: November 25, 1862, we joined the army. Sherman's troops counted 60,000, and Grant's 80,000, all in one body, moving toward the enemy under Price and Pemberton, who were strongly entrenched on Tallahatchie River, below Waterford, Mississippi, our base of supplies being Holly Springs, Mississippi. Enemies seeing the Federals coming, right then and there ran for their lives toward Vicksburg, and left the Union men to guard the old fortifications, railroads, and everything else that they could not take along in such a hurry. The Twenty-seventh Iowa at the time, being armed with the old Prussian musket, therefore they received this post of honor. December 20, 1862, Van Dorn captured and burned Holly Springs, in close proximity to them, but did not dare to attack; the Union men ran after him but could not catch cavalry. The base of supplies being burnt, Grant and Sherman returned, and the regiment marched on the 30th of December, 1862, and reported to Colonel M. K. Lawler, commanding post at Jackson, Tennessee, remaining on forced march for three days until joined by General Sullivan in the fight with the rebel, Forrest, at Lexington Cross Roads, Tennessee, where over 600 prisoners were taken, and a forced march was kept up until reaching Clifton, on the Tennessee River, where Forrest, with the balance of his troops, escaped across the river. On this march the weather was very inclement; troops had no blankets; there were no rations issued; the roads were horribly bad, and when the troops returned to Jackson, Tennessee, they left the biggest grave-yard of their three years' service; here, for a long time, the surgeons' call was attended by more men than the dress parade. The regiment remained on provost guard duty until April, 1863, when it moved to Corinth, Mississippi, to hold that post during temporary absence of General Dodge's forces, returning to Jackson May 1, 1863; remained during about one month guarding railroads, for a long distance, and doing provost duty at Jackson, post being under command of James I. Gilbert. June 4, 1863—regiment moved to LaGrange, Tennessee, then to Moscow, Tennessee, where it again guarded the railroad for two and a half months. August 20, 1863—regiment marched to Memphis, Tennessee; thence by transports to Helena, Arkansas; thence August 28, 1863, to Clarendon; thence to Brownsville, where it joined General Steel's forces, and participated in the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas, on September 10, 1863. November 15—command moved to DuVall's Bluffs, thence by transports to Memphis, Tennessee, reporting to Major-General S. A. Hurlbut, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, and went into camp south of the city for guard and picket duty. Casualties of regiment for 1863: Loss by death, 64; discharged for disability, 108; transferred to invalid corps, 16; deserters, 4, and picked up by the road, 4 recruits.

January 26, 1864—moved by transports to Vicksburg, Mississippi; was brigaded with Fourteenth and One Hundred and Thirty-second Iowa, Twenty-fourth Missouri and Third Indiana Battery, numbered as Second Brigade, Third Division Sixteenth Army Corps. February 3, 1864—General Sherman, in command Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, started his march to Meridian, Mississippi. Skirmishing was kept up from Big Black River clear up to Meridian, but no general engagement; went *via* Jackson, Mississippi; returned *via* Canton

to Vicksburg, Mississippi. March 4, 1864 — after few days rest Third Division, under command of A. J. Smith, moved by transports to take part in the Red River expedition under General Banks. General Smith's command reached Simmsport, on the Atchafalaya River, March 12, 1864. Rebel General Scurry was entrenched at Fort Morgan with 1,500 men, whom we drove out, enemy running to reinforce Fort De Russey, thirty miles distant, on the Red River. On this march Twenty-seventh Iowa was in advance, skirmishing the whole distance; arrived at the fort and stormed the most impregnable fort west of the Mississippi River except Vicksburg; captured 240 prisoners and twelve siege guns formerly belonging to United States ships,Queen of the West and Indianola; moved without delay to Alexandria, Louisiana where they joined with General Banks' forces; command moved toward Shreveport, Louisiana, by way Cotile Landing, fighting all the way; reached Grand Ecore, April 4, 1864; gunboats and transports were sent up the river. army moved, April 5th, toward Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, Thirteenth Army Corps in advance, then Nineteenth Army Corps, then the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, which moved on April 7, 1864. On April 8th the struggles began; General Banks met with a serious repulse at Mansfield, his troops were fleeing to the rear, and next morning Colonel Shaw, commanding our brigade, was ordered to the front; Banks' troops were now retired and the enemy was advancing. Hardly had the troops got into position when the enemy opened upon us the most bloody fight of the war. For seven lonely hours the regiment and brigade were engaged with the enemy at close range; and although our losses were enormous, we did what Major General Hurlbut gave us credit for: "Rolled back the tide of disastrous battle on Pleasant Hill, and undoubtedly saved Banks' army from a double defeat, if not from annihilation." In looking at that battle from a standpoint of actual observation, it would seem that General Banks, alarmed at the disaster of the preceding day, had concluded that some portion of the army must be sacrificed for the preservation of the remainder, and, the grim old Colonel Shaw, with his Iowa brigade, was selected as a victim. Yet the old Shaw, with a command of less than one-tenth of the force in the field, met with fully one-half of the entire loss of the day—nearly one-third in killed and wounded of his command; but he saved the army, gained the day, victory was ours, covered the retreat of the whole army that night and the next day to Grande Ecore. Command arrived at Alexandria April 20, 1864. General Smith's forces covered the rear all the way. On the last day of April Colonel Shaw and General Mower moved out to Governor Moore's plantation, and was engaged with the enemy for ten consecutive days. May 13—Alexandria was burned, including all the property in cotton and sugar accumulated by General Banks, the evacuation and retreat was successfully conducted down the river to Simmsport, the gunboats having successfully crossed the rapids, with the exception of "Eastport," which was blown up. At Marksville the enemy appeared in force, and quite an engagement for three hours ensued. The enemy were whipped and retreated; regiment suffered no loss. On the 18th day of May, 1864, the battle of Bayou de Glaize (Yellow Bayou was fought. The regiment here was for five hours under heavy artillery and musketry fire; our loss was not severe, yet the victory was great, and proved to be more complete than was at that time supposed; many hundred prisoners were taken, and rebel authorities afterward acknowledged that, in the numbers engaged, it was the most severe defeat they had ever sustained west of the Mississippi River. On

the 19th day of May, closed an expedition of five or six weeks' duration with scarcely a day where the roar of artillery and musketry was not heard. May 20—Regiment embarked on the transports toward Vicksburg, arriving there May 24th. On June 4, 1864, regiment took part to dislodge the enemy from a strong position taken near Lake Chicot, Arkansas, where heavy batteries were planted, blockading the Mississippi River. After marching through drenching rain, June 6th, the battle was fought, and enemy badly whipped, left us victorious on this occasion to everything they had here. The regiment then moved by transports to Memphis, Tennessee; rest for the weary was very much needed, but here there was no rest.

On the 24th of June, 1864, the regiment joined in the Tupelo expedition, under brave Major-General A. J. Smith. It moved by cars to Moscow, thence marching to La Grange, Tennessee. On July 5th it set out on the march southward, with a general understanding that it was our task to meet, engage and whip Forrest with his command, which recently had become flushed by the victory attained over Sturgis and his command but a few weeks previous. The men suffered much from the burning July sun, nevertheless the command made a good march, skirmishing with the enemy almost continually after leaving Tallahatchie River, driving them to Pontotoc, when the command rested one day, and then made a rapid march east to Tupelo. On July 13th the enemy attacked us several times in front and flank, but was uniformly repulsed. On the night of the 13th the command received orders to camp in line of battle, and everything was put in readiness to receive the anticipated attack of the enemy in the morning. General A. J. Smith maneuvered so that Forrest was obliged to come out of his strong fortification and fight him on his own chosen ground. The battle commenced 6 A. M. and lasted until noon, when the rebels gave way in confusion. Never, probably, was there a greater disparity in killed and wounded upon an open fair field fight. Our loss was comparatively light, while the enemy, repulsed in several distinct charges, left the ground literally strewn with killed and wounded. The enemy then attempted a night attack, but were handsomely met and repulsed by the troops on the left. The regiment slept on their arms that night, and on the 15th marched to Old Town Creek, and when we were just commencing to get supper, the enemy opened a brisk fire upon us; the regiment was ordered on double quick in line. Colonel Gilbert's brigade formed their line under heavy artillery and musketry fire, but we did do it in a hurry and moved forward splendidly over two rail fences, through two deep muddy streams, and a skirt of thick brushwood, when it came full upon the rebel line, a large cornfield intervening, the ground ascending all the way toward the enemy. The order was now given to charge the enemy and fire advancing. The regiment opened a rapid fire, and pressed forward up the hill, yelling and firing, rapidly nearing the rebel line, which finally broke, we pursuing them. They attempted to make a second stand in the timber some little distance in their rear. But, however, they were unable to resist our line, and finally gave way in confusion, leaving their dead and most of their wounded in our hands and on the field. That afternoon was intensely hot, but the men behaved with wonderful endurance, and most commendable gallantry. Again this night the regiment laid on their arms, then resumed march toward La Grange, arriving there July 21st, thence marched to Collierville and thence by cars to Memphis, Tennessee, arriving July 23d, where we rested for a few days. On the 4th day of August the regiment marched to Oxford,

Mississippi, under General A. J. Smith, and had a skirmish with the enemy near Tallahatchie River without engagement; returned to Holly Springs, Mississippi, August 26th, thence to Memphis, Tennessee, arriving August 30, 1864, for a few days' rest.

September 5, 1864—The regiment moved by transport to Cairo, Illinois, thence to Jefferson barracks, Missouri, arriving September 16th. September 25th—Regiment moved to Mineral Point, Missouri, to meet the rebel forces advancing under Price. After some skirmishing at that place the regiment was ordered back to De Soto, Missouri, and thence again to Jefferson barracks, Missouri. October 2nd—With other forces, the regiment started out in pursuit of Price upon a forced march through Kirkwood, Gray Summit, Union, Jefferson City, Otterville, Sedalia, Georgetown, Lexington and Independence, striking Kansas line at Little Santa Fé, and returned through Harrisonville, Pleasant Hill, Lexington, Glasgow, Columbia, Warenton and St. Charles, arriving at St. Louis, Missouri, November 18th, having made a forced march of 700 miles in forty-seven days. November 25th—Regiment again moved under General A. J. Smith to Cairo, Illinois, thence to Nashville, Tennessee, arriving November 30th. December 1st—Regiment was ordered to advance in line of battle three miles from the city, took position on the extreme left of the forces, and on the right under General A. J. Smith; we built fortifications, but did not use them. General Hood knew better than to attack us there. December 15th—General Thomas ordered advance upon rebel fortifications. General A. J. Smith's forces were assigned the duty to make the real attack upon the rebels' left, which was most signally successful. The regiment here was a pivot of General Smith's advancing line, which swung around upon the enemy, doubling up the enemy's left flank and capturing every fortification in our front, with several lines of works, and several hundreds of prisoners. The men lay down for the night in line of battle, jubilant over the victory of the day, and eager to strike a finishing blow on the morrow; regiment moved with the main advance line, on the morning of the 16th, and were very soon under a severe artillery fire direct from its front. This was a good test of its discipline, and it bore it admirably, advancing rapidly, but steadily, until ordered to halt within a few hundred yards of the rebel batteries, then moving some distance by the right flank, where it held, for several hours, a position a few hundred yards, in immediate front of the rebel fortified line, when Colonel Gilbert ordered his brigade forward, to charge the rebel works. The regiment sprang instantly to the deadly work, and none on that part of the line were sooner in the rebel intrenchments; for this excellent conduct, besides good conduct on other fields of battle, Colonel James I. Gilbert, was promoted Brigadier General. On the morning of the 17th of December the regiment marched without blankets or overcoats, in pursuit of the routed and demoralized enemy, passing through Columbia to Pulaski, thence via Lawrenceburg to Clifton, on the Tennessee River, arriving January 2, 1865. This march was connected with many hardships, on account of very bad weather, and no clothing and no rations, hunger and fatigue was our lot. January 4th—Per transports, we moved to Eastport, Mississippi, called by nickname the *Camp of Starvation*, remaining there until February 8, 1865; made a reconnoissance to Iuka, Mississippi. February 9—Regiment embarked on transports, toward New Orleans, thence, March 7th, across the Gulf to Dauphins Island, Mobile Bay; debarked March 8th, under command of General Canley. March 20—The regiment moved by transports across the bay to Fish River, ascending

there some twenty-five miles, then Sixteenth and Thirteenth Army Corps marched north to Sibley's Mill, skirmishing all the way as we advanced; here the troops divided, part going to Forts Spanish and Allexis. Our regiment remained, holding the flank approach to our army now investing those forts, until April 2nd, when it was sent with General Gilbert's brigade on a reconnoissance of effecting communication with General Steele, and investing Fort Blakeley. This march was very serious on account of the torpedoes; General Gilbert and staff exploded a sixty-four pound shell, killing two horses, and giving close call to themselves. The command with General Garrard's division, on the next day, moved up to the left of General Steele, who had commenced to besiege the rebel works at Blakeley. The regiment took prominent part, and did excellent service in the skirmish and intrench line, wherein advances were made, saps dug during night and day under continuous fire from both artillery and musketry of the enemy, which lasted until April 9th, when the boldest, wildest and most successful charge of the war was made. General Gilbert's brigade captured eight pieces of heavy artillery and 600 prisoners. General Garrard's division here captured twenty-four pieces of heavy artillery and 1,900 prisoners. General James I. Gilbert was again recommended for promotion, and our brigade was assigned the honor of garrisoning the fort. April 12th—We were relieved, and, with Sixteenth Army Corps, moved toward Montgomery, Alabama, a distance of about 200 miles, which place was reached April 27th.

During our three years' service we moved around, by various ways, 12,025 miles, and the regiment retained the glorious record that it has never been driven, has never turned its back upon the enemy or foe, and its colors have been unfurled before the enemy at Little Rock and Lake Chicot Arkansas, at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Cluteerville, Marksville and Yellow Bayou, Louisiana, at Tupelo and Old Town Creek, Mississippi, at Nashville, Tennessee, and at Mobile defenses, Alabama, and at no time was furled until victory had perched upon our standard.

So much for the regimental history where he participated in all of its marches and all of its hardships, in all of its glory and in all of its sufferings, with the exception of a few weeks of sickness of chronic diarrhœa after return from the Red River expedition, and also of malarial disease at Montgomery, Alabama. His special services with the regiment are as follows:

I. HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SEVENTH IOWA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS, CAMP FRANKLIN, September 8, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 3.

Private Daniel A. Bartke, Company E, Twenty-seventh Iowa, is hereby detailed for duty as clerk at these headquarters, and will report immediately to Lieutenant E. A. Sherburn, acting adjutant, Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteers.

JAMES I. GILBERT, Colonel Commanding:
E. A. SHERBURN, Adjutant.

II. HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA April 29, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 8.

Private Daniel A. Barkte, Company E, Twenty-seventh Iowa, is hereby detailed for duty as clerk at these headquarters, and will at once report to Captain C. T. Granger, assistant acting adjutant-General.

By order of William T. Shaw, colonel commanding brigade. C. T. GRANGER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

III. HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, DEPARTMENT ARMY TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, TENNESSE, December 2, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 55.

Private Daniel A. Bartke, Company E, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, is hereby detailed as clerk for general court marshal, and will forthwith report to Captain C. T. Granger, judge advocate, for duty.

By order of Brigadier-General K. Garrard:
J. B. COMSTOCK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

IV. HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, May 2, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 35.

Private D. A. Bartke, Company E, Twenty-seventh Iowa, is hereby detailed as clerk for court marshal, and will forthwith report to Captain Harvey N. Brokway, judge advocate, for duty.

By order of Brigadier-General James I. Gilbert:

ALBERT C. RUPP,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Division Commander.

V. HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, June 7, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 56. III

Private Daniel A. Bartke, Company E, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, is hereby detailed for special duty as clerk at these headquarters, and will report at once to Lieutenant W. G. Donnan, Assistant Acting Adjutant-General, for duty.

By order of Brigadier-General James I. Gilbert:

W. G. DONNAN,
Lieutenant and Assistant Acting Adjutant-General.

The war being at an end, the enemy having surrendered unconditionally to the superior valor of Northern arms, regiment finally received the last marching orders to proceed to Clinton, Iowa, to be discharged and disbanded, which followed on the 8th day of August, 1865. Having returned now to civil life again he remained for nearly a year in Iowa, taking rest, and recruiting his broken-down constitution. On October 26, 1866, he finally landed at Glenwood, then a new town, in a new country on Minnesota frontiers, bringing along all of his savings, which amounted to about $1,600, investing the same in real estate, etc., in Glenwood, Pope county, Minnesota; bought twenty-one lots, and bought a house 36x40, two stories high; had a drug store, with over $1,000 invoice of goods in it; was register of deeds for four years, and deputy register for one year and a half; held other minor offices, such as assessor, for five years; justice of the peace, for four years. In the year 1875 a heavy misfortune visited him, by which, all told, he lost about $5,000, which broke him completely up, but, nevertheless, in a short time he got up; again bought land; raising stock and other speculations soon enabled him to comfortably support his family.

The family record is as follows: Daniel A. Bartke, born August 8, 1832; Mary Bartke, wife, born September 27, 1845, married, January 8, 1873; children—Emma Harriette, born June 28, 1873; Lillie Pauline, born October 2, 1874; Rosie Marie, born July 7, 1876; Bertha Augusta, born August 1, 1881, and Frank August, born April 23, 1884. The children are all alive and healthy. As this biographical sketch is chiefly prepared for his children's future reference, therefore the lengthy history of his war record may be excused.

H. VON LILIENTHAL, the subject of this personal sketch, was born April 15, 1825, in Prussia, Province of Pomerania near the Baltic Sea. He was the son of Frederick and Mary Anna (Von Brisen) Lilienthal. The father was an officer in the Prussian army, serving in military affairs from the time he was twelve years of age, until he reached the age of sixty, devoting his whole life in the cause of his native land. His mother died in 1842. Our subject remained in his fatherland until twenty-eight or thirty years of age, in the mean time receiving a liberal education, and was also the administrator of his father's estate. He landed in New York, March 5, 1852, finally settled at Calumet, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, clerking in a general store, until 1857, when he removed to Montello, Marquette county, Wisconsin, where he opened a general merchandise store, operating the same two years; then he removed to Harrisville, where he engaged in the same business, remaining from 1857 until 1881, at which date he removed to Pope county, Minnesota, settling on section 2, Glenwood township. He now has 432 acres, 352 of which are subdued to a high state of

cultivation. He built his residence on the outlet of Lake Amelia, in a picturesque location, overlooking the lake.

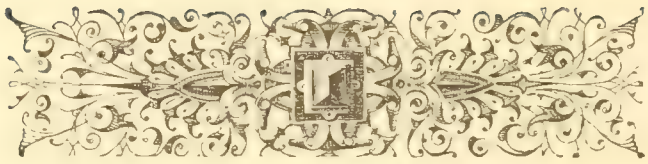
Our subject was first married in 1855, to Albertina Smith, who died in 1864. She left five children, who are all still living— Louis, Theressa, Cecilia, Rinhold and Herman.

He was again married in 1865, to Wilhelmina Zabel, born in Prussia, in 1840, and who came to America in 1863. They have seven children—Frederick, Louisa, Hermina, Albin, Beno, William and Clara.

The whole family line were of a military character. The father fought under King William III, being at all battles against Napoleon Bonaparte; also with the band of patriots under Ferdinand von Schill. A brother of our subject is now a general on the retired list of the Prussian army. Mr. Von Lilienthal has been engaged in many business callings, making a success of all. In addition to his mercantile life, he became a mill owner in Wisconsin, and operated two woolen mills for some time.

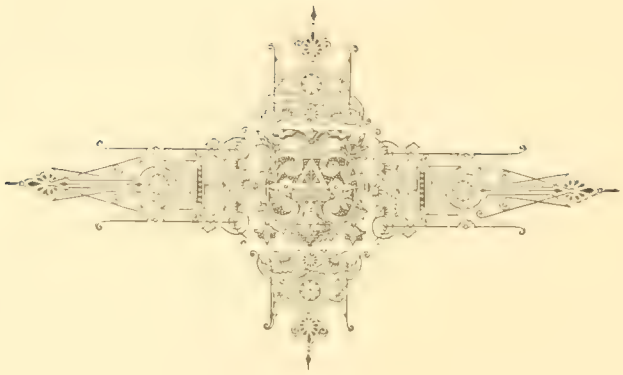
He is a man of the utmost integrity, and is highly esteemed, both as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen. As will be seen from his name, he comes of an excellent German family, the "von" being an indication of the aristocratic, or upper class of society.





Stevens County

Minnesoth.




DESCRIPTIVE
AND
HISTORICAL



DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL

STEVENS COUNTY, one of the most fertile and prosperous counties in Minnesota, is located at the southern extremity of the famous Red River and Park regions. It has the same invigorating, clear and dry climate so common to the State, and particularly characteristic of the Park Region. The county is bounded on the north by Grant county, on the east by Pope, on the south by Swift and Big Stone, and on the west by Big Stone and Traverse. It embraces an area of sixteen townships, technically known as townships 123, 124, 125 and 126, in ranges 41, 42, 43 and 44. The area of the county includes 576 square miles, or 308,640 acres. The soil of the county is of inexhaustible fertility, and no county in the State has been more abundantly endowed by nature, and fitted for the purposes of general farming and stock-raising. As a rule, the soil is a rich dark loam, underlying which is a subsoil of clay and gravel. The formation is peculiar, inasmuch as it absorbs and retains the moisture in such a manner that it is especially successful in withstanding the effects of either extreme drouth or excessive rainfall. It is well adapted to raising all the cereals common to this latitude, producing abundant crops of wheat, oats, barley, corn, hay, vegetables, etc., but the true wealth of the county lies in the abundance and the excellent quality of the wild grasses, which are wonderfully nutritious. The whole county is almost a natural meadow. Tame grasses, however, grow and thrive, and when sown at the proper time, will soon, without harrowing, crowd out the prairie grass. The reason for this is found in the fact that tame grasses produce an abundance of seed, while, with wild grass, the case is just the reverse.

The surface of Stevens county is made up of rolling prairie, and the drainage is almost perfect. The Pomme de Terre River flows through the county from northeast to southwest, furnishing several water-power privileges, some of which have been improved. The affluent creeks of this stream and tributary lakes furnish an abundance of pure water for stock, and ample drainage for the land. There are many lakes scattered over the surface of the county, which abound with fish, and hundreds of sportsmen yearly visit this region to fish, hunt, or "summer resort."

Stevens county was originally established or created by an act of the Legislature, passed or approved February 20, 1862. Previous to this time it had for years, perhaps centuries, been a favorite hunting ground for the Indians. When the country was first settled by white men, it bore fresh and numerous signs of this. Elk, deer, and buffalo horns and bones were liberally strewn over the prairie, and there were also many signs of former Indian warfare and battle-grounds, for instance, an old decayed breastwork at Gager's Station, one on an island in a lake near Donnelly, and a half circle of diggings or holes on sections 18 and 20, in what is now Framnas township. Besides having been a favorite resort of the Indians, this region was trod by the foot of white men many years before the advent of an actual settler. What is now Stevens county was in an almost direct line between the famous Selkirk Red River settlement and the posts on the Mississippi River, and the old trail passed through this county. It is therefore safe to say, that for many years Stevens county was often visited by the whites before the first settlement. It is impossible to say with any degree of certainty whether or not there was an actual settlement effected within the limits of the county before the days of the Indian massacre of 1862. It would not seem improbable, when it is remembered, that in 1856 to 1860, there was a wonderful tide of immigration pushing beyond the line of the "Big Woods," and on toward the western line of the State. And it is certain, that during these years every county which adjoins Stevens, received one or more actual settlers. Whether Stevens county received a settler or not, however, cannot now be decided, and the question must forever remain shrouded in the mist of years. The outbreak of the Sioux Indians, which began in August, 1862, retarded seriously the growth and development of the western part of Minnesota, and for many months the red fiends carried on a carnival of bloodshed over the western prairies, massacreing the defenceless settlers, and burning and destroying everything perishable. All travel was completely stopped, and this portion of the State was entirely depopulated. Minnesota suffered a setback from which it took years to recover. After the inauguration of this terrible and fiendish warfare, the western frontier line receded eastward, and Stevens county was again left in the midst of the Indian hostile country, and for many months no white man trod its soil. After the settlements in the eastern part of the State had partially recovered from the first rude shock of the Indian outbreak, which fell like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, steps were at once taken to defend the exposed settlements, to conquer the redskins, and drive them back. At that time the Civil War was in progress and a majority of the able-bodied settlers were in the South fighting for the flag and the Union. It therefore required some time to muster troops and place them in advantageous positions to cope with the wily red foe, and in the mean time the Indians carried on their brutal warfare, murdering men, women and children, and burning as they went. After considerable delay the Indians were driven back, soldiers were placed all through this western country, and the prairies were constantly patrolled by the companies of brave soldiers who were detailed for this service. In time the redskins were subdued, although for a number of years the settlers on the extreme frontier lived in a constant state of fear and anxiety, not knowing at what time the masacre might break out afresh. Through these causes, soldiers were kept on the frontier for some time, and Stevens county was often visited and used as a camping ground by them; many of these soldiers afterward found

homes here, not a few having selected their claims while here in the service. When peace was again established on the border, travel between the settlements on the Red River posts was again resumed, and the line of the frontier moved westward very rapidly. The old stage line, or regularly traveled "trail," passed through Stevens county, and this fact greatly accelerated the early settlement and development of the county. A station was established on this trail, known as Gager's Station, which became a "sort of" headquarters for the county, and which was afterward made the temporary county seat. This was first located where Stone's Riverside Mill is now situated, but in 1867 it was removed to what is now Charles Wintermute's farm, where Henry Gager at that time opened a farm.

The first settlement of the county, of which we now have any authentic knowledge, was made in 1866. The population grew rapidly with each year, during 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872. The St. Paul & Pacific Railway was completed to the present site of Morris and trains running in August, 1871, and this gave great impetus to the immigration. The county was organized, and the county seat located at Morris. The settlement grew very rapidly, business houses sprang up, and a village was laid out at Morris; a village was also platted and started under the name of Hancock, which has grown to be an important point. Substantial farms were opened all over the county, tasty and comfortable dwellings, churches and school houses soon dotted the prairie in all directions, and the waving fields of golden grain bespoke the wonderful prosperity which prevailed. The financial panic of 1873, caused a slight depression here, but as the settlement was so new, and was made up of an excellent class of men, the drawback was not a serious one. The yield of crops was enormous, and the prospects were so flattering that a majority of the farmers in preparing for more convenient and extensive operations, incurred indebtedness which they otherwise would have refrained from, and they thereby made an unforeseen calamity harder to bear. Thus in the midst of present prosperity, and the most flattering prospects for the future, the grasshoppers swarmed down upon the crops of the settlers, annihilating and destroying almost every vestige of the growing crops, and leaving the farmers almost destitute. This began in 1875, and continued for three years, proving almost as disastrous a setback to the country as did the Indian massacre. Times were very hard during those days. Unable to draw support and sustenance from the soil, many of the settlers left, while others, unable or unwilling to leave and abandon their claims, engaged in trapping, and it can be truthfully said that for several years "fur was legal tender" in this region. Money was very scarce. There was no sale for property, and after the first blow fell, the only sale for land was in mortgaging it to Eastern capitalists, and nearly all of the Eastern money was withdrawn after the first year.

But finally, the grasshoppers left or ceased coming, and again Stevens county resumed its onward march toward settlement and development. Nothing has since occurred to seriously interrupt its progress and the county is to-day one of the most prosperous and promising in the western part of the State.

Contemplate the changes that have been made here, and one cannot but wonder at the marvelous results that have been accomplished within the past twenty-two years. Turn back, as it were, the leaves of Time's great book to a period only a quarter of a century ago, and what a contrast! Then all was as nature had formed it, the broad and rolling prairies were as magnificent then as now; in summer a perfect paradise of ver-

dure, with its variegated hues of flowers and vegetation; in winter a snow-mantled desert; selected as a camping ground by the Sioux, with that wonderful appreciation of the beautiful which nature has made an instinct in the savage. Not a sign of habitation or civilization existed; it was the home of the red man, and the freedom of bird and beast reigned supreme. To-day, what a contrast! Cities and villages have sprung up as if by magic; civilization and progress are apparent on every hand; comfortable and substantial dwellings have sprung up all over the former barren prairie; and the result is a prosperous land, filled with an enterprising, intelligent people, dotted with schools and churches; and the iron horse, swifter than the nimble deer, treads the pathway so recently the trail of the red man.

The early settlers here experienced many hardships and disadvantages, but as a rule, those who have remained here since early days, have been repaid for their enterprise, industry and tenacity, and are, to-day, in good circumstances, having comfortable homes, and the abundance of stock manifests the successful results of their management. No portion of the State is better adapted to stock-raising and general farming, and the intelligent class of farmers who have located here devote much of their attention to these lines, although wheat-raising as yet is the leading occupation of the husbandman.

The following is a list of a great many of the

PIONEERS

of Stevens county—Charles Olson, Lewis L. Hegland, Hans Gudvangen, Christian Jacobson, Peter Bjork, Thomas Ostenson Hagen, Mons Johnson, John Whipple, Lars H. Hanse, Hans Hanse, Erick Erlandson, Thomas Thomasson, Lewis Baker, Ole Mikkelson, Phillip Frisbey, Henry Gager, Jacob Baker, Ole Melland, William Perry, Henry Foss, Warner Brothers, Matt Diedrich, Abraham Lee, R. M. Richardson, Henry Baldwin, John Folsom, William McPherson, John Harrington, Albert Movine, Christian Gaarder, Herman Winter, J. D. Good, John Backius, Peter Peterson, George Hanson, Archibald Young, Mr. Shalmark Sr., Herman Zahl and brothers, O. C. Hanson, William Wunsch, Michael Galvin, Hans Anderson, Osten Thompson, Job Smith, Nels Olson, Lewis Baker, Albert Barse, E. M. Owens, O. S. and Noah M. Freeman, Stephen Wheeler, Ole Clementson, J. Owen, William McPherson.

There were undoubtedly many others who came as early as parties who have been named, but it is impossible to obtain a complete list. In the biographical department of this work will be found personal reminiscences of many of these and other pioneers, besides the biographies of hundreds of the most prominent settlers of more recent years.

The first postoffice in the county was established, December 3, 1867, under the name of "Scandia," and Thomas Thomasson was the first postmaster. The first general election in the county was held in 1868 at Gager's station. About twenty-five legal votes were polled and the returns were made to Pope county, to which Stevens was attached for civil and judicial purposes. The first legally surveyed road through the county was a State road, since vacated, extending from Glenwood *via* Gager's Station to Brown's Valley. The first store, worthy of that name, in the county, was established by Henry Baldwin, at Gager's Station, although Henry Gager had previously kept a small trading post there. Mr. Baldwin had brought the goods from Forest City. The first grop shop in the county was started and kept by a Swede at Gager's Crossing, the outfit consisting of a keg of whiskey and a glass—minus shanty or tent. The first birth occurred in September, 1867, when Helena Hegland first saw the light. The first

death was of a child of Erick Erlandson, and the first baptized were Helena Hegland and Josephine Thomasson. The first religious services were held by Rev. Beckmann, of the Swedish Augustana Synod, of Illinois. The first mill site located was by Albert Movins. The first to prove up a claim was Peter Bjork. He built the first house "over the ground," a log cabin. The first shingled roof was that which covered Scandia postoffice. The first frame building in the county was erected by Thomas Thomasson for J. D. Good, on the latter's farm. The first wheat was raised by Lewis L. Hegland, who in threshing had the grain trodden out on the ground by oxen; he also brought the first load of grain to the mill and market. The first piece of machinery, a mower, was brought here by John Whipple and Lewis Baker, for the Gager farm; and the first reaper was brought here by Lewis L. Hegland. The first threshing machine was brought here and operated by the Warner brothers.

Signs of some very old surveys were found in the early days of the settlement, and also well preserved stakes of the first proposed location of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, made, long before the Indian outbreak, by a party, consisting principally of English capitalists, who went through the Red River Valley. The first Government survey in Stevens county was made by George B. Wright, of Minneapolis, in 1866, and embraced range 41. The following year the southwestern part of the county was surveyed. The remainder or western portion was surveyed in 1868, by General T. H. Barrett, who at that time selected a place for his future home.

In the early days of the settlement there were many Indians and half-breeds in this region, and they would frequently call at the cabins of the pioneers for provisions. An engagement between a party of Sioux and Chippewa Indians took place in the spring of 1868 on the prairie north of what was afterward the Dr. Heenan farm, and it is claimed that several were slain and buried. Just previous, and what probably caused this engagement, the same band of Chippewas had killed a squaw of their own tribe, who had married a Sioux brave some time before. The killing of the squaw took place near the lower crossing at Stone's Mill. News having been sent to St. Paul of hostile gatherings in Dakota Territory, and the authorities fearing another attack upon the few and scattered settlers along this western edge of civilization, Governor Austin sent out his secretary of State, Hans Mattson, with a good supply of rifles and ammunition for the purpose of organizing State militia. Stevens county was designed for Company H, First Regiment, and John Folsom was appointed captain; Thomas Thomasson, first, and Henry Foss, second lieutenants. Companies of soldiers exchanging stations, and military wagon trains passing through the settlement very often, made the settlers feel more at ease, and no more uneasiness for their safety was felt until the big scare in 1874, but this soon passed off, and since that time all has been peaceful and uneventful. In the first years of the settlement, buffalo were seen east of the Pomme de Terre River; elk, deer and lynx were numerous, bear was also seen at a few places. Large eagles' nests then adorned most of the larger trees around the lake shores; cormorant, swan, pelicans, and lesser game resorted regularly at the larger lakes.

The first term of court in Stevens county was held at Morris, beginning on the 17th of June, 1873. Honorable James M. McKelvy was judge; Henry Baldwin, clerk, and William Dragoo, sheriff.

Prior to its organization the territory now included in Stevens county was attached to Pope county for official purposes. As it was

established or created in 1862, its boundaries were arranged very much at variance with what we find them to-day. In 1866 the boundaries were changed. According to this arrangement the county was long and narrow, and embraced eighteen congressional townships, as follows: The southeast corner of the county was at the southeast corner of the town of Framnas; the southwest corner at the southwest corner of the town of Pepperton (three townships wide), and it ran north, six tiers of townships, to the north boundary line of Grant county. The balance of the county, lying south of the township line running through the village of Morris, formed a part of what was then known as Lac-qui-parle county. In 1868 an act was passed by the Legislature re-arranging county lines, which established the boundaries of Stevens county as we find them to-day, embracing sixteen congressional townships. The county was named in honor of Colonel Stevens, of Minneapolis, a prominent man in the State in pioneer times.

During the summer of 1869 a few of the settlers began agitating the matter of effecting a county organization, and the representative from Pope and Douglas counties was applied to, to attend to the necessary preliminaries. In the fall the Governor appointed Job Smith, Charles Olson and O. S. Freeman as the first county commissioners of Stevens county, and authorized them to take the necessary steps toward effecting a county organization. The county seat was located temporarily at Gager's Station. This board of commissioners only held one meeting, at which they formed the county into an election precinct. No steps were taken toward perfecting the organization of the county, and no record of their meeting, nor even of their appointment has been preserved. Thus, the matter dropped, and nothing further was done until 1871, when the matter was again taken up and the organization was completed, and the official wheels of Stevens county were set in motion. In the fall of that year J. T. Avery and J. D. Good were appointed county commissioners. The first meeting of this board was held on the 5th of October, 1871, when J. T. Avery was chosen chairman and R. M. Richardson, clerk of the board. The board then appointed county officers, to serve until their successors were elected and qualified, as follows—R. M. Richardson, register of deeds; M. L. Torpey, county auditor; Henry Baldwin, treasurer; and William Dragoo, sheriff. The clerk was directed to issue notices for a general election to be held that fall, and then the board adjourned. It seems that something was irregular in the organization of the county, for, in 1872, we find that the Legislature was applied to and passed an act legalizing the organization of Stevens county as effected. The county seat was located at Morris at the time the second board of county commissioners were appointed, in 1871, and has always remained at that point. Since its organization the history of Stevens county, in an official sense, has been uneventful. Without an exception the county offices have always been filled by capable and efficient men, and the finances of the county have been well managed.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who have composed the board of

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,

since the organization of the county, so far as is disclosed by the records:

1869—Charles Olson, Job Smith and O. S. Freeman.

1871—J. T. Avery, *chairman*, and J. D. Good.

1872—J. R. Folsom, *chairman;* J. D. Good and Henry Foss.

1873—John D. Good, *chairman;* Henry Foss and Charles Wintermute.

1874—John D. Good, *chairman;* Henry Foss and Joel B. Smith.

1875—Charles Wintermute, *chairman;* Henry Foss and W. W. Griswold.

1876—Charles Wintermute, *chairman;* A. J. Comstock and Thomas Thomasson.

1877—Charles Wintermute, *chairman;* A. J. Comstock and Thomas Thomasson.

1878—A. J. Comstock, *chairman;* R. J. Hall and Thomas Thomasson.

1879—A. J. Comstock, *chairman;* R. J. Hall and Ole A. Bakke.

1880—R. J. Hall, *chairman;* A. J. Comstock and Ole A. Bakke.

1881—A. J. Comstock, *chairman;* Ole A. Bakke and Edward A. Dopkins.

1882—L. L. Hegland, *chairman;* K. C. Helgesen and Henry Hutchins.

1883—A. H. Taisey, *chairman;* L. L. Hegland, M. Finnegan, K. C. Helgeson and Henry Hutchins.

1884—Henry Hutchins, *chairman;* L. L. Hegland, K. C. Helgeson, R. J. Hall and M. Finnegan.

1885—Henry Hutchins, *chairman;* R. J. Hall, L. L. Hegland, M. Finnegan, and B. B. McArthur.

1886—R. J. Hall, *chairman;* Henry Hutchins, M. Finnegan, Theodore Linstad, and B. B. McArthur.

1887—L. H. Pushor, *chairman;* Henry Hutchins, George C. Thorpe, O. N. Dohlen and John C. Hancock.

1888—George C. Thorpe, of Hancock, *chairman;* L. H. Pushor, of Morris; O. N. Dohlen, of Swan Lake township; Henry Hutchins, of Morris, and John C. Hancock, of Scott township.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who have filled the various

COUNTY OFFICES

since Stevens county was organized, viz.:

County Auditor.—M. L. Torpey, W. W. Griswold, Thomas E. Heenan and George M. Giltinan.

County Treasurer.—Henry Baldwin, Samuel Larson, Hugh Whiteley, J. E. Favrow and K. C. Helgeson.

Register of Deeds.—R. M. Richardson, John G. Sundell, M. L. Torpey, R. M. Richardson, J. L. Miller and L. H. Wellington.

Clerk of Court.—James T. Avery, Henry Baldwin and Samuel Larson.

Sheriff.—William Dragoo, Joseph C. Rue, H. T. Lovett, John Landberg, C. P. Maginnis and George H. Munro.

Superintendent of Schools.—R. M. Richardson, A. J. Comstock, J. A. Johnson and W. C. Bicknell.

Judge of Probate.—R. M. Richardson, L. E. Pearce, Hezekiah Bragg, John A. Giltinan and George E. Darling.

County Attorney.—Addison V. Teeple, George A. J. Overton, H. T. Bevans, C. L. Brown and S. A. Flaherty.

Coroner.—Smith P. Scofield and Dr. Hulburd.

Surveyor.—A. V. Teeple, D. T. Wheaton, J. P. H. Morris and D. T. Wheaton.

Court Commissioner.—H. B. Wolff, Fritz Buckentin and W. L. Colyer.

An imposing and substantial court house and jail was erected in 1882 at a cost of about $22,000, which is a credit to the county.

The following is a list of the present

OFFICERS

of Stevens county, viz.:—George M. Giltinan, *auditor;* L. H. Wellington, *register of deeds;* Samuel Larson, *clerk of court;* K. C. Helgeson, *treasurer;* George H. Munro, *sheriff;* George E. Darling, *judge of probate;* W. C. Bicknell, *county superintendent;* S. A. Flaherty, *county attorney;* W. L. Colyer, *court commissioner;* Dr. L. H. Hulburd, *coroner;* and D. T. Wheaton, *surveyor.*

Stevens county has railway and marketing facilities which are not excelled by any county in the western portion of the State. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway passes through the county from south-

east to northwest, while the terminus of a branch of the Northern Pacific Railway is at Morris, from which place it makes direct connection with Duluth. The Manitoba Railway also has a branch extending from Morris to Brown's Valley. These two—the Manitoba and Northern Pacific—are the leading thoroughfares of traffic in the Northwest, and give Stevens county excellent shipping facilities.

The county is divided into sixteen

TOWNSHIPS,

which are named as follows — the population of the various townships also being given, from the school census of 1885, viz.:

Baker	89	Darnen	280
Donnelly	236	Eldorado	106
Framnas	257	Hancock Village	262
Hodges	221	Horton	144
Synnes	122	Moore	160
Morris	257	Morris Village	1230
Pepperton	138	Rendsville	258
Swan Lake	327	Scott	239
Stevens	104	Potsdam	81

According to the census of 1885, the county had a total population of 4,511. It can now be safely placed at between 7,000 and 8,000.

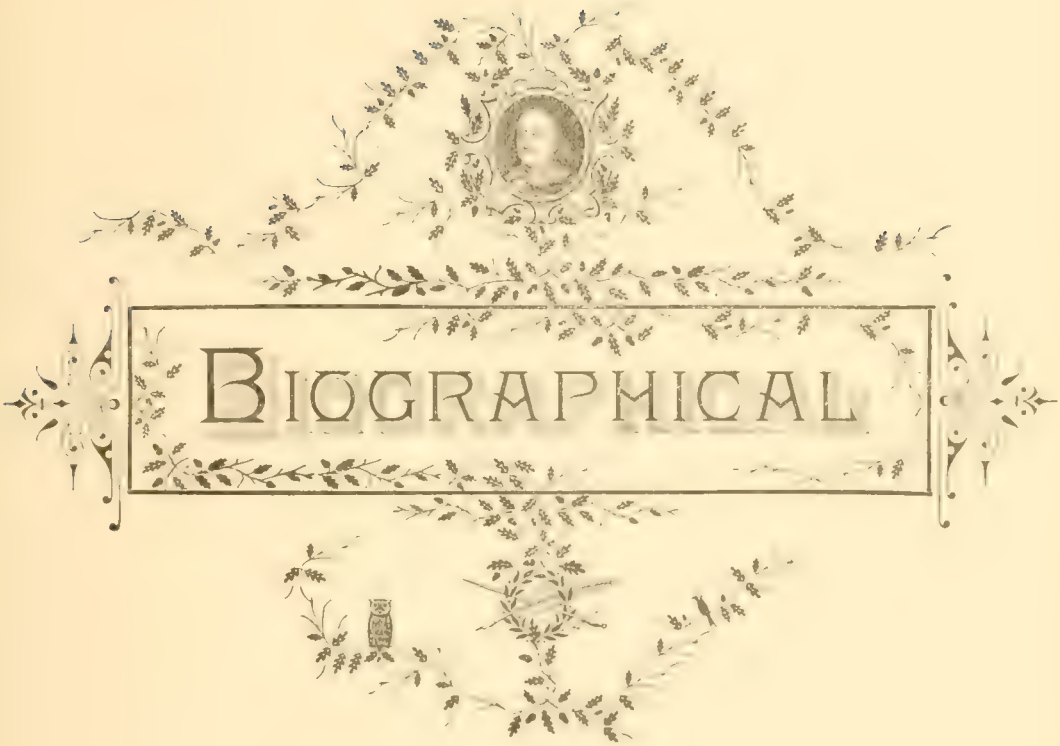
THE VILLAGES

of Stevens county are Morris, Hancock and Donnelly.

Morris — the county seat — was platted by the St. Paul & Pacific Railway Company, in April, 1871, the original town site being located on section 3, township 124, range 42; and section 35, township 125, range 42. Since that time additions have been laid out at different times by the following parties: The Railway Company, Mary Ellen Morris, C. W. Rohne, Watson & Leonard, A. A. Stone, William Dragoo and D. R. Sutherland. The village has an excellent location, and no point in Western Minnesota has brighter prospects for the future. Surrounded by a wealthy and prosperous farming country, it is assured a steady and ever-increasing trade, while its shipping facilities are unexcelled. Being at the junction of the two trunk lines of railway of the Northwest, it is afforded marketing facilities, which make it a very advantageous point for manufacturing industries. The river furnishes a good water power, which has already been improved. The village is well laid out and the place is adorned and beautified with an abundance of shade trees. Educational facilities here are unsurpassed in this part of the State, and the society is of the most desirable character. The village has never had a boom, but rather a steady, healthy growth. All lines of business are well represented here, although not overdone, and the place justly has the reputation of being one of the most enterprising cities in the State. Morris has a population of about 1,600 at this writing.

Hancock—the second town in size and importance in Stevens county—is located in the southeastern part of the county, on the Manitoba Railroad. It was laid out by the St. Paul & Pacific Railway Company, in November, 1872, the original town site being located on section 3, township 123, range 41. Two additions have since been made, one by T. P. Kerr, in December, 1879, and one by A. J. Comstock, in January, 1880. The village has a population of about 400, and the various lines of trade are well represented. No town in this part of the State has a more intelligent, enterprising and thorough class of business men, and every enterprise calculated to benefit their locality receives hearty aid and encouragement, and this spirit has already done much toward the development of Hancock and vicinity. The village has an extensive trade and has a rich country tributary to it, so that its future success and prosperity seem assured.

Donnelly.—This is the name of a small village, located on the Manitoba Railway, in the northern part of Stevens county. It has a population of about 100.


BIOGRAPHICAL



BIOGRAPHICAL

CHARLES PATRICK MAGINNIS, was born in Wayne county, New York, in 1849, and is the oldest son of Patrick and Winefred Maginnis. When he was six years old his father moved westward and settled on a farm near Red Wing, Goodhue county, Minnesota, before the North Star State had yet been admitted to statehood. On the last day of the year 1869 he married Miss Bridget Gaffney. He lived on the old homestead with his parents until 1871. In that year he purchased a farm adjoining his father's, which he resided upon and cultivated until the year 1877, when he sold out and came farther west. In company with his brother John, he purchased and opened a farm of 1,200 acres in the town of Morris, Stevens county, which they cultivated together for a time, when a division was made. He followed the occupation of farming until 1880, in the fall of which year he was elected sheriff of Stevens county, on the democratic ticket over two competitors. That as a public officer he gave entire satisfaction was shown by his re-election to the same position in 1882, by a very large majority. As an officer he never shirked a duty, and as a man of indomitable courage, cool judgment and good sense he has by his daring acts on several occasions during his career made himself widely known. It was during his second term, that, by his timely interference at the memorable convention during the campaign that gave to this great congressional district the name of the "Bloody Fifth," that what threatened to be a bloody riot between the warring Kindred and Nelson factions was happily averted, and for this act he was afterward sincerely thanked by the principals on both sides. Defeated for sheriff by a small majority in the presidential year of 1884, he engaged in the business of selling farm machinery. He built and, in connection with the machinery business, operated the Farmers' Elevator in Morris for two years, or until the time of his appointment by President Cleveland as receiver of public moneys at Duluth.

While a resident of Stevens county, he was always actively interested in all public measures,and was a leading factor in the county's progress. He favored the building of the Little Falls & Dakota Railway, and afterward advocated settling the bonds with the Northern Pacific Railway Company in a fair and honorable way. The building of the fine public buildings — court and school houses — was due in a great measure to his influence.

As noted, to his popularity may be attributed his several political victories, for this has always been a strong republican county. In 1887, although again leading the side of

the minority, he was elected mayor of Morris, in which position he was serving when appointed to the Duluth land office. He is a man of strictly temperate habits, a Friend of Temperance, and has done much for total abstinence among the Irish people. During the month of October, 1886, he made himself famous by his conduct at the terrible wreck on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Rio, Wisconsin. He was a passenger on that ill-fated train, and it was he who, in response to the cry of the imprisoned mother, "Take my children, I am hurt and cannot get out," rescued from the flames the two Scherer children of Winona; whose mother and grandmother were victims to this terrible railroad holocaust. For his bravery and valiant services he was complimented by his fellow passengers, and by the press of the State, and he takes great pride in a gold watch, now worn by him, presented by the railroad company as a testimonial of his work at the wreck.

Mr. Maginnis is at present a resident of Duluth. He is an earnest advocate of tariff reform.

KNUTE C. HELGESON, the present county treasurer of Stevens county, is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county. He is the senior member of the firm of Helgeson & Wilcox, the heaviest merchants at Hancock, where he lives, and he has for a number of years been among the most prominent characters in the business and official history of the county. A man of the strictest integrity, and a careful business man, his word is recognized as being as good as a bond.

Mr. Helgeson was born in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, on the 2nd of November, 1849, and is a son of Kilbourn and Mary (Knutson) Helgeson. His parents were natives of Norway, but came to the United States about 1838, and settled in Wisconsin. They still live near Waupun, in that State. The parents had a family of seven children, five boys and two girls, all of whom are still living, as follows—Harry, Henry, Knute, Andrew, Mary, Charles and Tilla. The last named was educated at the normal schools of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for the past two years has been a teacher in the High School at Hancock.

Knute C. Helgeson, our present subject, spent his boyhood days and received his earlier education in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin. He received an excellent education, taking a thorough course at the Wisconsin State University, and supplementing this by a course at the Lutheran College, at Decorah, Iowa. After finishing his education he taught school for four months, and then came to Benson, Minnesota, and remained there for two years, engaged as a clerk in a general merchandise store. He then went to Alexandria, where he was employed as clerk for one year, and at the expiration of that time went to Montevideo, Chippewa county, where he was engaged at clerking for another year. In 1875 he came to Hancock, Stevens county, and in company with Wolff & Wells, engaged in the hardware, lumber and general merchandise trade at Hancock, under the firm name of Wells, Helgeson & Company. In 1876, our subject, in company with Frank Wilcox, bought out the old firm, and the business has since been carried on under the name and style of Helgeson & Wilcox. They carry a large stock of everything pertaining to their line, and are the heaviest merchants in the village. In other directions Mr. Helgeson has extensive property interests in the village and vicinity, and owns over 500 acres of land in adjoining townships.

In political matters he is a staunch republican, and takes an active interest in all mat-

ters of a public nature. In the spring of 1887, he was appointed county treasurer of Stevens county, and still holds that office. He has held various local offices, having at various times been a member of the school board, the village council, president of the council, etc.

Mr. Helgeson was married on the 16th of September, 1879, to Miss Letta Sylvester, and they are the parents of four children—Mabel L., Clifford W., Edith M. and David. Mrs. Helgeson is also a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Dane county. She is a daughter of Lars Sylvester.

ARCHIE YOUNG, a highly respected and well-to-do farmer of section 22, Rendsville township, is the son of James D. and Jane (Reid) Young, both natives of Scotland. Their son Archie, however, was born at Enniskillen, Canada West, April 1, 1843. He is one of the leading and representative men of his township. He was among the pioneer band which first settled and organized Rendsville township, the same being accomplished, March 23, 1878, naming it in honor of his wife, Lorenda, but who always went by the name of "Rend"—hence the township was called Rendsville. He was reared on his father's farm until twenty-two years of age. He then moved to Michigan, and there followed lumbering for one year. He then came to the wild pineries of Wisconsin and remained one year, working at lumbering. In the month of July, 1866, he came to Rochester, Minnesota, where he worked at harvesting, following up the grain as it ripened, going northward. He then went on the line of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, clearing out the line and chopping cordwood.

In the following March he and two young ladies (one now his wife) accompanied the farmer and his man with whom they boarded onto a marsh for hay. He accidentally fell upon a hay-knife, cutting a fearful gash, severing the artery of his left wrist. Miss Moses took off her apron and with his future wife corded his arm—one taking hold of each end. At the stoppage of the blood, he fainted, and again he fell upon the hay-knife, this time cutting a severe wound in his hip, which disabled him until July, 1867. During this time he explored Meeker and Kandiyohi counties, in search of land, but the whole country seemed so extensive and open that he could not well select a place. At that time, he stopped with old Joe Kelly, on Diamond Lake. July 1, of the same year, he went to Minneapolis, and from there he went to Illinois, harvesting on his way back. He was married, November 25, 1867, to Lorenda Elvira Shaw, of Independence, Hennepin county, Minnesota. She is the daughter of Timothy D. and Ruth (Reid) Shaw, who were old settlers of Hennepin county, Minnesota. Both families are now living in Delano, Wright county. The wife was a native of Canada, and taught school before marriage. She was born November 1, 1838, coming to the United States with her parents at the age of nineteen. They came to this county in 1857. The subject and his wife were married at Minneapolis and went to Missouri, where they both got sick and returned by the first boat to Minnesota, settling at Independence, where they farmed for two years. May 3, 1870, they removed from Hennepin county to Stevens county, arriving May 9. They made a pre-emption on the southwest quarter of section 22, township 126, range 42, Rendsville township, which claim was changed to a homestead, and here they have lived ever since. Our subject also took a tree claim on the southeast quarter of the same section, which he still retains. Their family consists of four children, all now at home—Lorenda

Jane, born September 9, 1868, in Hennepin county, who is now teaching in her father's district; Ellen Ruth was born in Rendsville township, September 15, 1871; she was the first child born in the township; Archie Henry was born October 5, 1873, and is now a great help to his parents; James Francis was born February 3, 1877; he is now at school. The farm house and home of our subject is situated on the bank of Young's Lake, in a natural grove, enlarged and made more beautiful by the many trees of artificial planting.

Mrs. Young remained on this homestead for eleven months without seeing a woman. Mr. Young has been town clerk since the organization of the township and school clerk since the district was organized in September, 1876. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and in his political opinions is a democrat and a firm believer in prohibition. In June, 1877, a frontier union Sunday school was organized in school district No. 7, and our worthy subject has been its efficient superintendent a great part of the time since.

LARS G. NOBEL, the present town clerk of Framnas township, and an intelligent and prominent farmer of that precinct, is a native of Norway. He was born September 22, 1852, and is the son of Lars G. and Thury (Grindy) Nobel, who were also Norwegians by birth. He received a part of his education in the land of his birth, and was brought to the United States in 1866, by his parents. The family landed in Quebec, Canada, and from that port came to Madison, Wisconsin, near which city the father of our subject bought a farm, in Dane county.

The subject of this memoir remained upon his father's farm in the "Badger State" for some fourteen years, assisting in the labor of carrying it on, and attended the district schools. In 1880 he came to this State, and located in Pope county, but after a residence there of three years, removed to Stevens county. On his arrival here he purchased eighty acres of land on section 25, of Framnas township, and there makes his home.

Mr. Nobel was united in marriage, February 18, 1880, with Miss Lena J. Jerdel, a native of Dane county, Wisconsin. Her parents were born in Norway and came to the United States in 1861, and settled in Wisconsin, where they are now living.

Mr. Nobel, politically, affiliates with the democratic party, and was elected to the office of town clerk on that ticket. Both he and his wife are consistent and zealous members of the Lutheran Chuach, and are quite active in all religious work. His farm, which embraces eighty acres, is in a high state of culture, and his place evinces his knowledge of the art of properly conducting agriculture.

HON. REUBEN M. RICHARDSON, of Morris, one of the earliest settlers of Stevens county, came to this part of the State May 20, 1869, with a team, by way of Sauk Center, on a prospecting tour. At that time there was but one settler between the latter place and Glenwood, a man by the name of Durkee, and between that point and what is now Morris, a distance of fifty miles, the only inhabitants were Nels Wollan, and Lewis Larson Hegland. After looking the country over, he decided to locate in this county, and, returning to his home in St. Cloud, made preparations for his removal. A week or so later he came back to this vicinity and located a preëmption in what is now the town of Morris and erected a log cabin in which to shelter himself and family. At that time there were west of the Pomme de Terre River but the following settlers—Henry Gager,

John Folsom, the Warner brothers and Philip Frisby. These were the sole inhabitants of that part of the county. In November of the same year Mr. Richardson brought his family from St. Cloud, and commenced the improvement of his farm, and there made his home until the railroad was graded through this section. He then removed to his present location, which lies inside of the corporate limits of the village of Morris. This was in July, 1871, and at that time there was but the store of Wilkins & Wolff and the railroad engineer's headquarters in Morris. He has made his home on this farm ever since.

The subject of this memoir was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, August 8, 1816, and is the son of Peter and Ann (Mowbray) Richardson. He remained in the "Buckeye State," with his parents, until his twenty-second year, and then removed to the lead mines of Wisconsin. He remained there from 1839 until April, 1849, and then went to St. Paul, where he landed the 10th of that month. There were but seventeen houses in what is now Lower Town and five in Upper Town. A short time after his arrival there he entered the employ of H. M. Rice, and was engaged in the transportation of military supplies from Fort Snelling to Fort Gaines, and afterward to Pembina. In the spring of 1850 he was appointed deputy sheriff and deputy marshal of Benton county, Minnesota, which then comprised all the territory lying north of the Rum River and east of the Mississippi, and took the census of that county. He found that the population was 418 souls, embracing half-breeds and all nationalities under the sun. In these capacities Mr. Richardson acted for one year, and in the spring of 1851 was united in marriage with Miss Lois V. Munson, and took a claim near Sauk Rapids, Benton county, where he lived until 1855. In the latter year he removed to the village of Richmond, twenty-five miles west of St. Cloud, on the Sauk River, and made his home there until the Indian outbreak, in 1862, when he removed St. Cloud. In that village he resided until coming to Stevens county. While living there he held the office of postmaster from October 1, 1866, until May, 1869.

Mr. Richardson was elected to the Territorial Legislature, in 1852, to represent the district in which he lived, and in 1857 was elected to the State Senate and was continued in the Legislature until 1866, serving two terms in the Senate and the balance of the term in the House. In 1854 he received the appointment of receiver of the United States land office at Sauk Rapids, Benton county, which was the first one established north of St. Paul. When Stevens county was organized, in 1871, he was appointed register of deeds, and had to go to Benson to be sworn in. This office he held, by election, for seven years, and then retired. One year later he was again called on by the people to assume the duties of the same position and remained in it for three years more. Since that time he has lived on his farm, a more retired life.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are the parents of two children—Elizabeth, now Mrs. Henry Baldwin, and Lucia V., now Mrs. C. Nelson, of Osakis. The Old Settlers' society of Stevens county, of which our subject is a member, was organized at Philip Frisby's house in 1870, and the last meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Richardson. He is also a member of the Old Settlers' association of the State.

ALBERT BONAPARTE WILLIAMS, whose farm is located on the banks of Pomme de Terre Lake, on section 18, is one of the most enterprising and intelligent citizens of Swan Lake township. He is engaged in stock-raising and general farming,

and his thrift and energy are evidenced by the success which has rewarded his efforts, as he is rapidly getting in good shape for more extended and more profitable operations.

Mr. Williams was born at Eaton Rapids, Ingham county, Michigan, June 26, 1851, and is a son of Hiram and Louisa (Burnham) Williams. When he was a mere child his parents removed to Illinois, and from the time he was ten until he was fourteen years of age, he attended the Tuscola Seminary, at Tuscola, Illinois. In 1865 the family came to Red Wing, Minnesota, and the father settled upon a farm at Goodhue Center. There our subject remained and worked until 1876, when he came to Stevens county and took a homestead on section 6, in Darnen township. On the 31st of May, 1881, Mr. Williams was married to Lizzie F. Smith, a daughter of Samuel B. Smith.

In February, 1883, Mr. Williams started for Washington Territory, in order to find a climate better suited to his taste. He got as far as the Rocky Mountains, but, as he could not cross in the winter, he returned. He again started for the far West the following spring, and got far enough to meet the emigration coming back in "search of a better country," and he, finally, decided that this was about the best country he had heard or knew of, and, accordingly, came back to stay. During his absence he traveled through the National Park, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. In speaking of it he says he "found many places where they didn't have so many blizzards, but he decided that he would rather face any Minnesota blizzard than face unseen rattle-snakes in almost every bush or clump of grass." Upon his return he came to Swan Lake township, and took a preëmption of sixty-six acres, on section 18, on Pomme de Terre Lake, where he has since lived. He has since purchased thirty-five acres additional, and is rapidly developing it into a valuable stock farm. As he says, "the longer he lives here the better satisfied he is, and feels that this is the place he was in search of." Mr. Williams has always taken an active interest in educational and public affairs. He was elected justice of the peace, but did not qualify, as he was not an aspirant for office.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of three children—Nathaniel H., Harriet M. and Theresa M.

NELSON WILLIAM DARROW, a prominent farmer living on section 14, Scott township, Stevens county, is a native of Lee county, Illinois, born July 7, 1845. His parents were Royal P. and Elsie L. (Hawley) Darrow, natives of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, respectively. In 1850 his father went to California, leaving his wife and five children, expecting to soon make a fortune and then return to his family, but instead of making his fortune, he died there, and the good wife was compelled to put her children out and go out to work herself. The children were Elizabeth, Lucy, Helen and Nelson W. Elizabeth, the first child of the family, was burned to death, at the age of sixteen, by her clothing taking fire while she was making a fire. The poor child, almost bordering on womanhood, only lived in terrible agony for ten weeks, and was set free from pain by the almost welcome visitor—death. Lucy, the next child, is married and now lives in Dakota. She is now Mrs. Burnett.

Nelson W. was married April 25, 1870, to Elizabeth Wymer, daughter of Jacob and Zelphena (Embry) Wymer. She was born in Auburn, Indiana, February 21, 1851. They have the following children—Cecil Arthur, born February 21, 1870; Charles E.

(deceased); Royal (deceased); Colonel Mason, born February 12, 1877; Helen J., born August 5, 1882, and Maud Ethel, born October, 1884.

When our subject was about six years old he left home and went to live with Ephraim Whitney, remaining four years, when he ran away, going to Iowa, with one William Erskin, with whom he remained three years, after which period he went back to Illinois, where his mother lived, and worked out by the month for a year; then went to Wisconsin and remained the same length of time, again returning to Illinois, stopping a short time, and went over into Iowa again, there remaining until the war came on. He tried to enlist, but was rejected on account of his age, but he went over into Illinois and enlisted there, but his mother, in all kindness, took him out of the service, when he ran away and re-enlisted, his mother, this time, consenting. He enlisted, finally, September 22, 1862, and remained in the army until June, 1865, as a member of Company D, Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry. He was in twenty-three engagements, receiving a wound in the cheek at the battle of Prairieville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862. He first served under General Buel, afterward under Rosencranz, Sherman and "Pap" Thomas. To enable the reader to get a clearer conception of what dangers this gallant young soldier encountered, we will enumerate the battles in which he fought: Prairieville (Kentucky), Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Dalton, Dallas, Kingston, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville and many other skirmishes of lesser note in war history. After his discharge he went at once to visit his mother, at Rock Island, Illinois. From there he went to Shell Rock, Iowa, purchased a farm and lived on the same for about fifteen years, and was married while there. He finally sold out in Iowa and removed to Stevens county, Minnesota, arriving in November, 1880. He rented a farm for three years, and during this time jumped a tree claim, over which he had a contest with Patrick Hines, coming out the victor—hence the owner of the place. He then took the claim as a homestead, and finally proved up in 1885, and has since lived on the same. He has about eighty acres under the plow, owns seven horses and forty-two cattle.

Commencing a fatherless boy, with no friends to care for and aid him in the battles of life, he has always fought his own way through poverty and actual warfare, coming off more than conqueror. For his disability contracted in the service, he receives the sum of $6.00 per month, pension.

Politically our subject is a democrat. He has held various local offices, including that of township assessor. He is a man that takes much interest in reviewing the old war time days, and is member of Overton Post, No. 99, of the Grand Army of the Republic at Morris.

STEPHEN A. FLAHERTY, the present county attorney of Stevens county, was born in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, April 15, 1855. His parents, Michael and Mary Flaherty, are both natives of the County of Clare, Ireland, and immigrated to this country in 1847. Michael Flaherty enlisted and took part in the Mexican War, and after its close located in Sheboygan county, where he remained till 1857, when he removed to Rantoul, Calumet county, Wisconsin. He was one of the first settlers in Rantoul, where he bought a heavy timbered tract of land, which he cleared and cultivated, and which he and his family still occupy as the old homestead.

Stephen A., the subject of this sketch, is the second of a family of eight children. He remained with his parents and helped to work

the farm until his eighteenth year, without any opportunity of getting an education, except such as was offered by the district schools in winter time. In 1873 he entered Lawrence University, in Appleton, Wisconsin, which university he attended for about three years. During and after his attendance at college he devoted a good share of his time to teaching school, though this, he says, is a business he followed more by reason of necessity than love for the occupation. In the spring of 1878 he came to Minnesota, and taught school in Sibley county for a year or more. In the fall of 1879 he entered the State University, at Minneapolis, where he attended four terms, pursuing such studies as he considered would be of most assistance to him in the profession which he had decided to take up. In 1880 he commenced to read law in the office of Lewis Brownell, in Minneapolis, and again taught school in the winter of 1880–1881, this time in Meeker county. When this term of school closed he started to Morris, and got acquainted, coming up on the train, with L. C. Spooner, who, a few months before, had opened a law office in Morris. On February 17, 1881, Mr. Flaherty arrived in Morris, and immediately entered Mr. Spooner's office as a law student and clerk. In the fall of 1881 he returned to Meeker county, where he taught his last term of school, upon the expiration of which he went back to Morris, and has resided there since. There he again resumed his law studies, and in November, 1882, was admitted to the bar. After his admission to the bar he remained with Mr. Spooner, and in the spring of 1883 became a member of the firm of Spooner, Darling & Flaherty. The partnership continued for a year. Upon its dissolution Mr. Flaherty and Mr. Spooner formed a partnership, which continued until Mr. Spooner removed to Minneapolis, in the fall of 1885. Then Mr. Flaherty opened an office in his own name, and has since continued in the practice of his profession. He was appointed county attorney in March, 1887, to fill a vacancy caused by the appointment of C. L. Brown to the office of judge of the district court. He was elected a member of the common council of the village of Morris in the spring of 1888. Mr. Flaherty is one of the most active members, and is president of the county division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In politics he is a republican; in religion a Roman Catholic.

On November 27, 1884, he was married to Miss Nellie M. Sheridan, of this county, and has a family of one daughter, Blance, born August 8, 1886. Mr. Flaherty is a man of the strictest integrity, an able lawyer and a successful practitioner. He stands high, both as an attorney and a citizen, and is justly rated as one of the leading business men of the county in which he lives.

CHARLES WINTERMUTE, of Morris, one of the earliest settlers of Stevens county, came to this section in 1871, having purchased the Gager stage station. He at the same time took a homestead and bought other land, and soon had a fine farm of some 500 acres of land. He came to this State in 1861, and in the fall of that year located in St. Paul. In August, 1862, at the time of the Indian outbreak, he volunteered and went to New Ulm with the column under General Sibley, at the time of the attack on that place, and went with the command to Lac-qui-parle. He then returned to St. Paul, and was assigned to the quartermaster's department. He participated in the expedition that captured the 300 Indians and took them to Mankato, where he remained the following winter. Returning to the State capital in the spring, he went to Fort Abercrombie, and was there in the quartermaster's

department one year and the same length of time at Fort Wadsworth. He then purchased the trading post at the latter point, and remained there until he came to this county.

Mr. Wintermute remained on his farm here until the time of the Custer massacre, in 1876, when he went to Fort Custer, and was connected with the trading post at that point for several years, his family residing on his farm in this county. In 1880 he sold out his interest there and returned to his farm, where he lived until 1885, when he removed to the village of Morris, although he still owns and carries on the farm. He has been the president of the Old Settlers' Society a greater portion of the time since its organization, and was one of the original members. He was the president of the county agricultural society, for a number of years, and takes great interest in the growth and developement of this section of the State. He has also been connected with the mercantile interests of the village of Morris, having been in the lumber trade.

The subject of this sketch was born in Chemung county, New York, March 14, 1834, and is the son of Isaac and Sarah Wintermute. On attaining his majority he entered into the mercantile trade at Horseheads, a suburb of Elmira, New York, where he remained some years. In the spring of 1859, he removed to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he was engaged in business for about two years, but, the war coming on, that country became unsafe for a Northern man and he returned to his home in the "Empire State," whence he came to Minnesota, as related above.

Mr. Wintermute has one the finest farms in the State, it embracing some 540 acres of excellent land. It has a lake frontage of about two miles and a half, and contains a beautiful natural grove of timber covering eighty acres.

MARTIN DALEY, one of the most extensive and thorough farmers of Stevens township, was born in Ireland, in April, 1824, and is the son of Roger and Mary (McCoy) Daley, who were also natives of the Emerald Isle. He was one of a family of the following children, the others being — Michael, John, Patrick, Rhoda, Peter and James. He spent his early life in the land of his birth and on attaining maturer years, left his home and went to England. Settling at Bradford, Yorkshire, he was employed in the woolen factory of T. Salts, one of the largest in England, at that time. He remained there six years and then started for the United States, crossing the ocean in 1849, and after spending six weeks on the Atlantic, landed at Boston, Massachusetts, and from there went to Lawrence, in the same State, and there worked in a brick yard. After a short time spent at Lowell, he removed to Nashua, New Hampshire, and there for eight years was employed in a mattress factory. For four years and a half he was watchman in the machine shop of Gage, Warner & Whitney, and for two years in the Underhill Edge Tool Works, after which he went to Rockingham county, New Hampshire, and there bought a farm and followed farming for five years. After that, selling out, he moved to Boston, and for three years was engaged in a wine factory, and then went to Marquette, Michigan, and worked in the mines. Nearly five years later he came to this State and took up eighty acres of land in Meeker county, and there made his home for twelve years, at the end of which time he removed to this county and preëmpted 160 acres of land, where he now lives. To this farm he has added until he has at the present, 480 acres of valuable, arable land, and is one of the most extensive farmers in the town in which he resides.

Mr. Daley was married, January 27, 1858, at Nashua, New Hampshire, to Miss Katie

Duherty, the daughter of Charles and Sarah (McNamara) Duherty. She was born in Ireland, and was educated in one of the national schools of that oppressed land, and came to this country when she was about twenty. She is one of a family of nine children, the others being—John, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Anna, Patrick, Michael and Anna. The last named died in infancy. By their union Mr. and Mrs. Daley are the parents of four children—Charles, John, Mary and Sarah. Charles died in 1880, at the age of twenty-one. Mary is a school teacher, and has filled that position for six years.

In his politics our subject is a democrat and has always affiliated with that party. He has held the office of treasurer of the township for one term, and has otherwise taken an active part in public matters.

ROLLIN J. HALL, one of Stevens county's most influential and highly respected citizens, lives on section 10, of Morris township. He was born in Norfolk, St. Lawrance county, New York, in 1837. His father was Captain Philo Hall, a native of Vermont. His mother Mary (Morgan) Hall, was a native of the "Green Mountain" State also. Our subject's ancestry on the father's side were among the earliest settlers of the State of Vermont.

Rollin attended school, and worked in a sash, door and blind factory; also did some labor on the farm. He worked his way through school in this manner, until he was nineteen years old, when he left the scenes of his boyhood, and went to Lowel, Massachusetts, where he worked in a cotton factory, until 1861. At that date, he returned home, and October 30 he enlisted in the army, "for three years or during the war," going into company E, Ninety-second Regiment, New York Infantry. He was mustered out, January 5, 1865. He went as a private, but was promoted to a sergeant, and later to first sergeant. At the battle of Fair Oaks he was slightly wounded on the scalp. He was with his company during fifteen engagements. After his term of army service had ended he came back to Norfolk, New York, and engaged in the carpenter business, until 1871, when he came to Minnesota, and took a soldier's homestead, of 160 acres. During 1874 and 1875, he was in the employment of the Government, acting as agent of the Sisseton Indian Agency, in Dakota, teaching the art of farming to the tribes.

Mr. Hall was married, August 9, 1865, to Emma J. Purdy, by whom five children have come to bless their home. They are as follows—Ernest E., Grace C., Harry R., Lester L. and Fay E.

In politics, our subject is a republican, and has always taken great interest in public affairs. He has held the various township offices, such as supervisor, town clerk, etc., and served for a number of years, as the chairman of the board of county commissioners, being one of the most influential members of that body.

JOHN HOPE, of whom this biographical sketch will speak, came to Stevens county in 1878, from Dakota county, Minnesota, where he had been engaged at farming and threshing for two or three years. He came to his present home, on section 10, of Moore township, and purchased a half section of land from the railroad company, afterward adding eighty more, giving him a fine tract of 400 acres, upon which he has followed general farming and stock-growing, which has afforded him a fine income, and made him very comfortably situated. His farm is looked upon as one of the choicest and best improved in Moore township.

Mr. Hope was born in Bohamors county, Canada, July 3, 1844, and is the son of William and Isabelle (Ainslie) Hope, natives of England. The parents were married in Canada, the father leaving his native country when twenty-one years old, coming to Montreal, Canada, where he remained until his death, in June, 1887, being at the ripe old age of ninety-four years. He was a thrifty farmer, and belonged to the Church of England. The family consisted of nine children, five daughters, and four sons, all of whom grew to years of maturity: Mary Ann, Jane, George, Isabelle, William, Helen, Thomas, Elizebeth and John.

Our subject spent his school days in Kent county, Canada West, to which place his parents moved when he was about twelve years old. When he reached the age of seventeen, he quit school and engaged in copper mining in the Lake Superior country of Michigan. He remained at that for three years, and went to Wisconsin, near Racine, where he worked at railroading for a year or more, and then came to Minnesota, spending one summer in a saw mill at Minneapolis. The following winter he worked at similar work at Farmington, Minnesota, and from that point came to Stevens county.

Mr. Hope was married during the winter of 1870, February 7, to Miss Flora E. Clapp, a native of New Hampshire, who is the daughter of Orville and Lydia V. (Colburn) Clapp, natives of the same State. The mother still lives, but the father died when Mrs. Hope was only six months old. Their family consisted of five children: Lucy Ann, Martha Lousia, Roxa Adelaide, Flora Elizebeth and Horace.

Mrs. Hope came to Wisconsin when quite young, and was married in Isante county, Minnesota. She is the mother of eight children—Isabella Vestina, Flora Lousia, Ellen Elizebeth, Horace Gilbert, Lizzie Jane, Ethel Albina, William Elbridge, Arthur J. and George Francis, who died in infancy. These children are, at this writing, all single.

Mr. Hope is a republican, and has held many prominent local offices, such as justice of the peace, assessor, holding the former for four years, and the latter for two years. He has been treasurer of his school district, No. 31, ever since its organization.

DUDLEY HALL, who now resides on his farm located on section 2, Horton township, Stevens county, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, June 26, 1841. His parents were Jacob and Electa (Waldorf) Hall, natives of Pennsylvania. The mother died when her son Dudley was but nine years of age. The father came to Ohio in 1838, then removed to Wisconsin, in which State he remained until 1867, and then went to Nebraska, and made it his home with a daughter, till he died, in 1878. The family consisted of seven children — Nelson, Albert, Dudley, Warren, Jacob, Lorena and Elizebeth. Warren and Jacob are now dead. Up to the age of nineteen years our subject attended school and worked, as most boys do. He received most of his education in Grant county, Wisconsin, living this part of his life with his uncle, Jesse Waldorf. In March, 1862, he enlisted in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, under Captain John P. Moore. He was mustered out at Praire du Chien in July, 1865, after having participated in many hard fought battles and skirmishes, among which were Prairieville and Holly Springs. The general duty of the command to which he belonged, however, was following up bush-whackers. Mr. Hall was confined in the hospital for a long time. After receiving his final discharge, in July, he spent the remainder of the summer of 1865, at his father's, and then left for Lake City, Minnesota. From that point he went

to Minneapolis, where he remained until 1879, and in the spring of that year located his quarter section homestead where he now lives. He now owns 320 acres of well-improved land, and does a profitable farm and stock-growing business. He was married, June 23, 1866, to Miss Julia Hanlon, a native of Ireland, who came to America when but thirteen years of age. She is the daughter of Timothy Hanlon, and was educated in the land of her birth. Her parents both died in Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall have had four children — Electa, Frank, George and William. Electa became the wife of Timothy Mulverhill; she is now deceased, leaving one little daughter, Letta, in the care of her grandparents. The remainder of Mr. Hall's family are at home. They belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Hall is a republican. He has always taken an active part in local politics, and has held many offices, including those of school director, and township treasurer.

When living at Minneapolis our subject was engaged in the lumber business for Morrison Brothers, remaining there twelve years. He is a thoroughgoing man, a hard worker, and well deserves the success he is now making of life.

MICHAEL F. FINNEGAN, of section 24, Synnes township, Stevens county, Minnesota, is a native of Lakeville, Minnesota, born August 15, 1855. His parents were John and Bridgett Finnegan of Ireland, who immigrated to this country about 1837, landing at New York, and from there they went to Providence, Rhode Island, remaining seven years. They lived the next five years in Chicago, Illinois, the father being a merchant there. From that city he moved to Lakeville, Minnesota, where he died August 4, 1886, being seventy years of age. He was a devout Roman Catholic in his religious training and belief. The mother still lives at Lakeville. They had eleven children, all grown to maturity—Ann, John, Mary, Michael, Martin, Sarah, Patrick, Kate and Elizebeth. Two died—Hannah and Margaret.

Mr. Finnegan received his schooling at Lakeville, Dakota county, leaving at the age of twenty-one years, after receiving a good common business education. He went from his class at school to his father's farm, which he operated until 1876, then came to his present location, taking a homestead of a quarter section, and a tree claim of the same size, both situated on section 24, township 123, range 43. He now has a full section of choice land, described as follows: The north half of section 24 and the south half of section 13. He does an extensive farm and stock business. At the present time (1888) he has 130 head of cattle of the Durham stock, and seventeen head of Norman horses, besides a span of mules and other stock.

Mr. Finnegan was married at St. Paul, February 24, 1879, to Miss Mary Myers, a daughter of James Myers, of Lakeville, Minnesota, she being the oldest of a family of seven children. She was educated at St. Paul, in the High School and Academy. Before her marriage she taught school in Dakota and Scott counties. They are blessed with three children — Mary, John and Margrett, all living at home.

Politically, our subject is a democrat, and has ever taken a very active part in the politics of both county and State. He was elected as county commissioner in 1881, and also has been township clerk of Synnes township ever since it was organized. He has been connected closely with the school matters, having been clerk of district No. 29 for some years, and his name is prominently and indissolubly connected with the official history of both town and county.

CHARLES OLSON. One of the first settlers of Stevens county, and one of its most respected citizens is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a resident of the town of Framnas, living on section 24, of that subdivision of the county, where he has a valuable farm of 160 acres of excellent land.

Mr. Olson is a native of Norway, and was born November 15, 1826. He is the son of Ole and Christine (Gunderson) Kittelson, both of whom were, also natives of that country. He was reared in the land of his birth, and remained there until 1849, when he crossed the ocean to the shores of America. He landed at New York, and from there went to Chicago, but not finding any work there, he removed to Muskegon, Michigan, where he stayed some three years. He had been a letter carrier in his native land, but sought other employment on coming to this country. In 1852 he went to Dubuque, Iowa, and was engaged in the sale of plows for three years, and then removed to Freeborn county, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming. He made his home there until 1866, when, in company with Thomas Hagen, Christian Jacobson, Louis Hegland, Peter Bjork and Hans Goodhagen, he started for this county with ox teams. He arrived in this part of the State on the 22d of June, and, settling on the land where he now lives, went to work to put up a brush shanty in which to dwell. For six weeks he slept in his wagon, and turned the first furrow in the soil of Stevens county and raised the first crop. This latter was potatoes and turnips. He had to go to Glenwood for provisions, that being his nearest point. He followed trapping that winter, and made quite a success of his efforts. The next year three more families settled in the county and from that on were followed rapidly by others.

Mr. Olson was married, June 10, 1855, to Mrs. Martha Evenson, a native of Norway, a widow, and the mother of two girls, but has no children of his own.

The subject of this sketch is a democrat in his politics, and has held the office of assessor six terms, and is the incumbent of the position at the present. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and an active Christian worker.

HON. HENRY H. WELLS, the president of the Stevens County Bank, at Morris, and a member of the mercantile firm of Wells Brothers & Hanson, of the same village, came to Stevens county in September, 1872, and entered into business with H. B. Wolff, and the co-partnership then formed existed until 1882. During that time Mr. Wells embarked in trade at Hancock, under the firm name of Wells, Helgeson & Company, and at Evansville as Wells Brothers & Company. Since disposing of his interest in the store with Mr. Wolff, he has established a business at Herman, in Grant county, under the name of Wells Brothers, and at Graceville as O'Neals & Wells. In 1882 he organized the Stevens County Bank, with a capital of $25,000, and erected the building now occupied by that institution. The capital stock of this bank was increased to $50,000 in 1883. The Bank of Grant County, at Herman, was established by our subject in 1883, with his brother being its president, and in which he still holds a considerable interest. He gave his attention largely to the banking business until March, 1887, when he purchased the stock and good will of H. B. Wolff and the interest of K. C. Helgeson, in the firm of Helgeson & Hanson, and, consolidating the two, the present firm of Wells Brothers & Hanson was formed. He has, also, been largely engaged in the grain business in the village since coming here, and is one of the

stirring business men of the community, and one of the leading citizens in this part of the State.

Mr. Wells is a native of the province of Upper Canada, born July 9, 1851, and is the son of A. W. Wells. He spent his earlier years upon his father's farm, his educational advantages being chiefly limited to the district schools of the town where he lived. On attaining his majority, he came to Minnesota, and settling at Blakely, Scott county, was there engaged in clerical labor for two years, and then returned to his home to settle up his father's estate. That being done, he came to Morris, as related above.

The subject of this sketch has occupied an important position in the official life of the county, since his advent here. In 1881 he was elected to represent this district in the State Legislature. In 1883 he was chosen by the people to succeed Washburn, in the State Senate, being elected on the republican ticket. He has served various terms on the village council, and in other local positions, and has in every way been prominently identified with the growth and development of the locality in which he resides.

Mr. Wells was married on the 10th of April, 1876 to Miss Clara Wolff, of Chaska, Carver county, Minnesota. They are the parents of two children—Amy and Cora.

CLARENCE W. HULL, who carries on the general merchandise business at Hancock, is one of the leading business men of that village. He was born in Equinunk, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1857, and is a son of William H. and Clara T. (Sutherland) Hull. His parents were natives of New York State, but in 1856 they removed to Pennsylvania, where our subject was born. In 1859 they returned to the "Empire State," and located at Binghamton, where they both died—the mother May 31, 1862, and the father August 14, 1866. Both lie buried at that place. The father was a miller and merchant during his lifetime. The parents had a family of two boys—Charles T. and Clarence W. Charles now resides at St. Paul, being employed as a travelling salesman by Maxfield & Seabury, wholesale grocers.

Clarence W. Hull, our present subject, spent his early boyhood in attending school at Binghamton, New York. After the death of his parents he was brought up by his grandparents on his mother's side—Bethuel Sutherland and wife. When our subject was thirteen years old he came with his grandparents to Minnesota, and they settled in St. Paul. Mr. Sutherland, who was a bridge builder and contractor by trade, still resides in that city. Clarence Hull finished his schooling at St. Paul, receiving an excellent education and supplementing it with a two-years' course in the High School. When he was sixteen he entered the office of the millionaire, Norman W. Kittson, as clerk, and remained with him for one year. He then entered the office of C. B. Newcomb & Co., wheat brokers, and for five years served as their book-keeper. At the expiration of that time he decide to engage in business on his own account, and accordingly, in 1879, he came to Hancock, Stevens county, and, putting in a stock of general merchandise, established the business which he still conducts. He is a careful business man, and his upright and honorable method of doing business has won him an extensive trade.

Mr. Hull was married, June 18, 1884, to Miss Minnie A. Wright, a native of Ripon, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Henry W. Wright, a farmer near that city. Mrs. Hull grew to womanhood in her native State, and received an excellent education, being a graduate of the Ripon College and also of the Milwaukee Art School. Mr. and Mrs.

Hull have been the parents of two children—twins, born May 5, 1885, named Nathan H. and Edward Hooker. The last named died August 31, 1886; Nathan H. is living.

In political matters Mr. Hull is a republican. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and since March, 1887, has been a member of the village council. Previous to this he held the office of village recorder for the period of six years.

JOSEPH SCHMID, an energetic and thrifty agriculturist of the town of Baker, residing on section 4, is a native of Wittenberg, Saxony, Germany, born March 17, 1830, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (Maier) Schmid. His parents were born and reared in that part of the fatherland, and there made their home.

When Joseph was but six years of age he lost his father, and sometime thereafter his mother married Ignatz Moenhan. At the age of fourteen he commenced life herding cattle, and followed that line of life for two years. Feeling the want of a trade, he then learned that of stone mason, but in 1848 he started for the United States. Crossing the ocean, he landed in New York, and for between three and four years thereafter was employed in a fire-brick manufactory in Clinton county, New York. From there he went to New Orleans, Louisiana, and engaged in steamboat work on the river until 1855, when he came to Minnesota, and located at Lake Minnetonka, Hennepin county, where he preëmpted 160 acres of land. He followed farming there until May, 1864, when he entered Company G, Second Minnesota Infantry, and was with Sherman in his matchless "march to the sea." At the close of hostilities he was discharged, and returned to his home, and remained there until 1877, when he came to Stevens county, and took up a homestead of 160 acres, where he now lives. He has 120 acres under cultivation, has a large, comfortable farm house, a neat frame barn, and other well-built out buildings.

Mr. Schmid was married, May 24, 1856, at Minnetonka, to Miss Elizabeth Schweikert, a native of Germany, and a daughter of Thomas and Maria (Eit) Schweikert. By this union they have had a family of seven children, of whom the following is the record—Elizabeth, who was born April 18, 1857, now the wife of John Leuthart, of Baker township; Joseph, born May 18, 1859, who married Miss Anna Poppler, living in Hennepin county; Maria, born January 2, 1861, and died March 16, 1888; Thomas, born April 15, 1862; Lena, born April 27, 1864, now Mrs. Reinhard Vos, living in Stearns county, Minnesota; Frank, born July 27, 1866; and Henry, whose birth took place December 26, 1868.

The subject of this sketch is a democrat in his politics, and has held the offices of town supervisor, assessor, clerk of school board, and is the present chairman of the town board. He is a Catholic in his religion, and a zealous Christian gentleman. He still owns 130 acres of a farm in Hennepin county, and has been highly successful in life.

SAMUEL LARSON, the senior member of the firm of Larson & Nelson, dealers in general merchandise, in the village of Morris, is one of the oldest business men of that place, having come here in July, 1871, in the first passenger coach to arrive. Previous to this, in 1870, he had been here, and again in the spring of 1871. While here on the latter visit, he determined to locate, and, accordingly, returned to Chicago for a stock of goods and came back to Morris, as above

mentioned. On his arrival he put up a rough shanty, in which he commenced business, and at the same time began the erection of a suitable store building. This was the second store in the young village, Wilkins & Wolff having opened their establishment some four or five weeks previous. In company with Mr. Larson was his present partner, Nels A. Nelson, and the firm then formed has existed ever since. In their first store they did business for some three years, and then removed to their present location, on Front street. November 23, 1882, their store, with its contents, was consumed by fire, with a loss to them of between $10,000 and $12,000, but undismayed, within three weeks they opened again in a rented building, and the following spring began the erection of their present handsome edifice, into which they moved upon its completion.

Mr. Larson has been prominently identified with the official life of the county since coming here. He was the first county treasurer, having been elected to that position at the time of the organization of the county in 1871, and held that office for eight years. In 1884 he was elected to the office of clerk of the district court and is the present incumbent. He has also served a number of terms as a member of the village council and on the school board, and has given much time and thought to the cause of education. In 1882 he was nominated for representative in the Legislature by the republican party, but was defeated by a very small majority, as there was one democratic, and two republican candidates in the field, thereby dividing the republican vote. Mr. Larson is the present treasurer of both the county agricultural society and the Morris fire company.

Samuel Larson is a native of Norway, and was born near the town of Skien, November 23, 1843. When he was but five years of age he was brought by his parents, Lars and Gunild Marie Larson, to the United States. The family settled in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, where he was reared. He remained with his father and mother until 1862, after which he was employed at farm labor for two years. From 1864 until 1870 he was engaged as a sailor on the lakes, and then, in company with Nels A. Nelson, who was, also, a sailor, came to the village of Morris, where he has since resided.

Mr. Larson was united in marriage, December 30, 1870, with Miss Sina Anderson, and they have a family of six children, as follows —Lillie A., born January 20, 1873; Marie L., born October 22, 1876; Lewis M., born August 7, 1878; William T., born July 17, 1880; Sophia A., born September 11, 1883, and Cora E., born December 28, 1886. Besides these they have one adopted child, Laura Johnson, who was born September 5, 1870.

EDWARD McROBERTS, a prosperous and industrious agriculturist, is a resident of section 24, Eldorado township. He is a native of County Down, Ireland, born in the year 1835, and is a son of Edward and Jane (Johnson) McRoberts, both of whom are natives of that island. Edward remained on the home farm until he was nineteen years of age, when he started in life for himself. Soon after leaving home, he came to this country, and stopped in Oakfield, Genesee county, New York, where he worked for farmers for a period of two years and a half. He then went to Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he remained one year, working for a farmer. He then rented a farm, on which he remained two years, then purchased a piece of land, on which he lived until 1886. He enlisted in Company D, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry (The Eagle Regiment), December 3, 1863, and served until he was honorably discharged, on September 4, 1865. He partici-

pated in about twenty battles and skirmishes, including battles of Nashville, Spanish Fort, on Red River, etc. On the 4th of July, 1865, as he was going on guard duty, he fell through a badly dilapidated side-walk and broke his arm, which has never since regained its normal shape, and still causes him much annoyance.

Mr. McRoberts was united in marriage December 3, 1857, to Miss Anna Jane Morrison, daughter of John and Anna Morrison, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The union has been blessed with the following children—James, Emma Jane, John, Elizebeth, Anna, Edward and William. James is married to Miss Ida Heath, and lives with our subject; Emma is the wife of Mr. Kline, residing in Eldorado.

Mr. McRoberts and his family are exemplary members of the Baptist Church. He came to Stevens county in 1886, and settled on his present farm, on section 24, where he has since lived. He has a valuable farm of 800 acres, owning section 13, and the remaining 180 acres in section 24. He has fine building improvements, eleven horses, twenty-eight head of cattle, necessary farming implements, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In political matters he is a democrat. He is a man of integrity and honor, highly esteemed by all. He has held the office of supervisor for several years.

GEORGE E. DARLING, a prominent attorney of the village of Morris, came to that place in August, 1878, and opened an office for the transaction of the duties of his chosen profession. In 1880 he entered into a partnership with C. L. Brown, which lasted for some three years. At the expiration of that time the firm of Spooner, Darling & Flaherty was formed, consisting of himself, L. C. Spooner and S. A. Flaherty, and continued for about one year. Mr. Darling then retired from the copartnership, and since then has carried on the business alone. He has always manifested a great interest in the growth and improvement of the village, and in official matters has had considerable influence. He was appointed to the office of village justice in 1879, and in 1884 to that of village attorney. In this latter position he remained for three years, and in 1886 was chosen judge of probate for the county; in 1888 he was again elected village attorney, and occupies that office at the present writing. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Morris Public Library, and one of the trustees of the Morris High School.

Mr. Darling is a native of North Royalton, Massachusetts, and was born February 26, 1850. While he was yet a boy his parents, Samuel D. and Lydia (Marshall) Darling, removed to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where he grew to manhood, and received his education. He remained upon his father's farm, attending the district schools in his youth, until 1871, at which date he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he entered a commercial college. One year later he removed to Chicago, and attended a special course at the Union Park Theological Seminary for a year. At the expiration of that time he went to Winneconne, Wisconsin, and there engaged in the insurance business, and during his four years' residence there, studied law in his own office. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar, and shortly afterward came to Morris and located. Since then he has been identified with the growth of the place, and is the owner of some $8,000 to $10,000 worth of real estate in the village. He has one of the finest law libraries in this portion of the State, it embracing some 300 volumes, and was collected at an expense of over $1,500.

The subject of this memoir was united in marriage November 16, 1875, with Miss

Nellie M. Bailey, the daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (White) Bailey, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. By this union there have been born five children—George F., William M., Edward B., Gertrude F. and Earl N.

In his political views, Mr. Darling affiliates with the republican party, and cast his first ballot for R. B. Hayes, in the presidential election of 1876. Socially he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Select Knights. He has been highly successful in his practice. A man of the strictest integrity, an able lawyer, and a successful business man, he holds the esteem of all with whom he comes in contact.

PETER G. LARSON, one of the most prosperous and well-to-do citizens of Stevens county, is a resident of section 22, Swan Lake township, where he is engaged successfully in general farming and stock-raising. He is a native of Norway, born in Bergen, December 4, 1845, and is a son of Lars and Christina (Jorgenson) Peterson, who are both natives of that kingdom. His father is a leading farmer and mechanic in his native land. Peter remained at the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1867 he started, in the sailing vessel "Norden" for the United States, and after a voyage of six weeks landed in Quebec, Canada. After landing on American shores, he went at once to Madison, Wisconsin, where he worked out by the month for two years.

The spring of 1867 saw him journeying to Emmett county, Iowa, and for the next eight years he made his home in the town of Swan Lake, engaged in general farming. As he had exhausted his means in seeking a place to settle he was in poor circumstances when he located in Swan Lake, Iowa, and he saw hard times there. He luckily sold his place when the citizens in that region were "booming" the county seat. After disposing of his farm, on which he only received twenty-five bushels of wheat from seven crops, he came to Morris, Stevens county, Minnesota, on June 23, 1877, driving overland with teams. As soon as he had looked the country over a little, he selected a homestead in Swan Lake township, on section 22, on which he filed and settled, and has since remained.

On the 1st of January, 1872, Mr. Larson was united in marriage with Miss Susan Johnson, of Emmett county, Iowa. She is a native of Norway, born in 1850, and came to the United States in 1857. When our subject was on his trip to Minnesota he left his wife with his brother, in Iowa, where she remained some two months, when she joined her husband on their present place. They have been blessed with nine children—Christine, Lewis, Betsey, Henry, Emma, Nels, Martin, Willie and Eddie, all of whom are living and are at home with their parents.

Our subject is a prominent man of his township, and interests himself in all local movements. He is a staunch republican in his political affiliations. He and his family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church.

HON. H. W. STONE, whose farm is located on section 12, of Darnen township, came to Stevens county in May, 1876, and at once engaged in mercantile business, under the firm name of Wolff, Wells & Stone, which copartnership continued for three years. In 1877 he purchased a tree claim, and filed on the same as a homestead; this land is some two miles from the village, and is the farm on which he now lives. He at once commenced to improve his land, and in 1879 erected his present commodious residence. The same year he began to build

a flouring mill, which was completed sufficiently to begin operations. "Riverside" he chose for the name of this mill, which is situated and gains its power from Pomme de Terre River; it stands at what is usually known as Old Wadsworth Crossing, on the old trail from St. Cloud to Fort Wadsworth. In 1884 this mill was changed to a roller mill, with a capacity of 100 barrels per day. It chiefly supplies the local trade. Since he first began operations he has added to his farm tract, and now has 760 acres, known as "Riverside Farm." A specialty is made of red polled cattle, he having imported the first into the county, in 1884. This is paying a handsome profit, and is doing very much in the interests of good stock in this portion of the State. The demand is by far greater than he can supply at present. The present year (1888) he has joined Wells Brothers & Hanson, in shipping cattle for the city markets.

Mr. Stone was elected as a member of the State Legislature from this district, in the fall of 1877. At that date the district comprised Pope, Stevens, Grant and Big Stone counties. Since that time he has attended strictly to his private business, but this year has again been pressed into acting in the high capacity of republican presidential elector at large from Minnesota.

Mr. Stone is a native of Eastern Ontario, and received his education at Toronto, then started for himself in 1855. He lived a short time in Wisconsin, and came to Minnesota in 1856, lacating at Belle Plaine, Scott county, where he engaged in the mercantile business for a year, after which he went to Jordan and bought a flouring mill; operated that for five years, then returned to Belle Plaine and again resumed mercantile life; after continuing five years he sold out and moved to Le Sueur, where he purchased a flouring mill, which he ran successfully until 1876.

While living at Belle Plaine he was appointed postmaster, serving for three years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined King Hiram Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 33, at Belle Plaine; became a charter member of the lodge when it started at Morris—Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 133.

The subject of this sketch was married in the fall of 1852, while yet in Canada, to Miss Polly Wells, sister of H. H. Wells, of Morris, Minnesota. They have a family of six bright, intelligent children to cheer and brighten their life's pathway. They are as follows—A. A. Stone, hardware dealer at Morris; H. W. Stone Jr., at present engaged in partnership with his father; Mary, now Mrs. O. S. Hogerman, of St. Paul; Ida, the wife of W. J. Munro, of the Stevens County Bank, at Morris; Eudora, wife of E. W. Randall, of Morris; and Royal A., who still remains at home with his parents.

The Stone family are members of the Congregational church, at Morris; Mr. Stone is one of the trustees of that organization.

At the time of the Indian outbreak Mr. Stone had started from his home, at Jordan, for Owatonna, to attend a republican convention. While on his way he met a man who informed him of the serious Indian trouble, making him promise not to tell the news to the settlers for fear they would be frightened and leave. Mr. Stone went his way and attended the political convention, and on his return, between Northfield and Lakeville, he found the prairie swarming with people leaving the country. Upon arriving at Lakeville great excitement prevailed, believing, as the majority of them did, that they were soon to be overtaken and surrounded by 30,000 Indians. He used every argument to quiet the fleeing people, but all to no purpose. He then went home to see what the state of affairs were there. After being home two hours he saddled his horse and started for St. Peter,

picking up what men he could along the way to that place. When they arrived at Henderson the company numbered about seventy-five men, who had joined them. They found the town almost deserted. Upon getting into St. Peter, the place was little less than packed with people from various parts of the country. At 4 P. M. the following day the company started for Fort Ridgely, marching all night, and were the first relief to arrive there. Mr. Stone remained nine days on the expedition, sleeping on the ground, with his saddle for a pillow.

It is with much pride that this truly worthy gentleman and pioneer looks back over the last quarter of a century, noting the rapid growth and wonderful development of his State, and views with just satisfaction the fact that he has been so prominently identified with its history.

WILLIAM W. HUNTLEY, a prominent citizen of Moore township, Stevens county, was born near Syracuse, New York, August 10, 1844. He is the son of Clark and Sarah (Castle) Huntley, who were also natives of New York State. The father died in that State several years ago.

William W. came to Wisconsin in 1850, remained until he enlisted, August 14, 1862, in the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, being a member of the First Brigade of the Thirteenth Army Corps. He served as a soldier until June, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge at Shreveport, Louisiana. After his discharge he came back to Wisconsin, getting his final discharge papers at Madison. He remained in Wisconsin about three months, after which time he went to Winneshiek county, Iowa, and from there to Chickasaw county, of that State, where he remained for two years. He then left Iowa, and came to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he lived four years, following general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Huntley spent his schoolboy days in Rolling Prairie Station, Dodge county, Wisconsin, receiving a good education up to the time he was seventeen years of age. He was married in Fillmore county, October 8, 1867, to Viola Jenette Elliott, a native of Canada, and the youngest child of Plummer W. Elliott. She received her education in Iowa and Minnesota. She is now the mother of seven children —two boys and five girls — Leslie W., Lillie M., Frank, Pearl, Mabel, Mertie and Maud, all of whom are still unmarried and at home with their parents.

Mr. Huntley is a staunch republican, and is a worthy member of the Congregational Church at Hancock. He, like nearly all Minnesota soldiers, belongs to the Grand Army of the Rebublic, being the present quartermaster of the post to which he belongs.

Mr. Huntley came to Stevens county in 1873. He now owns a half section of land on section 14, Moore township, and is an extensive farmer and graded stock-raiser. He is public spirited and is favorably known throughout Stevens and the adjoining counties. He has always taken an active interest in all public affairs, and his name is prominently identified with the official history of the township in which he lives. For four years he held the office of township treasurer, and at present is a member of the board of township supervisors.

GEORGE C. THORP, the present chairman of the board of county commissioners, and one of the most prominent, influential and wealthy citizens of Stevens county, is a resident of the village of Hancock. Probably no resident of the county is more widely known throughout the county-

as he has carried on an extensive business in farming and raising and handling stock, and has also been closely identified with the official history of the county since his settlement here.

Mr. Thorp was born in Chittenden county, Vermont, December 23, 1835, and is a son of George and Christine (Ball) Thorp. His parents were natives of the same State, and his father was a farmer. Both father and mother are now deceased.

George C., our subject, spent his school-days in Vermont, and received an excellent education. After leaving school he followed teaching for two winters, and when twenty-one years of age he came West and located in Rice county, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming. In 1875 he came to Stevens county, and secured land, remaining a few months. In 1877 he settled here, and has since made Stevens county his home. In 1877, before leaving Northfield, Rice county, on a fifty acre field, he raised an average of forty-five bushels per acre, which was then the largest average crop ever raised in the State from so large a field. He now lives in the village of Hancock, where he has always taken a leading and prominent part in all matters of a public nature. He has held a number of local positions, such as member of the village council, and also some of greater importance, as county commissioner, etc. He has extensive property interests here, owning over 1,000 acres of land, and every enterprise calculated to benefit either his town or county has always received his support and encouragement. A man of the strictest integrity, of excellent executive and business ability, he justly ranks as one of the most substantial and prominent citizens of this part of the State.

Mr. Thorp was married on the 27th of February, 1862, to Miss Adelaide C. Carpenter, and they are the parents of three children—Arthur C., George C., Jr., and Clarence McK. Mrs. Thorp was born in St. Albans, Vermont, in 1842, and is a daughter of McKenzie and Juliette (Walker) Carpenter.

In political matters Mr. Thorp affiliates with the republican party.

GEORGE M. GILTINAN, the present efficient county auditor of Stevens county, is recognized as one of the most capable, intelligent and thorough business men in this part of the State. Mr. Giltinan is a native of the city of Philadelphia, born September 10, 1853, and received his education in the excellent schools of that place. At the age of seventeen he entered the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, in the class of 1873, and was graduated from that institution with honors. After leaving school he devoted his attention to civil engineering in his native State until coming to Stevens county, in the fall of 1876. He then purchased all of section 1, Rendsville township, and section 1, town of Morris. The next season he broke some 1,100 acres of this land and commenced farming operations on an extensive scale, giving his chief attention to grain raising. He remained on his farm until 1886, and while there took an active interest in all town matters. He was for several years chairman of the town board of supervisors, and soon became recognized in the county as a man of more than ordinary ability, and one worthy of the confidence of the people of the community, and when Dr. Thomas E. Heenan was appointed to the office of consul at Odessa, Russia, and resigned the position of auditor of this county, the county commissioners appointed Mr. Giltinan to fill the vacancy, and the people of the county confirmed the choice by electing him to the same office the following fall.

In the meanwhile, however, in 1884, Mr.

Giltinan purchased an interest in the *Sun*, then edited by F. B. Chew, and assumed the editorial quill during the campaign of that year. The following year he disposed of his interest in the paper and devoted his attention to other interests.

Mr. Giltinan was united in marriage June 28, 1883, with Miss Mary Donnelly, the daughter of the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, the well-known writer on political economy, the famous author of the "Cryptogram," "Atlantis," and "Ragnarok," and one of the most noted authors of the continent. By their union Mr. and Mrs. Giltinan are the parents of three children—Katharine, George and Ellen. Mr. Giltinan is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and is the State Secretary of Minnesota. He is also the president of the board of directors of the Morris library.

MIKKEL H. ETTESWOLD, who is filling the office of chairman of the board of supervisors of the town of Framnas, resides on section 12, of that precinct, where he has a valuable farm of 240 acres of land. He is engaged in carrying on general farming and stock-raising, and is one of the most prominent agriculturists of the township.

Mr. Etteswold was born in Norway, July 22, 1838, and is the son of Henry and Siguor (Monson) Mikkelson, natives of that kingdom. He was reared and educated in the land of his birth, and there made his home for many years. His parents came to the United States in 1866 and settled in Pope county, this State, where his father died, and where his mother is now living.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage in the old country, in April, 1861, with Miss Anna Olson, and in 1869, with his family, started for the New World. After a tedious passage across the stormy Atlantic, the emigrants landed at Quebec, Canada, from which port they came to Stoughton, Wisconsin, where they remained three years. At the end of that time, Mr. Etteswold and his family came to Stevens county and took, under the homestead act, the land where he now lives, and has made his home here ever since.

Mr. and Mrs. Etteswold are the parents of eleven children, whose names are as follows—Henry M., Julia (deceased), Julia, Olena, Jennie, Ole M. C., Anton, Walburg (deceased), Peter L., Obert C. and Walberg A. All but two of them were born in the United States, and all but two of them are living.

The subject of this sketch is a republican in his politics, and a firm believer in the principles that guide the councils of that party. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and a zealous worker in the cause of religion and morality. A man of strict integrity and uprightness, he owes his present position to his own industry and sterling worth, and merits the esteem in which he is held in the community where he lives.

JOHN C. HANCOCK, one of Stevens county's most highly respected and progressive farmers, is a resident of Scott township, living on section 10. He is a native of Washington county, Vermont, where he was born September 18, 1850, and is a son of Herman A. and Margrette (Coburn) Hancock, natives of New Hampshire and Canada, respectively.

The subject of this biographical sketch, John C. Hancock, remained at home until twenty years of age, during which period of his life, he attended school and worked on the farm some, and at odd times during the winter season worked in the forest, not unlike

most New England youths have done. After he quit school at home he worked in the woods for himself, from August until the following year in September. He then attended the Vermont Methodist Episcopal Seminary for one year. Shortly after he went to Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, and worked at lumbering in the woods, during the winter season, and on the rafts along the streams in summer time, until October, 1875, when he came to Scott township, Stevens county, Minnesota, and filed a claim to 160 acres, on section 10, where he still lives. After securing his land in a legal manner, he then returned to the big woods and worked that winter, and drove logs in the spring. He then came to his claim with oxen and went to turning over the native sod where not many years before the Indian had built his camp-fires. He broke prairie, and when too late to do that successfully, he worked at odd jobs until fall came, and then he went again to the forest region about Chippewa Falls, remaining until after the spring "drive" had been sent down. He then returned to his newly-taken claim and did a good season's breaking again. His brother had put in a crop on the land turned over the first year for him. He finished breaking in July, and then secured his first harvest. September 9, 1877, he began a new era in his life, by marrying Johanna Helland, daughter of Hans and Carrie Helland. She was born in Faribault, her father being among the pioneers of that section of Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Hancock have been blessed by the birth of the following named children: William B., born June 6, 1878; Herman A., born October 15, 1879; John H., born October 8, 1881; Alexander J., born October 6, 1883; Marriet B., born October 11, 1886, and Benjamin F., born January 11, 1888.

Our subject commenced life's journey penniless, and has accumulated a handsome property, all by hard labor, with brains enough to manage the means his toil brought to him.

Since his marriage he has lived two years at Morris, and the remainder of the time has been spent in improving and carrying on his farm. He proved up his claim in 1880, and has about sixty-five acres under a good state of cultivation. He has a good team and considerable young stock on his place, including twenty-six head of cattle, which soon grow into value.

Politically, he is a democrat. He has often held local offices. He was marshal of the city of Morris one year; has been a candidate for the office of sheriff of his county; has held all the township offices, and is now a member of the board of county commissioners. He belongs to Pinery Lodge, No. 154, of the order of Odd Fellows, at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

He has always taken a prominent and active part in all matters of a public nature, and the various township and county offices, which he has held indissolubly associate his name with the official history of the county in which he lives.

CARRINGTON PHELPS. Among the prominent citizens of the township of Morris is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, who occupies the position of President of the First National Bank of Morris. He first came to this county in 1875, and at that time made a purchase of some 817 acres of land, embracing all of section 15 and the west half of the northeast quarter, and lots 1, 2, and 3 of section 21, of the town of Morris, or township 125, range 43. This was railroad land, and in 1879 and the spring of 1880, he had some 320 acres of it broken, and in the latter year erected a house and other buildings and moved to the

farm. Here, for five years, he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, with considerable success. In 1885 the stockholders of the First National Bank elected him to the office of president of that monetary institution, and since then he has fulfilled the duties of that position, although he still resides on his farm and superintends its cultivation and operation. Besides this magnificent estate, Mr. Phelps is the owner of an undivided half interest in all of section 16 in the same town.

The subject of this personal history was born October 3, 1847, at North Colebrook, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and is the son of Edward A. and Elizabeth (Carrington) Phelps, natives of "the land of steady habits." Drawing his earlier education from the unequaled tuition of his parents, more than from the schools of the county of his birth, at the age of fifteen he entered the preparatory school at New Marlborough, Massachusetts, where he remained for three or four years. At the expiration of that time he commenced a course of study under the tuition of Professor Josiah Clark, at Northampton, in the same State, and continued the same for a year, and in 1866 matriculated at Yale College. He was graduated from the latter institution of learning in the class of 1870, and for another year attended a course at the law department of his "alma mater."

Mr. Phelps came West in 1871, and located at Madison, Wisconsin, and there continued his law studies and was admitted to the bar at a session of the court at Milwaukee, in 1872. On the 19th of September, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Catherine Wolcott. The next year and a half the young couple spent in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. At the end of that term he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, and entered the law office of Bigelow, Flandreau & Clark, with whom he remained some years. While living there, in 1875, Mr. Phelps purchased what is known as Phelps' Island, in Upper Lake Minnetonka, which contains some 450 acres. In the summer of 1876 he was admitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court of this State and gave his attention to legal business until coming to this county.

The forefathers of Mr. Phelps, were among the colonists that came to the Massachusetts Bay colony, on the "Mary and John," in 1632. Two brothers, William and George Phelps, joined the little party that made the midwinter march that year under the guidance of Rev. Mr. Hooker, to the Connecticut Valley, and settled at what is now the town of Windsor, Connecticut, of which place they were the founders. One of their descendants, Captain Josiah Phelps (3rd) bought a farm of some 800 acres in the town of North Colebrook, Connecticut, in 1752 and 1753, which he willed to his grandson, Captain Arah Phelps, at the time of his death. The title-deeds of those dates are now in Mr. Phelps' possession, and are quaint and interesting curiosities. Captain Arah Phelps was a commissioned officer in the Continental army during the Revolutionary War, at the close of which he settled on the family homestead and there raised his family. On his death the property descended to his son, Edward A., the father of our subject and sisters. These latter dying unmarried, bequeathed their share of the estate to the subject of this sketch, as did his father, and he now holds the land by the original title, it never having been deeded since it was first purchased, but descending by will from owner to owner. The mother of Mr. Phelps, formerly a Miss Elizabeth Carrington, was a native of Middleton, Connecticut.

Mr. and Mrs. Carrington Phelps are the parents of one child, Carrington Arah, who was born May 28, 1876.

A part of the old homestead in North Colebrook was left this boy by his grandfather,

Edward Arah Phelps, so that he is the sixth generation of owners of that property by direct descent.

Mr. Carrington Phelps is a trusted officer of his own school district. He is active in all measures that will promote the welfare of agriculture and agriculturists. His farm is stocked with fine horses and thoroughbred Poland China pigs, short-horn and Holstein cattle.

He has been the means of many settlers and much money finding their way to this county, and his name is indissolubly associated with the history of the progress and development of this region.

FRANZ MARTY, one of the intelligent and enterprising citizens of the town of Baker, resides on sections 6 and 8. He is a native of the republic of Switzerland, and was born in Canton Schwitz, August 4, 1833. He is the son of Franz and Ann (Marty) Marty, both of whom were natives of that picturesque and beautiful land. He resided with his parents amid the rugged Alpine heights, until he had attained his eighteenth year, when he entered the army, and was on duty on the lovely and fertile plains of Northern Italy for four years. Returning to his home, he there remained about four years, and then, crossing the frontier into France, was there engaged in farming some fifteen years.

In the year 1873 Mr. Marty came to the United States, and for the first year resided on a farm in Massachusetts, but, at the expiration of that time, came West to Minnesota, and settled in Carver county. Purchasing seventy acres of land, there he carried on agricultural pursuits until four years later, when, setting out, he removed to Stevens county, and took up a homestead of 160 acres of land, and a like number as a tree claim, upon which he now resides.

The subject of this memoir was united in marriage, July 23, 1863, with Miss Frena Marty, the daughter of John and Barbara Marty, and by this union they have seven children, as follows — Lena, born June 14, 1866, now Mrs. Anton Abbott, of Dakota; Franz, born August 28, 1869; Emil, born November 24, 1870; Joseph, born May 6, 1872; Bernard, born June 23, 1874; Lewis, born July 27, 1880; and Anton, born December 20, 1883.

In his politics Mr. Marty is a democrat, and a staunch adherent to the principles of that party. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and are active in all good work.

SAMUEL BRADLEY SMITH, a highly respected citizen of Stevens county and a resident of section 12, Rendsville township, forms the subject of this sketch. While he is an independent farmer, he is also master of the carpenter's and painter's trades. He is the son of Samuel and Rhoda (Palmer) Smith, natives of Mason, Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, and was born at that place, April 30, 1824. Samuel's father died when he was only four months old, and from the time he was five years of age he lived with a Mr. Gray's family, where he had a hard time, his master being an irritable, passionate, drinking man who treated him in an inhuman and brutal manner. He remained with this family until fourteen years old, receiving but two months' common schooling a year. After leaving this place he lived for two years with Mr. Ridout, where he was well taken care of, and as he says, this was the turning point in his life. Oliver Barrett was then chosen as his guardian, and he was

then sent to live with and learn the tanner's trade of a Mr. Foster, where he remained for five years. May 1, 1845, he married Mary Mahitable Newell, who was a native of New Hampshire. After two years' absence he returned to Foster's, with whom he worked six years longer, during which time he received injuries which incapacitated him for longer following the tanner's business. He then learned the painter's trade, which, together with the carpenter's trade, he has followed more or less ever since. While engaged at Foster's tannery the second time, he had the misfortune to have his wife taken from him, leaving two motherless children—Mary Eliza, born May 21, 1846, and died March 18, 1867; and James N., born Novem- 18, 1848, who is still living. In the month of November, 1852, while still working at Mr. Foster's, he married Mary Ann Hidden, daughter of Jesse B. and Grace (Hale) Hidden, a native of New Hampshire, born November 3, 1829. In 1856, he came to Lake City, Minnesota, where he engaged at painting and carpentering, which work he followed until he enlisted into the Union service, August 15, 1862, in Company G, Eighth Minnesota Infantry, under Captain George Atkinson. He was with General Sibley in the Indian campaigns, also with General Sully in the far Northwest. In the autumn of 1864, the regiment went South and was in the battle of Stony Brook, besides other engagements in and around the city of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. After chasing the Confederates through Tennessee and down into the State of Alabama, they were then ordered back to Washington, D. C., where our subject was taken sick and sent to the hospital and the regiment sent to North Carolina. This was the first time he had ever been obliged to report "off duty." He remained in the hospital until he was finally discharged, May 24, 1865, at West Philadelphia. He then returned to Lake City, Minnesota, where he worked at coopering a number of years. In 1875 he returned to the State of his nativity, New Hampshire, and there worked at painting and farming for five years, after which he went back to Minnesota, taking up a homestead in Stevens county on the northeast quarter of section 12, Rendsville township. Here he has remained ever since, proving up his title with the Government in the winter of 1887-8. By his second wife, eight children have been born—Lizzie Frances, Frank Grenough, Charles Edwin (deceased), Carrie Emma (deceased), George Adison (deceased), William Henry, Abby Foster, and Samuel Jesse.

Our subject has had a very eventful life, and has been a public spirited man. He held the office of justice of the peace in his home township for a number of years. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and is a prohibitionist with republican proclivities, but does not believe in that portion of the republican platform that advocates high tariff.

HON. CALVIN L. BROWN, the judge of the district court of the Sixteenth Judicial District, and a resident of the village of Morris, came to Stevens county in July, 1878, and opened a law office at the county seat. Having formed a partnership with George E. Darling, he carried on the business in that connection for a short time. About the 1st of January, 1880, the firm of Brown & Chew was formed by him and F. B. Chew, and this existed until March, 1887, when, on the appointment of Mr. Brown to the bench, the firm was dissolved. In the fall of 1882 the subject of this sketch was elected to the office of county attorney on an independent ticket, and was re-elected for two successive terms on the regular republican ticket with the endorsement of the democrats. In March,

1887, he resigned this position to accept the appointment of judge of the district court, which office he is now satisfactorily filling. He is the youngest judge in years on the bench in the State of Minnesota, but his legal acumen and ability are unquestioned, and his decisions have given universal satisfaction.

Judge Brown is a native of Goshen, New Hampshire, and is the son of Hon. John H. Brown, now judge of the Twelfth Judicial District of this State, living at Willmar, and Orrisa M. (Maxfield) Brown, his wife. His birth took place on the 26th of April, 1854, and he came to Minnesota with his parents in the year 1855, while an infant. His father settled at Shakopee, Scott county, and there engaged in the practice of law, and remained there until 1871, when he removed to Willmar, where he has lived ever since. The elder Mr. Brown was appointed to the bench in March, 1875, and has held the position ever since without opposition. He is regarded as one of the most able jurists in the Northwest.

The subject of this sketch was reared beneath the parental roof, and drew his primary education from the excellent schools provided for the youth of this State. Entering his father's office in his boyhood, he there laid the solid foundation of his legal training, and conquered the intricacies of the profession that he had chosen before he attained his majority. In 1876 he was admitted to practice at the bar, and opened an office for that purpose in Willmar, and remained there for some eighteen months, after which he came to Morris, as already mentioned.

The marriage of Judge Brown and Miss Annette Marlow, of Willmar, took place September 1, 1879, and by this union there have been three children—Alice, Montreville and Edna. Judge Brown is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, having been a Mason in Sharon Lodge, No. 104, at Willmar. He is now a member of Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 133, A., F. and A. M.; Mount Lebanon Chapter, No. 47, R. A. M.; Bethel Commandery, No. 19, K. T.; and Minneapolis Consistory, No. 2. He is also a member of Morris Lodge, No. 55, A. O. U. W., and of Scott Legion, No. 13, Select Knights.

JOHN MAGINNIS, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Stevens county, is a resident of section 12, Morris township. He is a native of New York, born December 11, 1846, in Rochester. His parents were Patrick and Winnifred (Devine) Maginnis, natives of Ireland. They came to this country in 1843 or 1844, settling in the State of New York, where our subject was born. John left that locality with his parents, at the age of four years, going to LaSalle, Illinois, where they remained four years. In 1856 they removed to Red Wing, Minnesota, where the mother now lives; the father died at that place in 1877. John, however, left home in 1867, going to Montana, with Captain Steele and his brother, Major Martin Maginnis, who was delegate to Congress from Montana for a number of years. John stopped for four years in Helena; two years of the time, he was book-keeper for a mining company. Later on, he and his brother purchased a mine and worked the same. He came to Minnesota in 1872, and purchased a farm in Goodhue county. On the 15th of August, 1875, our subject was married to Jennie, a daughter of Honorable Mr. Graham, of Red Wing. By their marriage four children have been born—Mary, Martin, Christopher, William G. In politics our subject is a democrat. He belongs to the Roman Catholic Church. He has succeeded in his business undertakings remarkably well, and now owns 1,000 acres of choice land, upon

which he raises grain and stock. Mr. Maginnis is a man of wide observation, intelligence and business ability, and ranks among the leading citizens of the western part of the State.

HENRY B. WOLFF, one of the leading farm machinery and grain dealers of the village of Morris, came to that place in May, 1871, three months previous to the laying of the railroad track to the town. He came to start a store for the sale of general merchandise, and states that when he arrived here there was but one shanty on the site of the village, that of A. C. Satter. He hauled the lumber from Benson, and put up a store building, at once. This, the first in the embryo village, was 20x31 feet in size on the ground and was one and a half story high. About the middle of June he had his goods here and opened up his stock in the edifice which stood where Well Brothers & Hanson's establishment is now located. The firm was at first Wilkins & Wolff, but in the following spring the latter bought out his partner's interest and continued the business alone until fall. At that time he admitted as a partner H. H. Wells, and the firm so formed operated the business for some twelve or thirteen years, after which Mr. Wolff bought out his partner, and had the full control of the business, but in March, 1887, sold out to Wells Brothers. When the county first began to grow Mr. Wolff put in a stock of farm machinery and carried on that line of trade in connection with his other business. He is now giving his attention solely to the sale of agricultural implements, wood and coal, and the purchase and shipping of grain, as one of the firm of Wolff & Taylor Brothers. When the railroad track was first laid in to the village, the postoffice from the Folsom place was moved to Morris and turned over to our subject, but as soon as the trains were running into the little hamlet, the postoffice was regularly established, with H. B. Wolff as postmaster, which position he held for some eight years. On the organization of the county, in 1872, he was elected one of the first justices and filled the post of court commissioner for many years. He has been very prominently identified with the growth and progress of the village, and has served in the council. Besides the $12,000 worth of real estate that he owns in the village, Mr. Wolff is the owner of 1,020 acres of partially improved farm land in this county and 160 acres of heavily timbered land in Todd county.

The subject of this sketch was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1842, and is the son of Paul and Caroline Wolff. His father was accidentally killed about 1845, and Henry remained with his mother in the place of his birth until 1855, when the family removed to Carver county, Minnesota. At the age of twenty-one he entered the store of Newcomb & Gregg, at Chaska, with whom he remained some eighteen months. From there he went to Shakopee, where, for a like period of time, he was employed as a clerk. Returning to his native State, he attended the commerical college at Kingston for one term and then came back to this State. He was employed, for a time in the store of Ingersoll & Co., of St. Paul, and afterwards in the store of Stow, Metzner & Co., of Belle Plaine, for four years. While there he was married to Miss Azelia Wells, and shortly after came to Morris.

Mr. Wolff is a member of Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 133, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Lebanon Chapter No. 47, Royal Arch Masons; Morris Lodge, No. 55, Ancient Order United Workmen, and Scott Legion, No. 13, Select Knights. He has always been one of the most active business men of the place, always taking a part in all

movements that were calculated to redound to the benefit of the community. He and his family are members of the Congregational Church. He is the parent of two children—Rufus and Dora.

FRED. W. HELLER, an extensive farmer and prominent citizen of Everglade township, living on section 18, was born in Germany, June 5, 1853, and is the son of Gottfried and Dora S. (Strasemann) Heller. He was brought to America while an infant, in 1854, by his parents, who landed in Quebec, Canada. From that port the family went to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where the father rented a farm and made his home until 1862, when they removed to Buffalo county, in the same State, and there the elder Mr. Heller took up a claim of 160 acres of land, and commenced farming on his own account.

The subject of this memoir remained at home with his parents, attending the district schools, from whence he drew the elements of a good education, and in assisting his father carry on the farm, until 1874, when he went into the photograph business. This profession he followed for some five years, and then came to Stevens county, Minnesota, and took up the claim to 141 acres of land, where he now lives, and commenced its improvement. To his original farm he has added 160 acres, and now owns a fine farm of 301 acres of excellent, arable land.

Mr. Heller was united in marriage September 4, 1880, with Miss Mary E. Vetter, and they are the parents of three children—Harvey H., Lila P. and Eveline C, all living and at home. Our subject is a member of the Methodist Church, and an active worker in that society. In his politics he is a republican and a staunch adherent to the principles of that party, as formulated in their platforms. His parents are living on the old homestead in Wisconsin, and his father is quite a prominent citizen of that locality.

The township in which Mr. Heller resides, has always heretofore borne the name of Potsdam. It was organized, however, on the 11th of August, 1888, and was given at that time the name of Everglade. At the same time a full list of township officers was elected.

STEPHEN C. MURPHY, the editor and proprietor of the *Sun*, one of the leading newspapers at Morris, was born May 29, 1862, in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and is the son of Michael and Rosa Murphy. In 1867 the family came to Minnesota, and located in Goodhue county, where they remained until 1880, at which time they removed to Stevens county, where they now reside.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in private and common schools in this State. He remained an inmate of his father's house, assisting the latter in his agricultural labors, until the winter of 1881–2, when he entered the office of Brown & Chew, in Morris, and there engaged in the study of law. He had, previous to this, however, taken a course at the State Normal School at Winona. Pursuing his legal studies, he remained with Messrs. Brown & Chew until November 20, 1884, when he was admitted to the bar. In July, 1885, in company with A. Sanders, he purchased the *Sun*, and carried it on, with his partner, until the beginning of 1886, when he bought out the interest of Mr. Sanders, and has had the sole control of that journal ever since. The *Sun* was established in the fall of 1883, by F. B. Chew, the first issue bearing the date of November 22. It was at that time the only democratic paper in this legislative district, and contin-

ued to occupy that position until the present fall, when another was established at Graceville. When it was bought by Mr. Murphy it was, in a manner, in its infancy, but he has brought it to a high degree of excellence and influence in the community; has largely increased its circulation, and has made the job department an important feature of the business. He is one of the youngest journalists in the State, being but twenty-three years of age when he assumed editorial charge of the paper. He still ably supports the interests of the democratic party in the columns of the *Sun*, and it is the official organ of that organization in this part of the State. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace for the village of Morris, in the spring of 1885, when but twenty-three years of age.

IVER T. TOLLIFSON, of the firm of Thorpe & Tollifson, druggists of the village of Hancock, was born in Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, October 31, 1858, and is the son of Ole and Isabelle Tollifson. When he was about six years of age he was taken by his parents to Estherville, Emmet county, Iowa, where he was raised, and where his father and mother still reside. He was reared on a farm, and received his education in the district schools of that county and in the Estherville High School. He remained at home, assisting his father in the labors of the farm until he was about twenty-two years of age, when he entered a drug store at Emmetsburg, Iowa, as a clerk. One year later he removed to Spirit Lake, Dickinson county, in the same State, and was there in a drug store for three years, and from there came to Morris, Stevens county, Minnesota, to take charge of the drug store of F. Buckentine. In the latter place he remained until August, 1888, when the present firm was formed and removed to Hancock. In company with Arthur C. Thorpe, he bought out the business stand of A. K. Gray, of that village, and is carrying on the trade at the present. They have a full stock of drugs, druggists' sundries, wall paper, musical instruments, sheet music, and such other goods as are usually carried by merchants in that line.

Mr. Tollifson is a member of Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 133, A. F. and A. M., and of Mount Lebanon Chapter, No. 47, R. A. M. He is a registered pharmacist, having passed the examination before the pharmacy board, and received his diploma or testamur to that effect. He is one of the active business men of the county, in whose hands lies the future commercial greatness of this portion of the State, and has a large and growing acquaintance throughout this region.

The firm of Thorpe & Tollifson commenced business under most favorable auspices, and bid fair to take a front rank in trade circles. Having the good will of the community and an established patronage, by strict integrity and a close attention to their business they will succeed in their endeavor to meet the wants of the people of the vicinity.

THOMAS CHURCH, of section 20, Scott township, Stevens county, is a son of Thomas and Mary (Buckley) Church. He was born August 7, 1855, coming to this county with his parents in 1870. He has lived at home all the time, except two years spent in the Rocky Mountain country. He was there engaged as an engineer in a sawmill for a time, also followed mining to some extent. When his people first came to America they stopped in Venango county, Pennsylvania, and the father was there employed on the railroad and in the oil wells for six years. From there they moved to Scott township, Stevens county, Minnesota.

At first our subject took a preemption, which finally became his homestead, which was proved up on in 1881. It joins his father's land. He is still a single man and lives with his parents, who farm extensively. When they came to the county there were only two houses between their place and Morris. The hail made a great loss to the crops one year since they settled there. Our subject has about fifty acres under cultivation. He has been elected to the offices of assessor, constable for four years, supervisor one year, school clerk five years, etc. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1, at Morris, also is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is an advocate of prohibition. His father's family consists of the following named children—Mary Francis (married to John F. Driscoll, an engineer at St. Paul); Honora E. is still unmarried and lives at St. Paul with her sister, above named; Thomas, who is the subject of the above sketch.

JANES A. JOHNSON, of the law, loan and insurance firm of Johnson & Bicknell, located at the village of Morris, came to that place in the spring of 1878 and took up a homestead of 160 acres of land on section 8, in Morris township, on which he commenced farming operations. This he carried on for five years, and in 1883 moved into the village and entered into the law, real estate and insurance business. In the summer of 1886 the present firm was formed.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Marlborough, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, and was born March 1, 1853. He is the son of Rev. J. Gilbert and Rosanna (Huckins) Johnson, the former a native of Claremont, that State, and a clergyman of the Methodist Church, and the latter of the State of Vermont. In 1854 the subject of this memoir was brought to Minnesota by his parents, who located in Goodhue county. Here Janes was reared and received his education in the district schools of that county and in the Red Wing Collegiate Institute, being graduated from the latter in the class of 1873. He commenced teaching school and followed that profession until the early part of 1876, when he entered the State Normal School at Winona, from which he was graduated in the following January, and resumed his work in the school room as teacher. This he continued until coming to Stevens county. Here he was principal of the Morris public schools during the season of 1878–79, and county superintendent of schools from July, 1879, to January, 1887.

Mr. Johnson came to this county with G. E. Richardson, and the two, putting up two shanties, one of which they occupied as a dwelling and the other as a stable, "bached" for two seasons. On the 25th of December, 1879, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Clara S. Fryberger, of Red Wing, and a native of Minnesota. By this union there have been born two children—Maud and Florence E.

Mr. Johnson has always been active in all religious and educational work. He and Mr. Richardson organized a Sabbath school the first summer they were in the county, of which our subject was the superintendent. He is the steward and one of the trustees of the Methodist church, of which he and his wife are consistent members. He is the recording secretary of Crystal Lodge, No. 132, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; overseer of Morris Lodge, No. 55, Ancient Order of United Workmen, a member of Scott Legion, No. 13, Select Knights, and the secretary of the local board of insurance underwriters. He has always taken an active interest in all matters of a public nature, and is one of the most highly respected citizens of the county.

CHARLES LEAMAN, one of the well-to-do farmers of Stevens county, living on section 2, Baker township, has a valuable farm of 320 acres, of which he has some 125 acres under cultivation. He is a native of Hamburg, Germany, and is the son of John Henry Charles and Emma Sophia (Little) Leaman. He was born March 22, 1840, in that ancient city, one of the few survivors of the Free Cities of the Germanic Confederation, and was there reared. His parents were in excellent financial circumstances, and he was given the advantages of a superior education. At the age of fourteen he was sent to one of the famous colleges of the fatherland, and remained there for three years. When he was about seventeen years of age he came to America, and in the province of Quebec, Canada, was employed in the lumber woods in the winter months and in log-driving in the summer for about five years. From there he went to Ontario, Canada, and there followed the same line of business for about the same period of time. Coming to the United States at the end of that engagement, he located in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, and there worked for Jones & Wellington, in the woods and in saw-mills, for some ten years. In the year 1876 he came to Stevens county, in the employ of the same firm, and operated a farm that they owned here for three years, and then, starting for himself, took up, under the homestead act, 160 acres of land, and a like amount as a tree claim. On this estate he has lived ever since, and has, by the exercise of industry, intelligence and economy, raised himself from the poverty in which he came to this county to comparative affluence and ease.

Mr. Leaman was united in marriage April 12, 1868, with Miss Sarah Visina, the daughter of Eli and Mary Jane (Hamilton) Visina, natives of Canada and Scotland, respectively, the former of French descent. By this union they have had a family of four children — Mary Louise, who was born January 10, 1869; Henry Charles, born December 12, 1870; Howard Edgar, born September 6, 1875, and Claude Garfield, born November 16, 1880.

The subject of this memoir is a republican in his politics, and has held the offices of assessor, supervisor and clerk of the school board since his advent here, and is one of the representative men of the town and county. He is a member of Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., of Morris and an active participant in all the work of the order.

ALEXANDER CALDER MACKENZIE, one of Stevens county's most prosperous and highly esteemed citizens, is a resident of section 22, Eldorado township. He is a native of Scotland, born in Morayshire, March 4, 1848, and is a son of Allen and Anna (Calder) Mackenzie, both of whom were also natives of Scotland. He remained at home, herding sheep and cattle until he was twenty-two years old, at which time he came to the United States and settled in Massachusetts, where he worked eleven months in Ames' shovel factory. He then went to Burlington, Iowa, and after remaining there for a short time he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and worked through harvest on the surrounding farms. In October, 1871, he went to Red Wing, Minnesota, and after remaining there during the winter he returned to St. Paul, where he remained four months. He was then engaged by Captain Anderson, who was supplying Fort Stevenson, Fort Totten and Fort Buford with cattle by contract. He remained with Captain Anderson, gathering cattle around Hutchinson, Minnesota, until October 7, 1872, when he returned to St. Paul and secured work in the St. Paul Harvester Works. He remained with this company until April, 1878, when

he came to Stevens county, and took a homestead of eighty acres and a tree claim of 160 acres in section 22, Eldorado township. Later, he transferred eighty acres of his tree claim to his homestead and has proved them both up. He now has a well improved farm and a good tree claim, although in 1886 he lost all his trees and crop by hail. In 1882 he lost his crop of hay, barn and some machinery by fire, and in 1881 he lost all his horses, which numbered seven, by the nasal gleet. He now has four horses and twenty two head of cattle and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

His father's family consisted of the following children—John, who was city physician of Edinburg at the time of his death, in 1872; Donald, accountant in the Royal Bank of Edinburg; Colin came to this country with our subject, for his health, and returned to Scotland in October, 1872, and remained there until the spring of 1877, when he paid a second visit to the United States but returned on the event of the father's death, in October, 1877; Mary, who is the wife of Mr. McGregor and lives in Scotland; Peter, single and living on the old homestead; Allan, a doctor in Much Wenlock, Shropshire, England; James, who is a druggist in Ledbury, Herefordshire, England; William, single and living in Eldorado township; George and Elizebeth, both of whom are single and living on the old farm in Scotland.

Our subject was united in marriage, October 29, 1874, to Miss Annie Stuart MacIntosh, daughter of Æneas and Isabelle MacIntosh, who were natives of Scotland, and this union has been blessed with the following children—Allan, Mary, Annie, Isabelle, Kenneth and Jessie, all of whom are living and at home. Mr. Mackenzie is a man of the greatest honor and integrity. He was appointed the first chairman of the board of supervisors by the county commissioners, and now holds the position of town clerk. He and his family are exemplary members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a republican in his political affiliations, and takes an active interest in all public and educational matters. He may justly be termed one of the leading citizens of the northern part of Stevens county.

DENNIS HUNTLEY, one of Stevens county's successful farmers, living on his fine farm, situated on section 14, Moore township, is a native of Vermont, having been born in the town of Morgan, Caledonia county, of that State, July 3, 1842. His parents were Dennis and Lydia (Hartwell) Huntley. The mother died when our subject was a year and one-half old, at Morgan, Vermont. The father moved to East Randolph, Massachusetts, when Dennis, Jr., was but three years of age. His father remained there seven years, but when the son was five years old he went back to Vermont, and lived with a brother; he also lived for a time in St. Johnsberry. In the spring of 1855, when our subject was thirteen years old, he came West with his father, who settled in Washington county, Minnesota, and there remained until the war broke out. Dennis Huntley, Jr., our subject, then enlisted, in August, 1862, in the Seventh Minnesota Volunteers. He was discharged, August 3, 1865, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. He made a good and brave soldier, taking part in the battles of Tupelo, Mississippi, Fort Spanish, Nashville, the siege of Mobile, besides numerous other engagements of less historic note. When the Indian War broke out in August, 1862, [illegible] Minnesota regiment, were sent to Fort Ripley, remaining there until November, then were sent back to Fort Snelling, and from there to Mankato, where, during the winter of 1862–1863, they guarded the Indian cap-

tives held there, and, finally, took the same to Davenport, Iowa. The command then started across the plains, under General Sibley, to Lake Jesse, Devil's Lake, capturing Little Crow's son. During all this long, tedious and dangerous campaign, our subject never shirked a known duty, but was always seen on duty at command of his superiors. After his experience in the North at soldiering, our subject was sent to St. Louis on provost guard duty for a short time, and from that time on was in active field service in the South, as before described. At the close of the war he returned to Marine, Washington county, Minnesota, remaining until 1867 with his father. He was married, April 2, to Miss Helen Saunders, daughter of Jacob W. Saunders, of Massachusetts, who came to Wisconsin in 1850, and to Minnesota, finally locating in Douglas county. Her mother died when Mrs. Huntley was six years old, and was the first woman buried in the cemetery at Osceola, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Huntley was the only child by her father's first wife. Her father married for his second wife Christene Peterson, a native of Sweden, by whom six children were born—Frank, Lillian, Emma, Eveline, Arthur and Charles. Mrs. Huntley was educated in the common school manner, leaving her classes, when eighteen years of age. She had been in Minnesota with her mother, when nine years old, she came to Marine, where her father was, in 1869. He was one of the first settlers in Douglas county, and the first man to locate on Parker's Prairie. Mr. and Mrs. Huntley are the parents of seven bright, intelligent children—Herbert Henry, Ernest Howard, Alfred Wyman, Arthur Dennis, Chauncy Leroy, Charles Rutherford and Myrtle Blossom. The children are all at home and unmarried.

In politics Mr. Huntley holds that the republican party is the nearest correct of the two great striving political parties. He is an exemplary Christian and a member of the Congregational Church, together with his family. Being an active, public-spirited man, he has been honored with local offices, including that of assessor, which place has came to be looked upon as one of much business importance to the tax-payers. He is an active working member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his three oldest sons belong to the "Sons of Temperance," and another son is about to become a member of that order.

HENRY S. JUDSON, the cashier of the First National Bank of Morris, is a native of Racine, Wisconsin, and was born September 21, 1861. His parents, Joshua and Mary Ann (Higgs) Judson, were residents of that part of the "Badger" State previous to their marriage, and were there wedded. His father was born in Pultney, Vermont, where the grandfather of our subject had settled on coming from Connecticut, years before. The former lived there until a young man, and then removed with his parents to Racine, where Sheldon Judson, the grandfather of Henry, had a large timber estate, one of the most extensive in the State. Mrs. Mary Ann Judson was a native of St. George, Bermuda, and was of Scotch and English descent. Her father was engaged in shipping interests, owning several vessels.

The father of our subject was engaged in the stock business at Racine, and was, also, the cashier of Ullmann's bank, in that city, until 1863, when he removed to Milwaukee, where he entered into the commission business, and remained there until 1871, and then came to Minnesota and located at Austin, where he died March 14, 1873.

Henry S. Judson remained with his mother after his father's death until 1875, when he entered the law office of E. O. Wheeler, at

Austin, to study for that profession. His earlier education was acquired in an excellent private school in Milwaukee and in the High School of Austin, Minnesota. He remained in Mr. Wheeler's office until 1877 as a student, and then as clerk. In December of the same year he went to St. Paul, and entered the employ of the Harvester Works of that place as clerk in the collection department. In April, 1879, he came to Morris, and took charge of the collecting business of the Bank of Morris, and remained there until the fall of 1882. Having then attained his majority, he was appointed cashier of the bank, and filled that position until May 1, 1883, when he resigned it with the intention of removing to Montana, but sickness and the death of the party whom he was going with occurred and the project was given up. In November, 1883, he purchased a half interest in the hardware establishment of C. H. Allen, of Morris, but, not liking the business, soon disposed of it. In December of the same year he went to Graceville, Minnesota, and established the Bank of Graceville, and operated it until April 20, when he sold out, and, returning to Morris, assumed the position of cashier of the First National Bank, which position he now holds. In May, 1886, he was appointed land agent of the Manitoba Railroad for this district. He is a courteous, affable gentleman, and has the reputation of being one of the ablest financiers and best business men of this portion of the State.

While a resident of Graceville he was nominated for member of the village council, and, running against two other tickets, was elected with but one opposing vote. He was also the treasurer of the board of trade of that village. In 1887 he was nominated for the office of member of the village council of Morris by the democrats and endorsed by the republicans and elected. He was appointed chairman of the finance committee of the town board and [illegible] porators and the first president of the Morris Loan and Building Association.

Mr. Judson is member of Morris Lodge, No. 55, A. O. U. W.; Scott Legion, No. 13, Select Knights, and Past Grand Master of the Order; of Crystal Lodge, No. 132, I. O. G. T.; and Lodge 59, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of St. Paul. He is a man always ready to take hold of any celebration, entertainment, or anything of the kind, and when he does, can make it a success; and every enterprise calculated to benefit his town or county always receives his hearty support and encouragement.

FRANK WILCOX, who is recognized as one of the most capable and successful business men in the southern part of Stevens county, is a member of the firm of Helgeson & Wilcox, the most extensive dealers in general merchandise in the village of Hancock. Mr. Wilcox is a native of Omro, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, where he was born on the 3rd of January, 1855, and is a son of William and Ann (Wells) Wilcox. His parents were originally from Canada, but they came to the "States" at an early day, and settled in Wisconsin. The father died in Delaware, Iowa, in 1872. The mother is still living with Frank, being now fifty-three years of age. The parents had a family of two boys—Frank, of Hancock, and Byron, who is clerking in a general store at Wheaton, Minnesota.

Frank Wilcox, whose name heads this article, finished his education at Delaware, Iowa, completing his schooling when seventeen years of age. He then began learning the art of telegraphy at Delaware, Iowa, and during one winter served as "night operator" at that place. He then went to St. Joseph, Michigan, where he was engineer in

a factory for two years. He then returned to his former home in Iowa, and a short time later, in 1875, he came to Stevens county, Minnesota, where he has since lived. For a few months he was a clerk in the store of Wolff & Wells, of Morris, and at the expiration of that time he came to Hancock and purchased a half interest in the mercantile business of Wells, Helgeson & Co. The business is now carried on under the firm name of Helgeson & Wilcox, and they carry the heaviest stock of goods in the village. They have an extensive trade, as both members of the firm are recognized as men of the utmost integrity.

Mr. Wilcox was married January 9, 1878, at Minneapolis, to Miss Mattie V. Danforth, a daughter of Dudley Danforth, who is mentioned at length elsewhere in this ALBUM. They are the parents of two children—Mertie and Clara.

In political matters, our subject has always supported the republican party. He has taken an active interest in public matters since he settled here, and is recognized as one of the leading business men of the village. He has held various local offices, including those of president of the village council, village treasurer, etc.

GEORGE H. MUNRO, the present sheriff of Stevens county, came to Morris in September, 1877, and was engaged in the purchase of wheat for the Davidson Elevator Company and D. R. Sutherland & Co. until the spring of 1882. At that time he bought the two drug stores of J. P. H. Morris and F. M. Teele, and, consolidating them, was engaged in the drug trade, under the firm name of George H. Munro & Co., until June, 1883, when he sold out his interests here and returned to his former home, in Charlestown, Massachusetts. After spending some six months there and about the same time in St. Paul, Minnesota, he came back to Morris in March, 1884, and again entered into the drug trade. In this he continued until May, 1886, when he finally closed it out.

Mr. Munro was elected to the office of sheriff in November, 1884, and, being re-elected in the fall of 1886, he holds that office at the present writing. He is a native of Sidney, Cape Breton Island, a part of the Province of Nova Scotia, Canada, and was born March 12, 1846. His parents, Hon. Hugh and Hannah (Croll) Munro, were natives of the Highlands of Scotland and of Nova Scotia, respectively. His father left the land of his birth when a young man and came to Cape Breton, where he engaged in the profession of teaching, and was the superintendent of schools of the Eastern District of the Province for some years. Later in life he was engaged in the mercantile trade at Sidney, and while there was elected member of the House of Assembly, Provincial Parliament, and served for twelve years. In 1860 he was made chairman of the board of public works, and removed to Halifax, the capital of the Province, and held that position until the change of Government in 1864. In 1866 he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1873 he came to Minnesota, and for a year made his home in St. Paul. The next year he was employed in buying wheat at Benson for the old Miller's Association. In 1875 he came to Morris and bought wheat for the same company, and died in St. Paul in 1878. His wife died at Morris in 1886, and both are buried at St. Paul.

The subject of our sketch remained with his parents until 1863, when he went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he made his home until 1873, at which time he came to St. Paul, Minnesota, and entered the employ of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company in their car shops. After remaining there

for some time, and in the employ of Seymour, Sabin & Co., of Stillwater, he came to Morris in 1877, as above mentioned.

Mr. Munro was united in marriage in October, 1879, with Miss Eliza Somes, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and by this union is the parent of two children—Lawrence and James. Mrs. Munro is a native of Massachusetts.

Mr. Munro is a member of Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 133, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Lebanon Chapter, No. 47, Royal Arch Masons; Bethel Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar, of Morris; and Osman Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, St. Paul. He has held offices in all these lodges, and is the present Captain-General of the Commandery. He has ever been one of the most active members of the Morris fire department, and is the present chief. Every enterprise of a public nature calculated to benefit either town or county receives his active support and encouragement, and his genial ways and prompt and efficient manner of doing business have won him friends and supporters wherever his acquaintance extends.

WILLIAM D. MacKENZIE, a prosperous and esteemed citizen of Stevens county, is a resident of section 32, Eldorado township. He is a native of Scotland, born in Moray-Shire, Scotland, September 16, 1862, and is a son of Allen and Ann (Calder) MacKenzie, who are also natives of that land. He remained on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to the United States. He came to Minnesota and took a homestead on section 32, Eldorado township, Stevens county, where he has since remained. He also has a tree claim on section 18, and is in company with his brother Peter in farming pursuits. He proved up his claim in 1884, and has a fine farm, with about 125 acres under cultivation, with good building improvements. He is successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party, and takes an active interest in all local affairs.

CHRISTIAN KLINE, one of Stevens county's most prosperous citizens, is a resident of Pepperton township, on section 14. He is a native of Germany, born July 10, 1841. He remained at home until he was fourteen years old, going to school previous to that time. At the early age of fourteen he started alone for the United States, and settled in the town of Schenectady, New York, where he had an older brother living. There he learned the broom maker's trade, at which occupation he was engaged until 1861. November 14, 1861, he enlisted in the First United States Lancers, and went to Staten Island, where the regiment was disbanded, and he returned to Elmira, New York. He then entered Company A, Tenth New York Cavalry, and they went to Gettysburg, where they wintered. In the spring of 1862 they went to Black River, five miles from Baltimore, which place they made their headquarters until the fall of 1862. They then went to Washington, where they were supplied with horses, they having been on foot previous to this. Their first engagement was at the second battle of Bull Run, where the captain and most of the company were taken prisoners by Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry, our subject being one of those who escaped. After those who were taken prisoners were paroled, and the entire company reunited, they were put in Kilpatrick's Brigade and ordered to Leesburg. At this place the company saw their second battle, in which

they lost their bugler, and during the time from this battle until the spring of 1863 our subject's company was inactive. In the spring of 1863 the company participated in Stoneman's raid on Richmond, then Pleasanton's raid on Richmond, in which our subject had a horse shot from under him. After the Confederates had withdrawn from Fredericksburg, the company went on a reconnoitering tour with Pleasanton, and were at the battle of Brandy Station, which was the most terrific cavalry engagement in which the Army of the Potomac participated. After this battle they were successively in the following engagements—Aldee, Middleburg, Uppersville; after which they returned and crossed the river at Harper's Ferry, on which trip the company guarded the wagon train, continually fighting and holding the "rebs" back. They were in the battle of Gettysburg, on the 2nd and 3rd of July, 1863, and in this engagement quite a number of the company were killed. After the battle Gregg's division, to which the company belonged, followed the Confederate army, capturing 1,400 prisoners. They pursued the rebel army as far as Bristol Station, where they waited for the army to come up. They then followed on to Rappahannock Station, where the army went into winter quarters. Gregg's division did picket duty until the spring of 1864, when Sheridan took charge of the cavalry, and our subject was under him at the battle of the Wilderness, after which they went to Petersburg. Our subject received his first wound at Hatcher's Run, where he was shot through the arm, and for the next two months was in Carver's Hospital in Washington, when he was honorably discharged.

Mr. Kline then returned on a visit to his native land, and in the spring of 1865 he returned to this country and remained in New York State for two years. He then went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and bought eighty acres of land, on which he remained engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1879. He then moved to Stevens county, Minnesota, and took his present farm in Pepperton township. He now has a fine farm of 160 acres, 100 acres being under cultivation, and with good building improvements. He also holds his farm near St. Paul, which he rents. He is a man of the highest integrity and honor, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

Mr. Kline was married in New York State, March 6, 1869, to Miss Carrie Kline and they have been blessed with eight children—Henry, Louise, Christian, Anna, Alexander, Otto, William and Allie.

Mr. Kline is a member of Overton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 99, and is a republican politically.

CHARLES A. PEPPER, one of the leading dealers in agricultural implements and grain buyers of the village of Morris, came to Stevens county in the fall of 1875, and took up a soldier's homestead on section 34, in township 125, range 43. Here he put up the first house west of what is now known as the Baker farm, and commenced the cultivation of the soil. The following spring he erected more comfortable buildings, and moved his family there. He remained on this place for some eight years and then removed to the village of Morris, and entered into the farm machinery business. In 1887 he entered into partnership with N. R. Spurr, who had been in the grain trade, and consolidated their businesses, and they are now among the leaders in those lines.

When the town of Pepperton was organized it was named after our subject, as he was the first actual settler within its limits and had built the first house therein. He was elected the first assessor of the precinct at the first town meeting, which was held at

his house, and has filled the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. The first religious services in that township were held at his house, as were the first school meetings and other public gatherings.

Mr. Pepper is a native of Burlington, Des Moines county, Iowa, and was born June 1, 1845. His parents, Charles and Louisa Pepper, were natives of Prussia. His father died in July, 1845, of wounds received in army service, and the mother of our subject, in 1850, married Rev. Charles Hollmann and moved to Minnesota about 1855. His step-father served for a number of years in the various German Methodist Churches of this State, but is now living in retirement, being superannuated. He is next to the oldest clergyman of that denomination in the United States, and has in his possession one of the first Bibles ever printed. This book was printed in the early part of the fifteenth century, and of this edition there are only three known to be in existence; $1,000 has been offered for it which offer was declined.

Charles A. Pepper remained with the family until May, 1862, when he went to Quincy, Illinois, and entered the college there. In the spring of 1863 he enlisted in Company H, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, which was assigned for duty to the department of Missouri. The regiment was employed in frontier service until May, 1866, when he was discharged and returned to Illinois. His step-father was then located at Galena, and thither he went, and the same year he started a sash and blind factory, in that city, under the firm name of C. H. Bigelow & Company. He remained there until 1871, when he came to this State and located on a farm in Washington county. He made his home there until coming to Stevens county, as above related.

Mr. Pepper was married, October 5, 1870, to Miss Charlotte Bach, and by this union they have a family of five children — Charles L., Flora L., John L., Alfretta C. and Gilbert N. Our subject is a member of Crystal Lodge, No. 132, I. O. O. F.; Morris Lodge, No. 55, A. O. U. W.; Scott Legion, No. 13, Select Knights and of Overton Post, No. 99, G. A. R. In the post he has held the office of quartermaster for the last three or four years.

JOHN HUNTER. One of the most substantial, reliable and highly respected citizens of the village of Hancock is the gentleman whose name heads this article. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 14th of September, 1839, and is a son of Frank and Mary Ann (McCulloch) Hunter. His parents had a family of four children, named—John, Robert, Joseph and Martha, all of whom are still living in the land of their birth except our subject. The father died in Scotland in 1883.

John Hunter, our subject, grew to manhood and received his education in his native land, attending school until he was about fifteen years of age. When seventeen he began learning the shoemaker's trade, and followed that until 1868. At that time, thinking that in the New World he would find a better field for his energies and easier opportunity to attain a competency than in the land of his birth, he came to the United States. Landing at New York City he at once came to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and for two months lived at Chatfield. He then settled at Eyota, where, for two years, he was engaged at railroad business. At the expiration of that time he settled at Delano, Wright county, where he followed his trade, shoemaking. After living there three years he then abandoned his trade on account of sickness, and went to Campbell, Wilkin county, Minnesota, where he was engaged in railroad business for three years. At the

expiration of that time he came to Hancock, and has since been in the employ of the Manitoba Railroad Company at that place. He has worked for the company, all told, about fifteen years. He has quite extensive property interests here, and owns a farm of 240 acres in Moore township, which he rents.

Mr. Hunter was married before leaving Scotland, on the 21st of October, 1862, to Miss Mary S. Shelly, a native of Scotland, and a daughter of James Shelly. Their marriage has been blessed with seven children—Jennie, Mary, Agnes, Anna, John, James and William. Jennie married Albert Giles, and they live at Wilmot, Dakota Territory. Mary and Agnes are school teachers by profession, having finished their educations at the Normal School at St. Cloud. The rest are at home.

Mr. Hunter, in political matters, has always had a tendency toward republicanism, although he does not recognize the right of a party to wholly control his political action, and would more properly be classed as an independent. The family are active and exemplary members of the Congregational church, and Mr. Hunter has been a deacon and trustee in this organization during the most of the time he has lived here.

JACOB TROST, an enterprising agriculturist, of the town of Potsdam, has his home on section 14. He is a native of Minnesota, having been born in Dakota county, November 7, 1860, and is the son of Jacob and Kate (Veith) Trost. His parents were natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1853, and settled in Dakota county, Minnesota, among the first to locate in that part of the State. His father was a veteran of the late Civil War, and died February 7, 1888, and the mother still makes her home in Dakota county.

The subject of this sketch remained at home with his parents, assisting in carrying on the farm and in attending the district schools, until he was about nineteen years of age, when he came to Stevens county, and located on the farm on which he now lives, which his father had taken as a homestead about a year and a half previous. He at once commenced the cultivation of the soil and the improvement of the place, and now has a fine farm of 320 acres, and devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Trost was united in marriage, January 21, 1884, with Miss Winna Fahmar, and by this union is the parent of two children—Lydia C. and Edward J., both of whom are living.

In his political views Mr. Trost is in accord with the principles of the democratic party, as formulated in the platforms of that organization, and votes for the candidates presented by regular conventions of the same. He is one of the industrious, energetic and thrifty farmers of Everglade township, and one of its most prominent citizens. Mr. Trost is the proprietor of a steam thresher, which he runs in the fall of each year.

CHARLES E. CAMP, formerly a prosperous farmer of section 29, Darnen township, now a resident of Morris village, was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, July 20, 1865. He is the son of John H. and Amelia A. (Sherwin) Camp. His father was a native of Ashtabula, Ohio, and his mother's birthplace was in Massachusetts. They came to the State of Minnesota about 1858, Mr. Camp engaging in the wholesale dry goods business, which he followed until 1875. From that time until about 1881 he followed farming at and near Willmar, Kandiyohi county, Minnesota, where he had over 2,600

acres of land. From the farm he went to Minneapolis, where he engaged in the real estate business, following that line until the time of his death, which occurred in April, 1885. He had large landed interests in Kandiyohi, Chippewa, Pope and Stevens counties, amounting to upward of 31,000 acres in total.

Charles E. Camp, who inherited much of his father's business ability, commenced life on his own account, in 1886, buying his present farm of 640 acres, all of section 29, in Darnen township, Stevens county. That season he made much change in the appearance and value of his newly purchased home, by the erection of good buildings, etc., at an expense of $4,500. His farm now has 200 acres under a high state of cultivation. Like many another intelligent farmer in Minnesota, he has turned his special attention to the breeding of draft horses, which has come to be a great and profitable branch of farm business.

Our subject was married to Miss Catharine Z. Ladd, of Cottage Grove, Washington county, Minnesota. No young man in the country starts out in life under more favorable circumstances than does Mr. Camp. He takes an active and prominent part in all public affairs, especially of those matters relating to schools and educational facilities, and is, at this writing, a member of the school board of the district in which he lives.

ERICK E. SOLSETH. Among the prominent citizens of the town of Framnas, who are of Scandinavian birth, is the gentleman of whom this sketch is written, and whose name stands at the head of it. He is a resident of section 12, of that subdivision of the county, where he is carrying on agricultural pursuits on his farm of 320 acres.

Mr. Solseth was born in Norway, May 25, 1830, and is the son of Erick Erickson and Julia (Olson) Solseth, who were natives of that kingdom. He was educated in the land of his birth, and raised to the age of fifteen in that country. In 1846 he came to the United States with his parents, and after crossing the Atlantic Ocean, landed at the port of New York. From the latter place the family proceeded to Albany on a flat-boat, and from there to Buffalo by the Erie Canal. Taking the steamer at that city, they were soon landed at Milwaukee, and shortly after settled on a farm at Yorkville Prairie, Racine county, Wisconsin, where they remained some nine years. At the expiration of that time they removed to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and located on a farm.

The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, and thoroughly learned the rules of that business. He remained with his parents until 1872, when he came to Stevens county, and on his arrival here, took up, under the homestead act, the 160 acres of land to which he was entitled, and which is a part of his present farm.

One of his first acts in the county was a movement toward the organization of the town and the school district, circulating the necessary petitions himself. He was successful in his efforts, and the town was organized, and the whole township made one school district. Through his endeavors the next spring a school-house was erected and education commenced. His first winter here was a very hard one, five persons being frozen to death that season.

Mr. Solseth was married, September 30, 1855, to Miss Augusta Nilson, and they are the parents of four children—Erick and Nels living and two deceased. He has been chairman of the town board, and town clerk and is justice of the peace and the postmaster of Nash postoffice. He is a republican, and a member of the Lutheran Church.

N. R. SPURR, the senior partner in the firm of N. R. Spurr & Co., dealers in grain and agricultural implements, in the village of Morris, came to that place in 1880 and commenced the purchase of wheat for the Davidson Elevator Company. Three years later he put in a stock of groceries and was engaged in that line for about three years and then, disposing of it, went into the grain trade for himself. In 1887 the present firm was formed by the admission of Charles A. Pepper, who was engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, and the two businesses were consolidated. Since coming to this village, Mr. Spurr has taken a deep interest in the welfare of the community and the growth of the place, and has served as a member of the council at different times, and is the present president of the village board.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Columbus, Chenango county, New York, and received his education and resided there until he had attained his twenty second year. In 1859 he came West and located at Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, and there was engaged in the purchase of grain, and had the flour trade with the Indian agency. In the spring of 1860 he fitted out a company and went to Pike's Peak, and for two years was engaged in freighting from Omaha and Plattsmouth to Denver, Colorado, and the mines. At the expiration of that time, he returned to Sauk Rapids, and was in the milling business until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Seventh Minnesota Infantry, and was mustered into the United States' service on the 14th of that month. The regiment was with the expedition to the Crow Wing Agency until late that fall, and then returned to Mankato, and guarded the captive Indians there, until the savages were hung. From there they went with General Sibley to Fort Abercrombie, but in the autumn of 1863 were transferred to the army in the South. They were assigned for duty to the Sixteenth Army Corps, and participated in the three days' battle at Tupelo, Mississippi, and in many others, including the sanguinary conflict at Nashville, where the "boys in blue," under General Thomas, annihilated the army of the rebel General Hood; and in the siege of Spanish Fort. From the latter place, they marched to Montgomery, Alabama, and from there to Selma, in the same State. There they were mustered out and were discharged at St. Paul, August 14, 1865.

On retiring from the service Mr. Spurr was engaged in freighting for the Government to the frontier posts most of the time, until 1872. He then commenced contracting in railroad work, and helped grade the railroad through this county, and was in other employments, until 1880, when he came to Morris and located. He is a member of Crystal Lodge, No. 132, I. O. O. F.; and is the Post Commander of Overton Post, No. 99, G. A. R. He is a member of the Board of Education, of the village, and takes great interest in all school affairs.

Mr. Spurr was married, in 1870, at Sauk Rapids, to Miss Amelia R. Hughes, and the issue of this union have been three children — Stephen H., Hugh R. and Zoe.

FRANK GRENOUGH SMITH, who lives on section 24, Rendsville township, is a farmer, house painter and grainer. He is the son of Samuel Bradley Smith; his mother was Mary Ann (Hidden) Smith. He was born in New Hampshire, September 23, 1853, and is a graduate of the graded school at Lake City, Minnesota. At the age of fourteen, he commenced learning the painter's trade and continued the same until he was seventeen. From that date until he was twenty-two years old he worked on the farm. The next three years of his life he worked at painting in Morris, Minnesota. In

1876 he took up a homestead, located on the northwest quarter of section 24, Rendsville township, where he has since lived. In his young manhood days he enjoyed life only as blythesome youth can, going into society and frequently going out camping, picking berries and fishing, etc. At the age of ten he spent eight months at Fort Abercrombie, with his father, who was then a soldier. This was great sport for the youth, who will ever remember the event. June 14, 1885, Mr. Smith was married to Emma Lovina Borrill, of Rendsville township, who is the daughter of John and Anna (Holmes) Borrill, natives of Dakota county, Minnesota. She was born, November 4, 1865. By this marriage union two bright eyed, rosy-faced children have come to gladden the hearts and home of the parents—Roland, born April 11, 1886, and Richardson Palmer, born December 8, 1887.

Our subject is a republican, though not of the radical party stripe, and leans toward protection. He has been supervisor of his township for three years and clerk of his school district for some time, having always taken an active and prominent part in all matters of a public nature.

AUGUST ERICKSON, the village recorder, and one of the most capable young business men in the village of Hancock, was born in Christiania, the capital of Norway, on the 17th of February, 1863. He is a son of Erick and Christina (Thorstenson) Erickson, who were also natives of the same city. His parents are still living, his father having been engaged in the fancy grocery business at Christiania for over twenty years. In the father's family there were two children—August, our subject, and Oscar. The latter came to Stevens county in 1883, but soon went to Minneapolis, where he is now employed as a mechanic by the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company.

August Erickson, whose name heads this article, grew to manhood and received his education in the city of his birth, in Norway, and after finishing his schooling, was employed as a clerk there until 1881. During that year he came to the United States, landing at Philadelphia. He at once came West, and after making short stops at Chicago, Illinois, Milwaukee and Waupon, Wisconsin, he finally arrived at the village of Hancock, in Stevens county, Minnesota, in September, 1881. He soon afterward was employed as a book-keeper in the general store of Helgeson & Wilcox, and has since held that position.

Mr. Erickson is a republican in political matters, and has always taken an active interest in all public matters. He was elected village recorder in March, 1887, and was re-elected in 1888, so that he still holds that position. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the village band and the fire company, being treasurer of the latter organization.

CHARLES W. COMSTOCK, who is a well-to-do farmer of Stevens county, resides on section 22, Hodges township Like every man who has a name among men, he has also a place in history. It is by reviewing one life, with its experiences, that another man may be taught and profited. Our subject was born in Penobscot county, Maine, September, 6, 1851. His parents were Solomon and Berthia (Marsh) Comstock, both of whom are now living with their son, Charles W., the father having reached the advanced age of ninety years, while the mother is seventy-one years of age. They, too, were natives of the State of Maine, but many years after their marriage moved to

Prescott, Wisconsin, the date being about 1871. They remained there one year, and removed to Stevens county, Minnesota, taking up the land where their son now lives and farms. They went back to Wisconsin and spent that winter, returning in the summer.

In 1876 our subject went to the Black Hills, being gone from March until November. He has the honor of being the first one to take a load of freight into Deadwood City, as well as to having carried the first woman who ever rode into Deadwood. It came about in this manner: The stage had been robbed and this lady left by the wayside and was taken up by our subject and taken into the town of Deadwood. He was engaged at freighting and mining while there, and relates many narrow escapes. It was then extremely wild and rough in that section. He came home from that trip and in 1877, went to Winnepeg and the Northwestern country adjoining it. He traveled all summer, trading and dealing in horses, cattle, buffalo robes, etc. He also owned a butcher shop at Winnepeg, which he sold upon leaving. From there he returned to Stevens county, where he has since lived. He now owns 880 acres of land on sections 21, 22 and 34 of Hodges township, and within two miles and a half of Hancock. His place is the finest in the vicinity, containing the best buildings and general improvements of any to be seen in Stevens county. A year or more ago, our subject bought up 200 horses in Chicago and Nebraska, and has been more or less engaged in buying and selling. In 1878, he engaged in the farm machinery business, and up to two years ago had sold nearly all the machinery sold at Hancock. He is a man of much prominence, being the president of the Pope and Stevens County Breeders' Association, and he and Messrs. Dresser & Dickenson organized the concern. Their stock are principally English Shire, Percheron, French Coach and Cleveland Bay horses.

Since the organization of the township, Mr. Comstock has been clerk of the same; also deputy sheriff of Stevens county since 1879. Among other local offices he has held with much credit, are those of school clerk and supervisor. In politics he is a tariff reformer of the republican stamp. He ran the first newspaper at Hancock, Minnesota, called the "*Olive Branch*," continuing the same for five years. It was he, too, who opened the first meat market at Hancock and operated a harness shop for a time.

Another era in this man's life, which was of no small importance, was his marriage in January, 1882, to Miss Carrie Gunderson, a native of Norway, who came to America in 1868, with her people, who are residents of Hoff township, Stevens county, Minnesota, at the present time. She is the oldest of a family of seven children. A sketch of her parents will be found in another department of this ALBUM.

Mr. Comstock has but one brother—Wilber—now living in Walden township, Pope county, Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. Comstock are the parents of three sons—Earl, Carroll and Solomon. The oldest is five years of age. Mrs. Comstock belongs to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Comstock's mother's uncle was the first Methodist Episcopal minister to proclaim the truth in the State of Maine.

DR. SUTHERLAND, M. D., one of the prominent practicing physicians, of Morris, came to Stevens county, and located on what is known as the Sutherland farm in June, 1879. This property was originally opened by General George L. Becker, of St. Paul, and contained some 3,000 acres lying in the towns of Morris and Darnen, and on it

the Doctor commenced farming on an extensive scale, cultivating 1,100 acres. He remained on the farm some five years, and then traded it for Minneapolis property. He then came to the village of Morris, and for two years was connected with the First National Bank as vice-president and president, after which he sold out his interest in the banking business, and has been since then occupied in the practice of his profession. In 1880 he erected an elevator at Morris, now the North Dakota Elevator, and operated it under the firm name of D. R. Sutherland & Company for three or four years. In 1881 the same firm put up an elevator at Donnelly, which they ran until its destruction by fire, in 1883. He was for several years president of the school board of Morris, and takes a great interest in all educational matters. In 1880 he laid out Sutherland's addition to the village, and is one of the most public-spirited, prominent and influential citizens in this part of the State.

Dr. Sutherland was born at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, New York, November 9, 1852, and is the son of Walter and Julia Sutherland. He drew his primary education from the schools of his native place, and in 1869 matriculated at Yale College. He remained in that celebrated institution of learning for two years, but, on account of failing health, was compelled to relinquish his studies there. For a year he studied medicine at home, and then entered Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1874. He opened an office in Poughkeepsie, New York, and continued in practice there some four or five years, with the exception of one year spent by him in the South for his health. In 1879 he came to Stevens county, Minnesota, where he has since resided.

Dr. Sutherland was married, in December, 1873, to Miss Pauline Doty, of Poughkeepsie, New York, and by this union is the parent of three children—Essie, Mae and Douglas.

The subject of our sketch is a member of Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 132, A. F. & A. M.; Mt. Lebanon Chapter, No. 47, R. A. M.; Bethel Commandery, No. 19, K. T.; Minneapolis Consistory, No. 2; and Zurah Temple of Minneapolis. He is the present Eminent Commander of the Commandery, and has held one of the offices of the same ever since it was established here, and is one of the officers of the Grand Commandery of the State. He is also a member of the Odd-Fellow's fraternity, and of the Encampment.

No man in the county is more widely, or more favorably known. His extensive property interests here, and his active business life, together with his energy, enterprise and business ability, have connected his name indissolubly with the history of the growth and development of this part of the State.

AUSTIN THOMPSON, one of the first settlers of Stevens county, and a highly respected citizen of the town of Framnas, is living on section 14, of that civil subdivision of the county. He came to this part of the State with Charles Olson, Thomas Hagen, his father, and others, in 1866, and has been a resident of the county ever since. He is a member of the Scandinavian race, that has done so much toward the development and upbuilding of this State, and is one of the influential and leading men in the community.

Mr. Thompson was born in Norway, November 27, 1847, and is the son of Thove and Augusta (Austinson) Austinson Hagen, who were also natives of the kingdom of Norway. He was reared in the land of his birth, and there received his education. In

1860, in company with his parents, he came to the United States, landing at Quebec, Canada, from whence the family came, at once, to Fillmore county, Minnesota. His father and he worked a farm on shares for a time, and in 1866 our subject came to Stevens county with the pioneers of this region, and was one of the first to make a home in the county. For the first two years he was engaged in teaming, and hauling supplies for the settlers, after which he took up 160 acres of land as a homestead, and commenced farming on his own account. He was married, November 17, 1870, to Miss Anna Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living—Thomas, Benjamin, Martin A., Alfred, Austin, Clara, Hilman and Mary A. Our subject is a republican in his political belief, and religiously is a member of the Lutheran Church. His father, who is approaching the age when he should take his ease, is living with his son, having lost his wife by death.

Mr. Thompson has a beautiful farm of 182 acres of land of a most excellent character, and all the improvements upon it are the result of his own efforts. It is one of the best in the town, and shows most conclusively that the owner has a thorough knowledge of the art of husbandry, and carries out his ideas in a most exemplary manner.

JOHN KOPETZKE, a prominent and energetic agriculturist of Stevens county, is a resident of section 32, Swan Lake township. He is a native of Prussia, born in Bromberg, Prussia, September 25, 1839, and is the son of Matthies and Rosa (Hamlin) Kopetzke, both of whom were also natives of that kingdom. Our subject received his education in a Germanic common school, and worked on his father's farm until his enlistment in the German army. In 1862 John entered Company Eight, Infantry Number Fourteen, Second Army Corps, and served for three years, when his time expired. He participated in the Holstein War, and at its close, he immigrated to the United States, and after a voyage of seven weeks and four days he landed in New York City, July 28, 1865. After going to Chicago, Illinois, where he remained two weeks, he moved to Gibson Station, Indiana, and bought a small farm, on which he lived for eighteen years. In April, 1882 he came to Stevens county, and bought a farm of 160 acres in Swan Lake township, on section 32, and also took a homestead and tree claim of eighty and forty acres, respectively.

Mr. Kopetzke was united in marriage in the City of Chicago, November 13, 1865, to Miss Augusta Kreger, who came to the United States with our subject and her parents. They have been blessed with the following children—Willie, Rosa, John, Mena, Enstine, Ellis, Josephine and Gusta, all living, and Andrew, who died.

Rosa is living in Morris and is married to Mr. John Miconnie.

Our subject and his family are exemplary members of the Catholic Church. He is a man who takes an active interest in all public matters, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party. He has a fine farm of 240 acres under good cultivation, and with good building improvements, and is engaged, extensively and successfully, in general farming and stock-raising.

OLE R. EYSTAD, a highly respected citizen of Scott township, Stevens county, is a resident of section 28. He was born in Norway, June 16, 1850. His parents are John and Betsey (Eystad) Eystad. Our sub

ject lived on his father's farm, and attended High School at Christiania for seven years. He also spent a year at Horton College. In 1874, he came to the United States, and came directly to Morris, Stevens county, Minnesota. The following spring he bought out a claim and commenced substantial improvements on the same. His place consisted of 180 acres, upon which he has since lived. He proved up on the land taken as a homestead, in 1881. He has a good frame house and excellent granary. The land under cultivation amounts to seventy acres. Great has been the change in this section of the country, in which our worthy subject lives, since first he saw it. At that date there were but three houses in Scott township.

Mr. Eystad was married in January, 1877, to Mary Teugness, a daughter of Mathias and Jennie Teugness. This marriage union has been blessed by the advent of the following family of children—John, born June 8, 1879; Hannah, born July 22, 1881; Martin, born October 19, 1883; Albert, born September 22, 1885; and Alfred Oscar, born February 22, 1888.

Mr. Eystad is a republican, and has been honored by the offices of township trustee, for nine years; school clerk, three years. By religious belief and profession the family are Lutherans. With the exception of the loss of some stock, six horses, six head of cattle and damaged crops two seasons by grasshoppers, our subject has been very successful, and his present comfortable circumstances are entirely due to his own energy, industry and economy. The opportunities for obtaining a competency in this free land are so much broader than in the land of his birth, and the field for the development of enterprise and thrift holds out such substantial rewards, that he has never regretted leaving the fatherland, where the chances for a poor man are indeed limited.

JAMES E. DELAHUNT, of section 12, Morris township, Stevens county, was born, February 12, 1859, in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin. He is the son of Dennis and Mary Delahunt, natives of Ireland. They came to America in 1847, settling at Quebec, Canada, where they remained two years, and then went to New York State, but in 1858 moved to Wisconsin, where our subject, their son James, was born. At the age of eight years he left that State and went to Michigan, where he lived for two years, then went to Dakota, remaining five years on a farm. From there he came back to Minnesota, settling in Stevens county, where he now lives, he and his brother following farming and lumbering. Our subject owns 444 acres of land, a good herd of cattle, and twenty-two head of fine horses.

Mr. Delahunt was married on the 21st of October, 1856, to Miss Mary Scanlen, a native of Ireland. She passed away the 21st of February, 1876, leaving her husband and the following children to mourn her loss—William, James, Michael, John, Thomas, Mary and Margaret, all living at home except Michael, who is in Dakota. Politically, our subject is a staunch democrat. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Delahunt is rated as one of the leading and most substantial farmers in the county. He is a man of high character, and is highly esteemed both as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen.

CHARLES C. DABLOW, one of Stevens county's most industrious and highly respected citizens is the owner of a good farm on section 21, Synnes township. He is a native of Germany, born in Prussia, April 25, 1838. He is the son of John and Mary (Heitman) Dablow, of Germany. The

family immigrated to this country in 1858, coming to Chicago, Illinois, where they remained for about four years, engaged at gardening. From that city they removed to Goodhue county, Minnesota, where the family still live. The mother died in 1864. The father still remains on the farm, and is now eighty-two years old. They are members of the Lutheran Church, and most excellent people. The family consisted of four boys and one girl — Fred, John, Mary, George and Charles C., all now living.

Our subject received his early education in Germany, in the good old German method. He aided on his father's farm until about twenty years of age. When the family came across the ocean they were over six weeks on their journey, landing at Quebec. Charles C. came to Stevens county in 1879, in the month of March, and took a homestead on section 22, which he lived on and proved up, then removed to section 21, where he still resides. He operates 200 acres, and carries on extensive farming as well as fine stock-raising.

Mr. Dablow was married October 13, 1866, to Miss Anna Bohmbach, a native of Germany, who came to the United States with her parents, who are now living at Red Wing, Minnesota. Mrs. Dablow is the oldest of her father's family, and was married in Goodhue county. Mr. and Mrs. Dablow have been blessed with six children — Katie, Edward (deceased), Mary, John, Freddie and Edith. Katie is teaching school, and the remainder of the children are at home.

In his political belief, our subject is a republican. He has for some time, held the office of treasurer of school district No. 37. He has had quite an army experience, only a brief portion of which can be given in this connection. He enlisted at Chicago, Illinois, in the Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and was mustered out of service, January 10, 1866. He went in as a private, coming out with no effort of his own, as sergeant. He was under Captain B. T. Clark, who was finally succeeded by Captain Richards. He served as only the brave hearted soldier can — through defeat as well as victory. He participated in the battles of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Island No. 10, Atlanta campaign, Franklin and Nashville. He was wounded first at the battle of Chickamauga, in his head, and was confined in the hospital for three months. In the Atlanta campaign, he was wounded in his foot, which took him from field duty for four months. He was finally mustered out at Port Lavocka, Texas, whereupon he returned to the city of Chicago.

WILLIAM C. BICKNELL, the present efficient superintendent of the common schools of Stevens county, is one of the leading attorneys resident at Morris. He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, June 28, 1855, and is the son of Carlos B. and Louisa A. (Carpenter) Bicknell, both of whom were natives of the "Empire State." In his earlier youth, he attended the district schools of the county of his birth, and in later years, the Normal School, at Potsdam. The latter institution he first entered when he was sixteen years of age, and attended its sessions off and on until 1878, and then gave two years' close attendance there, graduating from thence in 1880. He then taught a graded school at Lewisville, St. Lawrence county, New York, for one year, and then started West. He spent a short time in St. Paul, on his arrival in this State, and then came to Morris. He took charge of the farm belonging to his uncle, R. H. Wellington, of St. Paul, and remained until fall and then returned to the latter city. The next season he had charge of the same place,

which contained several sections, and returned to this county. During the fall of 1882, he assumed charge of the grammar department of the Morris schools, and served in that capacity for a term. The following spring he returned to his boyhood's home on a visit, and, in the autumn of that year, entered the law department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, and remained there two years, spending his vacation in New Mexico, where he was interested in some silver mines. He was graduated from Ann Arbor, in June, 1885, with the degree of LL. B.

Mr. Bicknell came to Morris, in the summer of 1885, and opened a law office, and in July, of the following year, formed a partnership with J. A. Johnson, and their present law, real estate, loan and collection business was established. In 1886, our subject was chosen to fill the office of superintendent of the schools of the county, on the republican ticket, and still holds that position. He is a member of Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 133, A. F. and A. M., Mt. Lebanon Chapter, No. 47, R. A. M., Bethel Commandery, No. 19, K. T.

Mr. Bicknell was united in marriage, June 27, 1888, with Miss Nellie M. Finney, a native of Red Wing, Goodhue county, Minnesota, and daughter of Rev. J. Finney. Her parents were early settlers in the eastern part of the State.

GEORGE B. NEWTON, editor and proprietor of the Hancock *Olive Branch*, is one of the most able newspaper men in Stevens county, as well as one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens. Mr. Newton is a native of the town of Port Jervis, Orange county, New York, born January 24, 1851, and is a son of Hugh and Sarah (Bolton) Newton. His parents were natives of New Jersey, where they were married. At an early day they removed to New York State, settling in Orange county, where our subject was born. In 1854 they settled in Tioga county, and remained there until during the war, when they settled in Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, Ohio. In March, 1865, they settled in Portage county, Wisconsin, where the mother died in June, 1867. Subsequently the father settled at Wausau, Marathon county, Wisconsin, where he died, in 1884. The father was a contractor and builder, and for many years had followed that business and did a great deal of bridge contracting and building on railroads. Hugh Newton and wife were the parents of seven children—Charles B., Levina M., Sarah A., Edward M., William H., James C. and George B. Three of the boys were killed during the war while in the service—Edward, at the battle of the Wilderness; William H. was killed in front of Petersburg; and James C. lost his life at the battle of Lookout Mountain.

George B. Newton, spent his early boyhood at Oswego, New York, and began his schooling there. He received an excellent education, finishing his course at Hillsdale, Michigan, in 1870. Previous to this he had begun learning the printer's trade—the "art preservative of all arts,"—at Coldwater, Michigan, and finished his trade and first worked at it as a journeyman in Wisconsin. Later, Mr. Newton accepted a position at Winneconne, Wisconsin, as book-keeper and "log-scaler" for the lumber firm of Jones & Company. This position he retained for three seasons. He then resumed his trade, working at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. There he did his first editorial work, acting in the capacity of reporter for nearly a year. At the expiration of that time he went to Stevens Point, Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade and was also engaged in the lumber business. In 1880 he came to Swift county, Minnesota

and engaged in the printing business at Appleton. One year later he purchased the office of the Appleton *Recorder*, and published that journal at that point until July, 1882. He then removed the office to Hancock, Stevens county, Minnesota, and sold it. However, he continued to edit and publish the paper for C. W. Comstock, the proprietor, for three years and a half following. At the expiration of that time Mr. Comstock sold the office to S. C. Murphy, who ran it for a year. On the 1st of December, 1887, Mr. Newton bought the office, and has since conducted the paper. He has built up an extensive circulation, and the large local advertising patronage speaks well for the enterprise of the village and the efficiency of the paper as an advertising medium. Mr. Newton is a thorough newspaper man, a pungent and forcible writer, and his articles upon political questions are widely quoted. The politics of the paper are republican.

Mr. Newton was married in 1883 to Mrs. Fannie A. Danforth, a native of Pennsylvania, born July 19, 1853, and a daughter of Joel and Lydia Ferree, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this ALBUM. In 1870, she was married to T. L. Danforth, who died in August, 1881, leaving two children—Jesse E. and Charles W.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BORRILL, who was the first boy born in Douglas township, Dakota county, Minnesota, is now a resident of section 2, Rendsville township. His parents are John and Ann (Holmes) Borrill. He was born February 28, 1856, and was reared to farm labor on his father's farm, in the county of his birth, receiving a common school education. At the age of twenty years he came with his parents to Stevens county, where the father had taken a homestead on section 28, Rendsville township, and there remained, making it his home, but working out occasionally, until 1880, when he took a tree claim on the southwest quarter of section 2, and also a homestead on the southeast quarter of the same section. He there built him a house in which he and his family still live.

Mr. Borrill was married September 9, 1886, to Margret Farrand, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, who had been engaged at teaching school in Otter Tail county, Minnesota, for two years prior to her marriage. She is a native of Oshkosh, and the daughter of Leuelon Bartholomew and Alfreda (Van Doren) Farrand. She was born September 18, 1868. She is now the mother of a bright little daughter, Leuelfreda, born July 30, 1887.

Our subject has been township treasurer and held various school offices in his township.

Politically Mr. Borrill is a republican. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and stands high in the opinion of the best people in Stevens county.

JOHN CIN, a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Stevens county, is a resident of section 10, Pepperton township. He is a native of Sweden, born August 13, 1851, and remained with his parents until he was eleven years old, when he started in life for himself. He first hired out to herd cattle, and after working at that for some years he went to Germany and worked in a flour mill for some years, when he returned to his native land. In the spring of 1873, he started for the United States, and after landing in Quebec, Canada, he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he secured work on a railroad. He followed this occupation until 1876, when he homesteaded eighty acres and took a tree claim in Pepperton township, Stevens county, Minnesota, where he has

since remained. He now has a valuable farm of some 240 acres, 140 acres being under cultivation and has good building improvements. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and during the last year has sold over $700 worth of stock. He is interested in the graded and blooded stock. During the first year in his township he lost one-half of his crop by "hoppers," and also the second year had the misfortune to have his hay all burned, and was forced to sell all his cattle, which put him back considerably, but, notwithstanding his hard times and misfortunes, he has pulled through, owing to his energy, industry and business tact. He now has eighty head of cattle, two full-blooded Short-horn heifers and an imported Aberdeen-Angus animal, called "Boss Saders."

Mr. Cin was united in marriage February 4, 1880, to Miss Annie Kurate, who is a native of Norway, and came to this country when she was nine years of age, with her parents, who settled in Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Cin have been blessed with the following children — August, Clara, Sarah and John — all of whom are living and are at home. In political matters our subject is a staunch democrat.

During the last year Mr. Cin raised over 6,000 bushels of oats.

LEVI A. CARD, an old settler in Moore township, has been absent from Stevens county, since November 1875, but his family are still living on section 12 of Moore township. Mr. Card came to the county, first in 1870, taking up a claim on the above named section, doing a general farming business, and raising stock to a considerable extent. He was a native of New York State, and the son of Charles Card, who was a farmer. Our subject came to Wisconsin when he was eighteen years of age, remaining there until he came to Minnesota. He was married to a Miss Keziah Bull, April 27, 1856, in Buffalo county, Wisconsin. She is the daughter of Michael and Nancy (Baily) Bull, natives of Vermont. After their marriage her parents came West and located in Wisconsin, in 1852. From there the family moved to Otter Tail county, Minnesota. While upon a visit to Northfield, Minnesota, he was taken ill and after a three weeks' sickness died there. He was seventy-five years old when he died. He was a practical, thoroughgoing farmer, and an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife died January 23, 1885, aged eighty-three years; she also lived and died in the Methodist faith, as did her husband. They were the parents of six children—four sons and two daughters. One, named John, died in its infancy, and the names of the other children are—Lucretia, George W., Keziah, Barney L., and Orrin.

Keziah, the subject of this sketch, is the wife of Levi A. Card, mentioned above, and was born in the town of Lewis, New York, April 28, 1836, going to school until she was sixteen years of age, when she came to Walworth county, Wisconsin, with her parents, and completed her education at the age of eighteen years. She is the mother of five living children, and two who have died—Hattie L., William W., Nettie L., Howard and Lyman. The names of those deceased are Ellsworth and Nancy Ann. The eldest daughter went to Dakota in 1883 and took a sixty-acre claim, upon which she remained a part of her time, and went out sewing some. Ellsworth, who was subject to fainting spells, was instantly killed by the cars, when about forty rods from the house, during 1874; he was nearly eight years of age at the time of his sudden death. Mrs. Card is a devoted member of the Congregational Church, and highly respected by all with whom she associates, as are all of her children. Her son William Wesley belongs to the Sons of Tem-

perance, having been a worthy member ever since the fall of 1887. He is a rising young man of his township and county, and one who is bound to make his mark in the world, as the saying goes. Hattie L. was married July 25, 1888, to B. D. Wodburn, who is an extensive farmer and horse-raiser at Frederick, Brown county, Dakota.

LELAND WELLINGTON, the present incumbent of the office of register of deeds for the county of Stevens, is a native of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, born March 28, 1859, and is the son of Richard and Frances J. (Carpenter) Wellington. His father was largely engaged in the lumbering business in Wisconsin, and owned, at one time, some 15,000 acres of land in this county, and 50,000 acres in Wilkin county. The most of the land in Stevens county he has disposed of, having only some 2,500 acres now in his possession. The subject of this sketch was reared in the place of his birth, and there acquired his primary education. In 1875 he entered Ripon College, and remained there two years.

On the 31st of March, 1877, Mr. Wellington came to Stevens county, for the purpose of taking charge of a farm of 3,500 acres of land belonging to his father, in the town of Scott. He entered upon the arduous labor of operating this magnificent estate, and had under cultivation about 2,000 acres. He remained on this farm until 1880, attending Ripon College in the winter months, at which time he purchased all of section 1, Scott township, and commenced to farm on his own account. This piece of land he cultivated until 1887, and succeeded in getting under cultivation some 250 acres, the balance of it being devoted to pasture. In the spring of 1881, when he had barely attained his majority, he was elected chairman of the town board of supervisors, and retained that position until elected to the office of register of deeds in the fall of 1884. He was re-elected to the latter office in the fall of 1886, and at present occupies that important position. In the spring of 1888 he opened a loan, real estate and insurance office, which he is carrying on in connection with his other business. In the summer of 1887 he purchased a tract of timber land, and had the wood cut off, and started a wood yard also in the village of Morris. He is a member of Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 133, A., F. and A. M.; Mt. Lebanon Chapter, No. 47, R. A. M.; Bethel Commandery, No. 19, and Osman Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of St. Paul, and has held office in all the branches of the order, and is the present secretary of the Chapter.

JEREMIAH M. DICKENSON, whose biographical sketch is here subjoined, now lives on section 23 of Hodges township, Stevens county,

He is of English parentage, born June 24, 1836, in the province of New Brunswick. His father was James Dickenson and his mother was Lovina (Masten) Dickenson. They both came from England, but were united in marriage in New Brunswick. The father died there in 1878. He was a thoroughgoing farmer throughout his life. Their children were—Elijah, Hulda, Jeremiah M., Lovina, James W., Melza, Mary and Milton. Three sisters and one brother of our subject are now dead.

Jeremiah Dickenson, whose name heads this article, removed from the home of his childhood to Winnebago county, Wisconsin, in 1858, living there seven or eight years, then coming to Wabasha county, Minnesota, where he farmed for eighteen years. He then lived in Minneapolis one year, and then

moved to Hodges township, Stevens county, taking charge of the "Minnesota Agricultural and Stock Farm Company's" property. He came in 1883, and has since then managed this farm, beside another large farm, near Morris, and also one near Campbell, Dakota. One of these farms contains nine large barns, each 30x150 feet. There are about 500 head of cattle on the farm, principally Short-horn grades, also about 200 head of horses from graded stock. This farm is a vast concern and requires a good man as its successful manager. It is one the largest of the kind in America. The residence cost $17,000, alone. The brooding house is 40x80 feet. Then there are the creamery, ice-house, machine shed, feed mill, blacksmith shop and a granary, 30x100 feet, as well as many other buildings, which together with the large amount of stock, must be seen to be fully appreciated.

Mr. Dickenson is interested in land in Pope county also, which he operates himself, it being all well improved. He was one of the three gentlemen who formed the "Pope and Stevens Counties Breeders' Association," and has been its president ever since its organization. This stock is kept on our subject's farm, in Pope county, where he has one barn 40x54 feet; one 30 feet square and one 40x100 feet. The company have thirteen head of English Shire, Percheron, French Coach and Cleveland Bay horses. On one of the farms which he has the management of there are thirty-six miles of fence, and 12,000 acres in one body.

Mr. Dickenson was educated in New Brunswick, leaving school at the age of twelve years, and then began his career as a farmer, following the same ever since, with slight exceptions. In politics he is a republican.

Our subject was married May 4, 1858, to Miss Julia A. Hammond, daughter of Stephen Hammond. Her parents are both deceased. She was the fourth child, and born at Greenville, Saratoga county, New York, and was educated in New York and Wisconsin. Our subject and his wife have been the parents of five children—Daniel A., James A., Mary A., Nelson O. and one that died in infancy. All of the children are now deceased except James A., who is superintendent of A. K. Barnum's large farm, near St. Paul. James A. was married to a Miss Carlson.

HENRY W. DALEY, postmaster at the village of Hancock, is one of the most prominent democrats in Stevens county, and one of the most capable and intelligent business men in the village in which he lives. Mr. Daley is a native of Minnesota, having been born in Le Seuer county on the 22d of November, 1856. His parents, John and Alice (Cantwell) Daley, were natives of Ireland. They came to the United States in about 1852, landing at New York, and at once settled at Philadelphia, where they lived for about one year. At the expiration of that time they came to St. Paul, Minnesota; for some time the father worked at his trade of moulding. In 1854 the family settled in Le Seuer county upon a farm, but for some time the father carried on his trade. At this writing the parents are still living upon their original homestead, but of late years the father has lived a partially retired life. Mr. and Mrs. John Daley were the parents of nine children—Mary, Henry, Maggie, William, Nellie, Kate, Jennie, John, and one child that died in infancy. Nellie died when nineteen years of age, and the rest are still living.

Henry W. Daley, the subject of this memoir, spent his boyhood days and received his education in Le Seuer county, Minnesota, attending school until he had passed his sixteenth birthday. From that time he

made his own way in the world, and until he was twenty-one worked at various occupations, principally at lumbering, however. He then, in 1877, came to Stevens county, and took a homestead of 160 acres in Moore township. He at once began improvements and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1880 Mr. Daley was married. He lived on the farm until 1884, when he removed to the village of Hancock, where he still resides. He received the appointment of postmaster in 1886, and has since held the office. He is a careful and efficient officer, and his administration of mail matters has been satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. Daley has extensive property interests here, owning a farm of 200 acres near the village, and every enterprise of a public nature calculated to benefit either his town or county has always received his support and encouragement. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

As has been stated, Mr. Daley was married on the 4th of May, 1880, to Miss Anna O'Rielly, a native of Michigan, and a daughter of James and Bridget O'Rielly. By their marriage they have been the parents of four children—John, Nellie, Frank and Clarence.

COLONEL WHEDON W. GRISWOLD, attorney at law, real estate, loan and insurance agent, a resident of the village of Morris, was born at Norfolk, Litchfield county, Connecticut, December 28, 1829, and is the son of Wyllys and Abigail (Clemens) Griswold, both of whom were natives of the same State. In 1838 he was taken by his parents to Stark county, Ohio, where the family resided until 1849, and then removed to Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, in which latter place the father died.

Colonel Griswold studied law with Judge John Morris, of Auburn, Indiana, now a resident of Fort Wayne in that State, and, after being with him some two years and a half, was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1852. The same fall he was elected prosecuting attorney of the district, and served two years.

On the 4th of September, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, as first lieutenant, and participated in the sanguinary conflicts of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, and at Murfreesboro was promoted to the rank of captain, in February, 1863. Starting on the Atlanta campaign, he was with his regiment in several of the hard fought engagements of that daring movement, and was present at the battles of Columbia and Franklin, and after those conflicts was made major of the regiment. After participating in the bloody contest at Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1864, he remained with the Fourth Corps, until it reached Strawberry Plains, where they were ordered to coöperate with Grant's force against Lee, when he was mustered out of the service, March 19, 1865, to take the command of the One-Hundred-and-Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, as colonel. He joined the latter command, April 1st, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, and remained with them until finally mustered out, in September, 1865. In 1866 he was elected auditor of De Kalb county, Indiana, and served four years in that capacity. In 1870 he went into the milling business, and remained in that line until coming to Stevens county, in April, 1872. He took up a homestead of 160 acres of land in the town of Morris, and commenced the cultivation of the soil. He was elected to the office of county auditor in the fall of 1873, and, being re-elected three subsequent terms, served eight years. He had relinquished his labors on his farm on his elevation to office, and carried on, in connection with his official work, the insurance and collection business. On the expiration of

his term of office, he gave his attention to these latter lines of business, until 1884, when he went to St. Paul, and was engaged in the real estate business for about eighteen months. From there he went to Amity City, Louisiana, where he remained until September, 1887, when he returned to Morris and established his present business. He has been prominently identified with all good work in the county and village, and was a member of the school board of the latter for several years, having always taken an active part in all public and educational matters.

Colonel Griswold was married at Fort Wayne, Indiana, January 24, 1864, to Miss Josie S. Howe, a native of New York, and the daughter of James and Sarah J. (Halliday) Howe. The subject of this memoir is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and is the secretary of Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 133, of Morris. He and his wife are consistent members of the Congregational Church, and are ever foremost in all good work.

WILLIAM T. HORTON, one of the substantial men of Horton township, in Stevens county, is now a resident of section 14. He is a native of New York, born in Ulster county of that State, in 1825. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Merritt) Horton, of New York and New Jersey respectively. They were married in York State, and there remained through life. The father died when William was only eight years old. The mother lived until 1870. They were farmers, and belonged to the Quaker Church. They reared the following children—William, Daniel, Merritt and James. Only our subject and his brother James are now living.

Up to the age of fifteen years Mr. Horton attended school in New York. From the schoolroom he went to work by the month on a farm, following the same for about thirteen years; but in the period named he was also in the garden seed business. He came to Fillmore county, Minnesota, and commenced farming for himself, continuing that six years; then removed to Frankfort, Mower county, Minnesota, where he spent ten years at farm life. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted in the Second Minnesota Heavy Artillery, being a member of the Eleventh Regiment. He enlisted as a private, and came home a corporal. He enlisted at Frankfort, was sworn in at Rochester, and was discharged at Fort Snelling in the fall of 1864. The regiment was stationed at Chattanooga, Tennessee, doing post duty, having charge of forts, etc. He had the mail contract between Frankfort, Chatfield and Spring Valley, from 1862 to 1865, but, upon enlistment, relinquished the same, but took it up after his return from the war.

Our subject commenced his married life, January 1, 1856, by uniting himself to Miss Mary A. Allen, who was a native of New York, and was reared in Ohio from the age of two years up to twenty, her people moving to Ohio at quite an early day. The mother is still living, but the father died when our subject's wife was a small girl. Their family consisted of the following children — Jane Elizebeth (now Mrs. Walter Withew, of Jackson county, Minnesota, who is the mother of six living children), Walter F., Frank D., Edward M., Charlotte C., George W. and Katie Agnes. Walter F. married Miss Nellie Hanson, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, but a native of Norway. He is now land examiner and manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Frank D. married Miss Bertha Tripp, of Aitkin county, Minnesota. Edward M. married Miss Alice Huntsinger, of Park Rapids, Hubbard county, Minnesota. He is a mer-

chant there. The other children are unmarried.

Mr. Horton came to the place where he now lives in 1878, locating his present land, on section 14, Horton township. The township takes its name from our subject, he being the first settler within its bounds. He nows owns 360 acres of land on sections 14, 22 and 23 of the same township. He is carrying on a general farming business, and grows considerable stock, sometimes keeping as high as fifty head of cattle and horses.

He votes the republican ticket, and frequently holds local offices, such as justice of the peace, chairman of the board of supervisors, clerk, etc.

JOHN E. DANIELSON, one of the prominent and enterprising merchants of the village of Morris, was born in Sweden, March 7, 1850, and made his home in the land of his birth until 1867, when he determined to seek his fortune in the New World. Leaving home, he crossed the stormy Atlantic and landed in New York City about the 1st of August, of that year. He started West, and was employed in a machine shop in Henry county, Illinois, for some four months. During the following winter he attended school at Kewaunee, in the same county, and in the spring went to Bushnell, McDonough county, Illinois, and worked on a farm until May, and then came to Minnesota. He had no idea where to locate, but hearing of Red Wing, went to that place and went to work on a farm in that neighborhood until after harvest, and then assumed a place in a store in the city. There he remained until the next harvest time, and then hired out to work in the field, as the wages were high. After attending school that winter in Red Wing, he, in company with some friends, took a contract to grade track on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, and after working three or four months and fulfilling his contract, he returned to Red Wing. He soon after entered a store in that city, and remained there until 1872, at which time he went to Minneapolis and was in the employ of Segelbaum Brothers until 1879, and then came to Morris and opened his present general merchandise business.

Mr. Danielson has been an active and influential citizen of the village since his location here, and has served in the city council for two years. He has been a prominent member of the Scandinavian Lutheran Church since its organization, in 1883, and is the treasurer and one of the trustees of that society. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of Scott Legion, No. 113, Select Knights, and of Scandia Lodge, No. 6, K. of P., of Minneapolis. He is the present treasurer of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, and past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias order.

The subject of this sketch was married, November 4, 1876, to Miss Ida C. Peterson, and they are the parents of five children—Edward F., was born August 2, 1877; William L., born February 7, 1880; George A., born October 20, 1883; Lawrence R., born April 18, 1885; and Florence I., born January 9, 1887.

CAPTAIN SALMON B. OLSON, an extensive and thorough going agriculturist of the town of Framnas, who has his residence on section 23 of that precinct, is a native of Norway and was born August 27, 1835. His parents, Ole and Elizabeth Larson, gave him the advantages of an education in his youth, and at the age of fourteen he adopted the calling of a seaman as his vocation in life. He followed that business in the home waters until 1852, when in search of a more desirable berth, he came to New York and from

that city to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. For two years he was on lake vessels before the mast as an able seaman, and at the expiration of that time purchased a share in a vessel and sailed it as its captain. He continued at that employment until 1877, and then abandoned it for the life of a farmer. Early in 1878 he came to Stevens county, Minnesota, and bought the place where he now lives, in Framnas township, and has made his home here ever since. He has a most excellent farm of 217 acres, and the improvements are of the most creditable character. Much of his attention is given to general stock raising and farming, and he has met with a merited success in his later calling. Mr. Olson was united in marriage with Miss Nettie Molszaug in 1857, who died November 3, 1869, leaving five children — Ole, Henry, Frank, Salmon and John, all of whom are living. On the 6th of April, 1871, Mr. Olson was again married, this time to Miss Nicoline Nilson, who is the mother of five children—Nils, Hans, Otto, Nettie and Edward.

In his politics, the subject of this sketch is a republican, and in the discharge of his elective franchise supports the candidates of that party. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is ever ready in all religious duty. He is one of the prominent and influential members of the community in which he resides, and holds the respect and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact.

JOHN HOUSE, the senior member of the firm of House & Younquist, dealers in agricultural implements and machinery, came to Morris in April, 1876, and opened the first saddler and harness-making shop in that village, and carried on that business for two years. The next five years he was employed in selling farm machinery, and then removed to his farm, in Rendsville township, Stevens county, which he had bought on coming to the county, and had been gradually improving, so that when he commenced farm life he had 220 acres of it under cultivation. After remaining on this place one year he returned to Morris and established his present business, and has continued at it ever since. He rented his farm for two years, but now carries it on in connection with his other business, making a specialty of stock-raising. He has some twenty-two head of horses on the place and fifty head of cattle.

Mr. House is a native of England, born February 15, 1840, and was brought by his parents to the United States when he was but nine years old, and settled on the Indian lands in Marquette county, Wisconsin. Two years later he started out in the world for himself and has since that time depended entirely upon his own resources, working out at first by the month, for his board and clothes, and at whatever he could find to do. He attended school in the winter months when he could and thus acquired his education, and in 1858 went to Pardeeville, Wisconsin, and served three years at the harness-making trade.

In May, 1861, Mr. House enlisted in Company G (Portage City Light Guards), Second Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered in the United States service June 14. The regiment proceeded to Washington and were in the skirmish at Centreville, July 18, and the battle of Bull Run the 21st of the same month. Mr. House was wounded in the last named conflict, in the breast, groin and foot, and was taken prisoner in the retreat. He was taken to a log cabin near by, where there were some sixty more prisoners. The only care these wounded men received was from each other. Two of their number, who were less wounded than the others, went to the scene of the late battle and found a sack of corn meal and with

this made gruel and fed the others, twice a day, and carried water with which the prisoners washed each other's wounds. It is no wonder that, after twelve days of these sufferings, the survivors only numbered twenty-two. At the expiration of that time they were taken to Mannassas Junction in wagons and from there, in freight cars, to Richmond. In the latter place they were confined in an old tobacco factory, without bedding or any comforts, and here Mr. House had the ball in his groin extracted, and still keeps it as a memento of those days. When he was taken prisoner he had on only his pants, shirt and blouse, and on sending his shirt out to have it washed, another dirty one was returned to him, and on his refusing it, was compelled to do without that garment. Six weeks after his first confinement there, he was taken with the typhoid fever and lay low with that disease some seven weeks. On his recovery, one day he went into the yard where negro cooks were at work, and, as his clothing was gray in color, he walked past the guard, unquestioned, and was four miles in the country before he was re-captured by a squad of cavalry. He was taken back and placed in Libby Prison, in irons, and remained there until October, when he was sent to Charleston, South Carolina, with some 500 others to be hung, the Federal Government having hung the privateers taken by them. In that city they were placed seventeen in a cell, 14x12 feet in size, and remained there until the city was nearly destroyed by fire. During the conflagration many of the prisoners lost their minds through fear and suffering, as the cell became so hot that it was almost unbearable. For forty-eight hours they were left without food or water, and were then taken to Columbia, South Carolina, and there confined in cells of like character, until the balance of the privateers in the North were released, and then were placed on the same footing as the other prisoners of war. When some of the prisoners were allowed to walk around for exercise in the yard, the others were not permitted to look out of the window and several who disobeyed the rule were ruthlessly shot, and our subject was fired at by one of the guards, but was nothit by the ball.

The prisoners, in their anxiety for freedom, tried their best to escape, and some of them cut a hole through the flooring of their room into an empty room below, and then dug through a stone wall to the outside air. Fifteen of their number passed ahrough the hole, and escaped from the prison, among them the subject of this memoir, and, dividing up into little knots of five, they essayed to regain the Union lines. Mr. House, after being out ten days, and when within but eight miles of the Federal forces, was recaptured and taken to Petersburg, Virginia, and there the prisoners were kept chained together for thirty-six hours, and then returned to their prison at Columbia. He found that all those who had not made this break for liberty, were gone, and was told that they had been exchanged. The recaptured ones were chained together, and to rings in the walls and floor, but after three days they were transferred to Richmond, Virginia, where they were placed in Castle Thunder, and there found the comrades of their Columbia prison, who were said to have been exchanged. After remaining in that prison some three weeks, Mr. House was taken to Libby, and there suffered worse treatment than before. In May, 1862, he was taken to Newport News, and there exchanged, and on his arrival at Washington was discharged. When he entered the service he weighed 146 pounds, and when mustered out but ninety-six; he could walk, but that was about all.

After recruiting his health, Mr. House came to Minnesota with a lot of stock, and stopping at Eyota, sent the cattle on with a

man that was with him, to New Ulm. In the fall he heard from this party that the Indians had captured the whole herd, and he went to Owatonna and met the man, and then returned to Rochester, and there enlisted in the First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, to fight the Indians, but on going to Fort Snelling, was rejected. He returned to Wisconsin and resumed his harness-making trade, and was there married, in July, 1864, and shortly afterward came to this State and commenced his trade at St. Charles. While there he was drafted in Wisconsin, but was exempt by his former service. For two years he was employed at his trade in Rochester after this, and then moved to Pine Island and opened a shop of his own. There he remained until 1876, when he came to Morris, and has been here ever since.

Mr. House is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and was one of the originators and charter members of the first lodge started in the county. He is also a companion in the Chapter, of which he was the first High Priest, and has held that position ever since, and is one of the originators of the Commandery. He was the first Commander of Overton Post, G. A. R., of which he is still a member.

JOHN C. BUCKLIN, retail dealer in wines, liquors and cigars at the village of Hancock, is a pioneer of Minnesota, having been a resident of the State for nearly thirty years. Mr. Bucklin was born in Sweden, in April, 1844, and is a son of John and Lena (Benson) Bucklin. About 1854 the family came to the United States, landing in New York and proceeding at once to Chicago, where they lived for one year. They then removed to Stoughton, Wisconsin, and after a residence there of about three years they settled in Milwaukee, where they remained for about one year. At the expiration of that time, in 1859, they came to Minnesota, where they have remained ever since. The parents are now living in Rice county. They had a family of three children, as follows—John, Joseph and Hannah, all of whom are living in Minnesota.

John C. Bucklin, whose name heads this article, finished his education at Red Wing, Minnesota, attending school until he was about twenty years of age. After leaving school for some time he was engaged in driving a stage up and down the Mississippi River. In 1870 he engaged in the lumbering business on his own account in Pine county, Minnesota, and followed this for nine years. At the expiration of that time, in 1879, he came to Stevens county, and opened his present business, in the village of Hancock. He has since remained here, devoting his attention to the liquor trade, and for the past three years has operated a threshing machine.

Mr. Bucklin's present wife was formerly Miss Sophronia Bailey. She is a native of Minnesota, and a daughter of W. H. Bailey. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Bucklin and six children, as follows—William, Abbie, Josephine, George, Mertie and Cora.

In political matters our subject is a democrat.

During the Indian outbreak of 1862, Mr. Bucklin took an active part in the measures taken to protect the frontier settlements, and participated in the movements and expeditions in the vicinity of St. Cloud.

DOLPHUS G. LINSLEY, who lives on section 19 of Darnen township, is a native of McHenry county, Illinois, and was born February 11, 1839. At the age of about two years he was bereft of his father, and shortly following that sad event he was adopted by

David Linsley, with whom he lived until nineteen years of age, when he set out in life for himself by coming to Goodhue county, Minnesota, in the spring of 1858. He purchased 240 acres of choice school land, which he farmed until 1876, at which date he thought to better his circumstances by selling and moving to Stevens county. His present beautiful farm embraces all of section 19; 500 acres of it are under cultivation, with good and well arranged buildings.

Since coming to the county he has devoted his entire time to his farm interests, and has raised an average of 2,000 bushels per year of the finest grain ever grown.

In January, 1860, Mr. Linsley was united by marriage to Miss Emily J. Kieth, which union has been blessed by nine children, eight of whom are now living—Clara H., David J., Neland A., Seldon K., Emily A., Emery B., Elsworth R.; also twins, Edward G. and Edwin G. The latter died in infancy.

Mr. Linsley is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined the Red Wing Lodge, No. 8, in 1872, and also a charter member of Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 133, of Morris.

JOSEPH WALKER, who now lives on section 10, Morris township, Stevens county, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, February 12, 1837, and is a son of Loa and Mercy (Clark) Walker, the father being a native of Vermont and the mother of New Hampshire. The former's family were of English origin and the latter of Irish descent. Joseph left the East in 1871 for Minnesota, and took up eighty acres as a tree claim and eighty as a homestead. Up to the age of twenty-one years he went to school, worked at carpentering and farming, except two years, during which he worked in a mill. He was married, January 1, 1857, to Laura Roberts. The fruits of this union were nine children—Charles C., William L., Francis H. (deceased), Nellie J. (deceased), Elizebeth (deceased), Anna L., Orville R., Mercy L. and Robert L.

Politically, Mr. Walker is a republican. He has held various local offices, including that of supervisor, justice of the peace, etc. He received a common school education and has made for himself a good home, now having a quarter section of land, well cultivated.

WILLIAM CURTIS, an excellent representative of the self-made men of Minnesota, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Baker township, came to Stevens county in 1878, and took up a homestead of 160 acres of land, where he now resides. The improvements upon the place, which are among the best in the town, are the result of his own efforts and industry. His neat cottage home, and the solid and substantial barn and excellent granary, are all in excellent keeping, and all his surroundings manifest both thrift and refinement.

Mr. Curtis is a native of Clinton county, N. Y., and is the son of John and Julia (Spinks) Curtis. He was reared and educated upon the farm of his father, in that picturesque portion of the "Empire State," where he remained until he had attained the age of fourteen years, when, having been used to the handling of horses, he commenced life by teaming. Two years later he went into the lumber woods of that vicinity, and for the ensuing seven years was employed during the summer months as foreman of a gang of lumbermen, and in the summers followed log-driving for a livelihood. At the expiration of that time he came West and making his residence at Oconto, Wisconsin, followed the same line of business for some six years and then came to Stevens county, where he has since made his home.

The subject of this sketch is a self-made man in every sense of the word. His father, who was at one time a man of considerable means, lost his all in the pursuit of his business, which was that of lumber contracting, and our subject was compelled to start in life at an early age and without money or help. By hard and unremitting work, energy and an excellent tact he has raised himself from comparative poverty to a state of affluence and comfort. Like a dutiful son, he has always assisted his father and the elder Mr. Curtis, his wife and a daughter now make their home with the son.

Mr. Curtis is one of a family of six children, born to his parents, the others being—David, who married Miss Augusta Tripp, and is living in Oregon; Charles Henry, who married Miss Clara Pearson, and now resides in Stevens county; Jennie, the wife of James McGee, of this county; Lucy Ann, living in Wisconsin, and the wife of Dennison Billings; and Nellie, who is living with her brother, William.

When our subject came to the county there were but a few settlers in what is now Baker township, and he has always held an important place in the matters of the same. He is a republican in his politics, although the family are democrats. He is a member of Winneconne Lodge, No. 161, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Winneconne, Wisconsin.

DOCTOR CHARLES L. GATES, a successful and efficient physician and surgeon residing at Hancock, undoubtedly has as extensive a practice as any one physician in Stevens county. Dr. Gates was born in Tioga county, New York, June 11, 1846, and is a son of Lattimer B. and Elizabeth (Sanford) Gates, who were also natives of the "Empire State." The father followed the business of a contractor and builder through life. The family came West and settled at Horicon, Wisconsin. There they remained for seven or eight years, and then returned to New York State, settling in Canton, where the father died in August, 1883. The mother is still living, being now eighty-two years of age. The parents had a family of eleven children, as follows—Edwin, Angelina, Norton, Lawrence, Hatsey, Luzerne, Louisa, Horace S., Albert, Eliza and Charles L. Angelina is now Mrs. Sanford and resides in Wisconsin; Norton is married, and is engaged in the lumber business in New York State; Lawrence was killed in an explosion on a boat in Wisconsin, when twenty-five years old; Hatsey is married and is employed in a packing house in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Luzerne is married and lives near Binghamton, New York; Louisa became the wife of H. A. Turner, and died at Janesville, Wisconsin, in 1877, leaving one daughter named Jennie L.; Horace S. is married and lives at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Albert died at Janesville, Wisconsin, when twenty-one years old, and Eliza died in infancy.

Dr. Gates, our present subject, spent his boyhood days and received his education in the "Empire State." After finishing his schooling he adopted the medical profession as a life calling, and took a thorough course in the Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1877. He then came to St. Paul and pursued his medical studies for nearly three years with Dr. C. G. Higby, of that city. At the expiration of that time he came to Benson, in Swift county, and engaged in practice. He remained there for nine years and carried on as extensive a practice as any physician in the county. He there took an active and prominent part in all public affairs and educational and religious matters, organizing the first Sabbath-school and prayer meeting at that place. In 1883 he came to Hancock, as he

already had a large business in this vicinity, and has since remained here. He ranks high in the community both as a practitioner and as a man of high Christian character and the strictest integrity and honor.

Dr. Gates was married August 27, 1879, to Miss Hattie E. Cook, the ceremony taking place at Benson.

In political matters the Doctor is a republican, and religiously he is a member of the Congregational Church. He is president of the Hancock board of health.

WILLIAM MUNRO, the able cashier of the Stevens County Bank, came to Morris in 1875, and had charge of the St. Paul and Pacific Elevator for some three or four years. At the expiration of that time he entered into partnership with A. A. Stone, and the firm thus formed opened a hardware store. The same year Mr. Munro purchased the *Stevens County Tribune*, and changing its name to that of *Morris Tribune*, occupied the editorial chair until 1882, when he sold out the journal to the present proprietor. He had disposed of his interest in the hardware business the year previous, and on relinquishing the paper, in company with H. H. Wells and others, he organized the Stevens County Bank, which was incorporated under the State banking laws, with a capital of $25,000. The capital has since been increased to $50,000. He was the first vice-president, but in 1881 was made cashier, and has occupied that position ever since. He has, also, been interested in the grain trade for the last three or four years, and is one of the active and prominent business men of the village.

The subject of this biography was born in Sidney, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, June 1, 1850, and is the son of Hugh and Hannah (Croll) Munro, a sketch of whom appears, in connection with the memoirs of George H. Munro, in this ALBUM. He was educated in Halifax, and spent two summers on board of the revenue cutter "Daring." In 1866 he went to Newfoundland, and engaged in the mercantile and shipping trade until 1870, when he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, and there entered into the manufacturing and mercantile trade, and remained there for two years. He came to Minnesota in 1872, and, locating in St. Paul, was in the employ of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company for a time, and then took charge of their elevator in that city, where he remained until coming to Morris.

Mr. Munro was united in marriage with Miss Mary Gofcher, June, 1875; she died the year following. On the 3rd of April, 1878, he married Miss Ida A. Stone, the daughter of Hon. H. W. Stone, of Stevens county. Mr. and Mrs. Munro have four children—Beatrice C., Hugh S., Ida Blanche and William J.

In political matters Mr. Munro is a republican. He has always taken an active interest in public matters, and every enterprise calculated to aid the development of this region has always received his active support and encouragement. For several years he has held the office of city treasurer, and still holds it. Mr. Munro is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined at the age of eighteen under Scottish jurisdiction. He was one of the charter members of the Golden Sheaf Lodge, in Morris, and is also a member of the Chapter and Commandery.

CHRISTIAN GAARDER, a progressive, substantial and thoroughgoing farmer, living on section 26 of Scott township, Stevens county, Minnesota, was born October 14, 1829, near Christiania, Norway. His parents were Ole and Carrie (Anderson)

Gaarder, who were also natives of the same country. Christian's parents died when he was about fourteen years old, since which time he has taken care of himself. He worked among the farmers until he was twenty-one years of age. He then served as hostler for a gentleman in the city for two years. He then took a contract for railroad work from the Government, on which he worked day and night for seven weeks, only getting an hour's sleep each night. He was also employed by the Government as a boss for thirteen years. In 1868 he came to America, taking a railroad contract on the Manitoba line, under Colonel De Graff, where he spent something over a year's time. He then came to Scott township, Stevens county, Minnesota, and took up land under the preëmption laws. This land consisted of 200 acres, on sections 26, 27, 34 and 35. He was compelled to give this land up, so he took a homestead of thirty-six acres on section 26, and a tree claim of 160 acres on section 34, Scott township. He gave the tree claim right up, and finally purchased the same at regular price. He owns in all 196 acres of land, and is holding eighty acres of railroad land.

Mr. Gaarder was married in December, 1878, to Hannah Johnson. He is a staunch republican in politics, and has been favored with numerous local offices, including chairman of the board of supervisors, and has been on the school board ever since the district in which he lives was organized, he having also taken an active part in effecting the organization. He belongs to the Lutheran Church, and is an upright, Christian man.

Since coming to his present location he has met with some discouragements, such as the loss of three crops by devastations of grasshoppers and destruction by hail storms. His present improvements are 100 acres of well tilled land, a frame house and commodious barn and granary. Coming to our country poor, he has kept persisting, and, through that frugality so commonly found among the nationality to which he belongs, he has finally become comfortably surrounded, and possessed of a reasonable competency.

EDWIN J. JONES, a lumber merchant at Morris, is one of the most capable and prominent business men at the county seat. A man of the strictest integrity, a careful business man, and a genial, courteous gentleman, he is well known throughout the county, and does an extensive business in his line.

Mr. Jones is a native of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, born August 22, 1858, and is a son of Evan J. and Julia Jones. He received an excellent education in his native State, attending the common schools and supplementing this with one year in the State University at Madison, Wisconsin. After finishing his education in 1878, he came to Morris, Stevens county, Minnesota, and established his present lumber yard. He has been in trade here ever since, and has taken an active and prominent part in all matters calculated to benefit either town or county. He has served as a member of the village council several years and one year as president of that body. He is one of the most active and prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in the county, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He has risen rapidly in the ranks of the order, and is now holding some office in each of the lodges mentioned. He is also a member of the Minneapolis Consistory, A. A. S. R., and Zuhrah Temple A. A. N. M. S., and belongs to the Morris Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Our subject was married on the 28th of May, 1883, to Miss Nellie Butterfield, of

Wisconsin, and they are the parents of one child — Henry B.

In political matters Mr. Jones affiliates with the republican party, and is an active worker for the success of that organization, being at present chairman of the republican committee and president of the local republican club.

SAMUEL HOLMES, one of the most highly respected citizens of Stevens county, is a resident of section 2, Rendsville township. He is a farmer and also a good carpenter. He is an Englishman by birth, born in Lincolnshire, England, May 29, 1835. His parents were Robert and Susan (Burt) Holmes. He did not have the advantages the boys of to-day have as to gaining a liberal education, as he only received ten months' schooling, and that in the State of New York. He worked at common labor in England until he reached the age of sixteen, when he came to the United States, alone, landing at New York harbor, April 24, 1851, being on the voyage across the ocean twenty-two days. Notwithstanding there were five passengers died *en route*, the trip was called a very pleasant and safe one. Our subject went direct to Courtland county, New York, and there hired out on a farm, where he remained until he became of age. He lived in the little village of Homer until he enlisted, November 5, 1862, in company "H," Fiftieth New York Engineer Corps. They were sent to the field in Virginia, and took active part in the battles of "Burnside's Slaughter" of 1862; at Gettysburg and the Wilderness. They were nearly always under heavy fire. They were at Petersburg and followed the army up until the surrender of General Lee's army, which sounded the death blow to the great American Civil War. He was at the Grand Review at Washington, May 21, 22 and 23, 1865, and was discharged in Virginia, but mustered out in regular form at Elmira, New York, the last of June, 1865, where they were paid off in full and sent homeward in peace. He then went back to Homer, and settled down, working as a carpenter and also farming some.

Mr. Holmes was married February 10, 1857, to Mary Elizebeth Pratt, of Homer, New York, a native of Cattaragus county, of the same State. Her parents were Samuel and Sally (Graham) Pratt. Mrs. Holmes was born October 22, 1844. They came to Minnesota in 1877, and, during the month of December of that year, took a homestead on section 2 of the township in which they still live. They built a house, into which they moved on January 17, 1878. Our subject and his estimable wife are the parents of three children — Susan, born March 10, 1862, in New York, who is now the wife of B. K. Rush, of Dakota; George Albert, born in April, 1867, now living at home, and Mina Estella, who is deceased. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Holmes is a democrat in his politics.

THOMAS A. CALLAHAN, a prominent dealer in farm machinery, threshers, plows, cultivators, etc., in the village of Morris, came to that place in September, 1880, and for a time was engaged in looking the country over. He then took charge of the grading of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and followed that business for a short time. In 1882, he located in Morris, and, in company with C. P. Maginnis, now of Duluth, entered into the agricultural implement trade. He has also run several threshing machines every fall, during the proper season, until last year. Since his location here

he has taken an active interest in all town matters, especially in the fire department, which he helped to organize, and for the last year or so has been its chief. He has also been influential in the building of the school and other public edifices, and has given liberally of his means for their support.

Mr. Callahan is a native of Ireland, and was born December 20, 1848. He was brought to the United States by his parents when he was six years of age. The family stayed in New York for a short time, and then went to Indiana, and about one year after their landing in the United States, they settled in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where Thomas A. was reared. In December, 1863, while attending school at Ripon, he enlisted in Company C, First Wisconsin Cavalry, and that winter was with General Judson A. Kilpatrick, in Southern Tennessee, and afterward at the seige of Atlanta. After the fall of that place the regiment of which he was a member was sent back to Altoona Pass, and there participated in the battle at that point. They were then sent to Louisville, Kentucky, where they were recruited up, as the regiment had dwindled to a small batallion, and from there went to Nashville. After the battle at the latter city, he participated in the pursuit of Hood's beaten columns as far as Duck River, thirty or forty miles. While trying to cross the stream, the bridge broke and he was precipitated into the water, and as it was in December, he nearly perished with the cold. He jumped from his horse and caught a floating plank and was swept down stream some three or four miles, with several others, and on reaching the shore went to a negro's cabin to warm, and remained there all night, and the next day found the regiment. A short time after this he was with the regiment in the column of General Wilson, who started with 13,000 cavalry for Macon, Georgia, to try and capture Jeff. Davis. He was one of the volunteers that carried the dispatches to the detached companies that told of the fall of Richmond and the capture of the rebel President. From Macon the command marched to Nashville, where he received his discharge, and returned to his home in "the Badger State."

For some years after returning he was engaged in the lumbering business from the headwaters of the Wisconsin River to St. Louis. At the time of the building of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, Mr. Callahan was employed as foreman on the construction for two years and in the same position one year on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad. Returning to the lumber business he put up a saw mill between Stevens Point and Plainfield, Wisconsin, and after three years sold out and came to this county, as has been stated.

Mr. Callahan was united in marriage, June 18, 1872, with Miss Mary McLaughlin, and they have a family of seven children—Nellie, Maggie, Frank, Edward, George, Agnes and Charles.

Our subject is a member of Overton Post, No. 99, Grand Army Republic; and of Morris Division, Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 1.

OLE O. AASUMB, one of the leading citizens of the town of Donnelly, is engaged in agricultural pursuits, on his fine farm of 160 acres, on section 2. He has some fifty acres under cultivation, has a neat and handsome house and all the necessary out-buildings, and the whole surrounded by a natural grove. When he came to this country he was a poor man, but by the exercise of industry, energy and economy, has risen to a state of comparative affluence.

The subject of this sketch was born in

Norway, May 27, 1837, and is the son of Ole and Greta Hanson. He was reared in the land of his birth, and at the age of eighteen years, began the battle of life for himself, working on the railroad, and finally became what is called in this country a section boss. He followed that business until 1871, when he left his native land, and immigrated to the United States, and on landing came to Minnesota. Arriving in Stevens county, he engaged in railroad work, and remained in that employment for three years, and then located on a homestead of eighty acres, on section 2, where he now resides. He, like others, lost one crop by the grasshoppers, and another by hail, but has had very fair success in his efforts toward a competency.

Mr. Aasumb was united in marriage. in Norway, September 20, 1865, with Miss Randy Edmondson, and by this union, they are the parents of six children, who bear the following names — Ellen G., Otilda Gureldina, Anna Carolina, Hannah Marie, Carrie Andrea and Peter Ole.

Mr. Aasumb and his family are members of the Lutheran Church, and are active in all work for the advancement of the cause of religion and morality. He is a prohibitionist in his views and politics, and is a warm supporter of the movement to suppress the traffic in all intoxicating liquors. He is one of the prominent citizens of the town and receives the esteem and respect of the entire community in which he lives.

REV. CHARLES HOLLMANN, one of the most prominent citizens of the village of Morris, is a native of Prussia, Germany, and was born March 3, 1822, and was confirmed in the Lutheran Church in his childhood. At the age of fourteen he commenced to learn the trade of tobacco manufacturing, and when fifteen years old was converted. For several years thereafter he was quite active in the temperance cause, which was then agitating the German nation, lecturing and doing other active work. After finishing his trade he went to Berlin, Prussia, and was there educated in the Moravian Missionary Institute, where he remained two years. In 1844 he was appointed as a missionary to Texas, but on reaching New Orleans, learned of the war then raging between Mexico and that Republic and thinking the time ill chosen, went to St. Louis. On his arrival there he went to work at his trade in a tobacco factory, and as he was well acquainted with the business he was offered very flattering inducements to stay, but declined.

Not being able to fall into the ways of the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Church, he joined the German Methodist Church and shortly after, the minister of his church being informed of Mr. Hollmann's previous training for the work, invited the latter to preach for him one Sabbath evening. The next day our subject was licensed to preach, and started out as a missionary in the South.

The country was sparsely settled, and he traveled on horseback, and a great many nights slept out of doors in the timber and appeased his hunger with the wild berries that grew at the roadside. Nor was this the worst of his troubles. Many of the people of that region at that time were a rough and lawless set, and had little or no sympathy with any Church movement, and Mr. Hollmann was often turned out of the place of meeting by this element and endured many abuses at their hands. But the Lord blessed his labors, and he was enabled to establish the first church in Jackson county, Missouri, and continued on that circuit for eighteen months and accomplished much good with the help from Above. Returning to St. Louis, he was sent to

Burlington, Iowa, in which city he established the first German church and for a year made that place his headquarters. He then returned to St. Louis and was in the missionary field in that city and started a day school, in 1849, and a Sabbath school the following year. During the cholera that desolated the South those years, he and his estimable wife threw themselves into the work of nursing the sick, his medical knowledge being of vast benefit under the circumstances, and saved many lives.

In 1850 Mr. Hollmann went to Galena, Illinois, and built the parsonage and enlarged the church there. While in that place he suffered violence at the hands of those who were opposed to all Church work and bears the scars to this day. The next two years he spent in Quincy, Illinois, and from there went to Burlington again. All this time he was employed in traveling throughout the country as a pioneer itinerant preacher like so many of his noble compeers of that day and generation. After some more time spent in St. Louis, he came to St. Paul in 1856 and for several years traveled through the southern part of Minnesota, carrying the Gospelt o the people of that region. Two years at Red Wing, and the same length of time in Le Seuer, and then he came to Minneapolis, where he remained one winter. From there he returned to Galena, but two years later, his health failing, he went to his boyhood's home, in Germany, where he remained six months. Returning to this country, he again took up his Master's work and labored in various parts of this State. In 1879, his health giving way, he was superannuated, and came to Morris, where he now resides. He is the possessor of a Bible printed in the first part of the fifteenth century, which is in the German language, and is valued at over $800.

This faithful watchman upon the walls of Zion was united in marriage, July 19, 1849, with Mrs. Louisa Pepper, of Burlington, Iowa, a native of Prussia, and the widow of Charles L. Pepper.

Rev. Hollmann is a man whom it is a pleasure to meet. His extensive travels and the hardships and trials he endured in pioneer times furnish the basis of a fund of reminiscences seemingly inexhaustible. A complete and detailed history of his life work would fill a volume. He is a man of fine mental attainments, a man of extensive reading and ripe scholarship, and, above all, a sincere Christian. And now, broken in health, wearied by many years of the most trying labor, after having endured hardships and suffering which would make the stoutest heart quail, yet never faltering when duty called, he is living retired, enjoying the well earned respite of a long, useful and noble life, and is spending the evening of his days in peace and quiet. Respected and esteemed by all, his spotless integrity and high character, together with his long and devoted service to the Great Giver and to humanity, his name will always be held in reverence and respect. Few men deserve more from the pen of the biographer than does he of whom we write.

HENRY JOHNSON, the well-known, proprietor of the North Star Flouring Mill of the town of Framnas, is the owner of a large and well-improved farm of 440 acres on section 8. He is a native of Norway, born October 20, 1825, and is the son of John and Ingerberg (Peterson) Larson. He was reared in the land of his birth and there received a common-school education and made his home in that kingdom until attaining manhood. In 1850 he came to this country with his parents, and landed at New York. From that port he went to Vernon county, Wisconsin, and was there engaged

in farming for over twenty years. In 1871 he came to Stevens county and preëmpted a claim where he now lives. Setting to work at once on the erection of the mill, he had it running the following year. This was the first grist mill within the limits of the county, and at that time it had but one run of buhrs. A few years later he added another run and in 1876 two more. It has now a daily capacity of some seventy-five barrels. In 1880 Mr. Johnson added an elevator for the storage of grain. This mill supplies a large portion of the flour of the county, and is one of the leading industries of this part of the State. During the year 1887, the mill was remodeled throughout. All the buhrs were thrown out and their places were supplied by four sets of double rollers, also a great deal of new machinery, making it one of the best equipped mills in this region. In the present season (1888) additional improvements are being made, and the equipment and capacity of the mill increased by the addition of two run of stones—one for feed and the other for buckwheat, corn, etc.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage, July 21, 1860, with Miss Bertha Thorstad, whose parents are residents of this county. By this union there have been born unto them a family of six children—Anton, Julius, Olof, Julia, Clara and Maria, all of whom are living.

The subject of this memoir is a consistent and zealous member of the Lutheran Church, and takes great interest in the promotion of all religious work. In his political views he is entirely independent of party lines, preferring to vote and work for the best men for the offices, and for the measures most likely to inure to the benefit of the community and the country at large. A man of sterling integrity and personal worth, he merits and receives the warmest esteem of his friends and neighbors and the respect of all who know him.

HORACE J. DRESSER, one of the most prominent citizens of the southern part of Stevens county, is a resident of Hancock and a dealer in imported horses. He has taken an active part in all moves to raise the grade of horses and cattle in this part of the State, and in 1885 was elected secretary and treasurer of the Pope and Stevens Counties Breeders Association, which positions he still holds.

Mr. Dresser is a native of Minnesota, having been born in the city of St. Paul, on the 19th of January, 1853. His parents were Horace and Elizabeth (Johnson) Dresser, who were natives of New York and Vermont, respectively, his father having been a farmer and stock-raiser through life. The parents came to the then Territory of Minnesota at an early day and settled at St. Paul, where Horace J. was born. In 1886 the parents removed to California where they still live. Horace Dresser, Sr., and wife were the parents of four children, as follows—Caroline, Horace J., Alice and Mary. Alice died at Pine Bend, Minnesota, about 1873, and the rest are still living.

Horace J. Dresser spent his boyhood and received his early education at Pine Bend, Minnesota, where his parents were then living. He finished his education at the High School in the city of St. Paul, when twenty years of age. After finishing his schooling he was engaged in farming for a short time, and then for three years was "on the road" as a traveling salesman and collector. At the expiration of that time, 1879, he came to Pope county and located upon a half section of land on sections 16 and 21, Walden town-township, near Hancock village. Finding, however, that it would be much more advantageous for his business interests, in the spring of 1888 he removed to the village of Hancock, still retaining his farm, and devoting his attention to farming and to raising and breeding horses.

Mr. Dresser was married, in March, 1880, to Miss Carrie Wheeler, and they are the parents of three children—Charles, Herold and Erwin. Mrs. Dresser is a native of New York, and a daughter of Lemuel Wheeler. At an early day her parents removed with her to Minnesota and settled at Grand Meadow, where she was brought up, educated and married to Mr. Dresser.

In political matters, our subject is a republican. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and is one of the representative citizens of the locality in which he lives.

JAMES W. BAILEY, a prominent citizen of Morris, came to that village in 1878, and entered into the contracting and building business, and has followed that line ever since. All the principal edifices in the place are the result of his labors, both in the village and in the surrounding country, he having put up over $100,000 worth of buildings in the agricultural districts alone. He is also interested in the raising of fine horses, and has some of the finest stock in this line in the county.

Mr. Bailey is a native of Jefferson county, New York, and was born February 2, 1852. His parents, Samuel and Rebecca M. Bailey, were natives of England and America, respectively. His father was brought to this country when but eight years of age, and was reared in New York State. In 1863 our subject was taken to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, by his parents, and there the father followed carpentering until his death. His mother is living in Morris with her son-in-law, G. E. Darling.

At the age of twelve years, the subject of this sketch commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, and served an apprenticeship of three years, and ever since he was fifteen has carried on business for himself. The year before he began learning the trade he was employed in lathing, and made three dollars a day at that. At the age of sixteen, he took a contract to build a house, and for several years was with William Bensel, of Fond du Lac, in the building business, he having charge of the work as foreman.

Having a natural genius in his business, Mr. Bailey has met with a merited success in Morris, and now owns some $9,000 or $10,000 worth of property in the village, all the result of his own industry and business ability. He was married, October 28, 1881, to Miss Sarah Wolff, of Bird Island, Renville county, and the issue of this union have been two children—Carshene and Boyd Douglas. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church. In his politics he is a republican, but generally votes for the best man for the office, rather than for creed.

GARDNER CONVERS TOWNER, one of the most highly respected citizens of Stevens county, now lives on section 4, Morris township. He is a native of Essex county, New York, born August 25, 1843, and is the son of Benjamin F. and Lobelia (Moss) Towner. The father came from Massachusetts and the mother from Vermont. Gardner learned the blacksmith's trade, but at the age of eighteen joined the army, enlisting August 25, 1862, in Company L, Ninth New York Cavalry, serving until June 8, 1865. He was in the Methodist Church hospital, at Alexandria, Virginia, for about two months, after which he received a furlough for a short time. After his time expired in the army he went back to New York, where he lived until 1873, and then came to McLeod county, Minnesota. After a short stay there he came to Morris township, Stevens county, where he has remained ever since. The first month he was in the

county he worked on a farm, and then he worked as a section hand on the railway until winter. During that winter he worked at the blacksmith's trade. It was during that stormy winter that he started home, a little over a mile away, and found the storm so severe that he had to go on his hands and knees to get to the house. He got past his house and took the wrong road and kept circling about in the blinding storm, which was so hard he was compelled to turn his back towards it, in order to breathe. His house was twelve rods from the road-side and so furious was the wintry blast, that it could not be seen by him any of the time. He finally made a bold venture, thinking he could find his house, and, as Providence seemed to ordain, he did strike the right direction, and finally got to his own door, just escaping a terrible death. This was the memorable winter in which so many persons perished.

Mr. Towner was married to Maggie O'Brien, on September 23, 1868. They have five bright, intelligent children — Archie S., Warren C., Kate D., Mayfred N. and Edna L.

In his political belief our subject is a republican. He has had an eventful life, and has succeeded in getting for himself and family a fine farm-home. He owns a half section of good, well-improved land, and is rated as one of the leading farmers of that portion of the county.

CLEMONT OLSON, whose home is on section 8, Rendsville township, is a native of Norway, born September 20, 1845. His parents were Ole and Mary (Christenson) Anderson. At the age of three years his father died, and his mother married again. Clemont worked on the home farm—sometimes for his brother. He had a common school education. When he was twenty-three years old he started for America, starting July 15, 1868. He was six weeks on the ocean voyage—eight weeks from Christiania to New York. He worked on a farm in New York a month and then came to Wisconsin and spent one winter, and from there went to Vermont, where he was employed in the granite quarries. From there he went to Crown Point, New York, and worked for twenty months in an iron mine. April 15, 1869, he was united in marriage to Andeura Olson, of Wisconsin, in which State they were married. In 1874 they moved to Minnesota, coming to Rendsville township, where he preëmpted a quarter of section 8. He proved up on one-half of it and made a homestead of the other half. This has come to be the pleasant and valuable home they now occupy.

They have had the following children, only five of whom are now living, none being married—Mens, Alfred, Othelia (deceased), Carl, Hilda (deceased), Ole and Mary (twins, both deceased), Ole and Meni (twins), Sigwert Otto.

Our subject has taken an active part in public matters. He has been supervisor of his township for two years. In politics he is independent, and belongs to the Lutheran Church. This is in brief the history of one of Norway's sons who has seen a varied life of travel and labor. He came to our shores with no means, and through years of toil and self-denial has finally gathered together a good property and possesses a fine, comfortable home, and enjoys the esteem of all his fellow neighbors.

PETER C. MACKENZIE, the subject of this article, is a thrifty and prominent agriculturist, residing on section 32 of Eldorado township. He first saw the light in Moray Shire, Scotland, July 5, 1853, and

up to the year 1873 he remained at home with his parents, Allen and Anna Mackenzie, energetic representatives of the sturdy Scottish race. In 1873 he immigrated to America, and, on hearing of the superior advantages of the State of Minnesota, decided to journey thither. He settled in St. Paul, Minnesota, and secured work in the St. Paul Harvester Works, at which occupation he was employed for a period of five years. Our subject then came to Stevens county and filed on a homestead of 160 acres, on section 32, Eldorado township. Here he has since remained, engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising. He has a well improved farm of 160 acres, all of which is under cultivation. In his political views he favors the republican party, and interests himself in all public and educational movements, whereby his township may be benefited. He is a conscientious adherent of the Presbyterian Church.

STEPHEN H. DULEY, M. D., a member of the medical fraternity of Morris, and one of the most successful and prominent practitioners in Stevens county, located in the city of Morris in October, 1883, and opened an office for the practice of his profession, and has remained ever since. He was born in Russia, Herkimer county, New York, June 9, 1828, and is a son of Benjeman and Amy A. (Harmon) Duley. At the age of fifteen he started in the world for himself, leaving home in the most destitute condition. He had no resources but in himself, and acquired his education by studying at night. He was in attendance for a few months at an academy, but was unable to continue on account of lack of means.

For the next four years after leaving home he was engaged at whatever he could find to do, and only by hard work and economy was he enabled to succeed. At the age of nineteen he commenced the study of medicine at Plessis, Jefferson county, New York, with Doctors Hutchins and Hosford. After being with them one year he was married to Miss Phoebe Fox, of the same county, and started for Wisconsin, locating at Gravesville, where he entered upon clinical work with Dr. Alden, and studied and practiced at the same time with his preceptor. Five or six years later, he removed to Westfield, Marquette county, Wisconsin, and commenced the practice of medicine, and shortly after went to Chicago, Illinois, and attended Bennett Medical College, from which he graduated in 1878. He returned to Westfield, and again opened an office. There he remained until 1882, when he came to Minnesota and opened an office at Benson, Swift county, where he practiced until coming to Morris.

Dr. and Mrs. Duley are the parents of five children, only one of whom is living, Ala M., now of Marquette, Wisconsin. In his politics the Doctor is and has always been a democrat. Since his coming here his practice has gradually increased and he is justly considered to be one of the successful practitioners of the county.

JOHN R. HOLTON, a highly respected and successful business man of the village of Hancock, is proprietor of the only harness shop at that place. Mr. Holton was born at Newport, Washington county, Minnesota, December 27, 1860, and is a son of David and Cynthia (Atkinson) Holton, natives of Main and Pennsylvania, respectively. The parents came to Minnesota at an early day, and were married in this State. The father died in Washington county, Minnesota, in 1867, and the mother still lives there. David Holton and wife were the parents of

eight children, as follows—Etta, Melissa, Orra, Elra, John R., Frank, Charles and Walter, all of whom are living.

John R. Holton spent his school days in Washington county, Minnesota, attending school until he was fifteen years of age. He then engaged in farming and followed that for four years. On the 1st of June, 1872, he came to Stevens county, and located at Hancock, where he has since lived. During the first three years of his residence here he ran a livery stable, but at the expiration of that time he purchased the harness business of Albert Olson, and since that time has carried on his present business.

Our subject was married in November, 1887, to Miss Anna Erickson. She is a native of Minnesota, and a daughter of Peter Erickson.

In political matters Mr. Holton is a republican, and has always taken an active interest in public matters. He is the present village marshal. Mr. Holton is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Sons of Temperance.

FRANK A. HANCOCK, of the firm of Hancock & Stebbins, dealers in groceries, etc., came to Stevens county in January, 1880, and worked at the carpenter's bench for some two or three years. He then, in company with his brother, W. B. Hancock, engaged in the contracting and building business, and followed it until the fall of 1887. In the mean time, in 1886, he had formed a partnership with S. J. Stebbins, and purchased the stand of N. R. Spurr, who had been engaged in the grocery trade, and since the fall of 1887 has been in the store, actively engaged in this line of business.

Mr. Hancock was born in Washington county, Vermont, January 14, 1862, and is the son of Heman and Marietta (Colburn) Hancock. He was reared upon his father's farm, and received his education in the common-schools of his native State. His home was in the county of his birth until 1880, when he took the advice of the "Sage of Chappaqua," and came West, locating at Morris, where he spent two years going to school, working at his trade in the mean time to pay expenses. His parents, who are natives of Oxford, New Hampshire, and Canada, respectively, are still living on their farm in Vermont, where they were married.

The subject of this sketch started out in life for himself at the age of eighteen years, and since that time depended entirely on his own exertions. By his industry and energy he has placed himself among the foremost business men of Stevens county, and since the day of their start in their present business Messrs. Hancock & Stebbins have had a large and increasing trade, and have, at this writing, the best grocery store in the village.

Mr. Hancock is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 133, of Morris, in 1883, and is a member of Mount Lebanon Chapter, No. 47, R. A. M.; and of Bethel Commandery, No. 19, K. T.

Our subject was married, September 14, 1887, to Miss Ida Stebbins.

WILLIAM PENN WARE, an ex-union soldier, is now a farmer on section 35, Scott township, Stevens county. He is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born August 8, 1828. His parents were Isaac and Mary Ann (Hughes) Ware, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Our subject remained at home, attending school and working until 1844. He then engaged in a woolen factory at Barry, Pike county, Illinois, to which place his parents had moved in 1839. He served four years in

Wikes' factory, working for wages two years, the other time spent in apprentice work in the mills. After leaving this factory, he went home and remained until he was twenty-six years old. He was married to Louisa Jane Boxley, daughter of William and Mary (Roe) Boxley. This marriage union has been blessed by the following children—Henry, Mary Emma, Frank and Carrie. The last named is now deceased, and the other children are unmarried and at home yet.

Mr. Ware enlisted in Company D, Ninety-ninth Illinois Infantry, in August, 1862, and remained in the service until August, 1865. He belonged to the Thirteenth Army Corps, and participated in the battle of Hartsville, Missouri, and Magnolia Hill, Louisiana; he was in three battles before they got to Black River. He was at Vicksburg, New Orleans, crossed the Gulf to Indianolia, and helped take Fort Esperanza, where they remained until nearly spring, and then went to New Orleans again, from there to Mobile and Spanish Fort. He was also at Fort Blakely, then returned to Mobile and remained till peace was declared. He was, however, with the army when they went up the Red River to Shreveport, where the rebels surrendered to them. From there they went back to Baton Rouge, and were mustered out and sent to Springfield, Illinois, where they were finally paid off and discharged. Mr. Ware then returned home, remaining there until 1880, being engaged for nine years as an engineer of a mill. In 1880 he came to the county and township in which he now lives, purchasing 110 acres of railroad land, on section 35. He has eighty acres under a good state of cultivation, and has comfortable building improvements.

Politically, our subject is a democrat. He belongs to Lodge No. 336 Odd Fellows' Order, at Barry, Illinois. He is an enterprising farmer, and stands high in the opinion of his neighbors.

JOHN KEIM, a prosperous and energetic agriculturist, of Stevens county, is living on section 20, Eldorado township, where he is engaged extensively and successfully in general farming and stock-raising. He belongs to the thrifty nationality of the Germans, being born in that Empire June 26, 1826, and is a son of Jermias and Susan Keim, both of whom were also natives of that Fatherland. Up to the age of twenty-two John worked in his father's stone-quarry, and in 1852 he came to the United States and settled in Buffalo, New York. He worked there on the street at seventy-five cents a day, paying his own board, for two years, when he went to Cattaraugus county, New York. After purchasing fifty acres of land in that county, he was engaged in the occupation of farming for the next two years, then sold out and came to St. Paul, Minnesota. Here he went to work as a mason, and, until April 15, 1862, we find him engaged in this labor. April 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Fourth Minnesota Infantry, and served until April 15, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Wilmington, Delaware. He participated in eleven hard-fought engagements, and on his discharge he was forced to go to Washington, District of Columbia, for his pay.

Mr. Keim then returned to his home, where he remained until 1873, when he bought a place in White Bear township, Ramsey county, Minnesota. After remaining there for five years, engaged in agricultural pursuits, he sold out and came to Stevens county, and took a homestead of 160 acres on section 20, Eldorado township, where he has since remained. In 1886 he lost his crop by hail, but otherwise he has met with the best of success.

The subject of this biography was united in marriage in July, 1848, to Miss Helen Deitz, daughter of Jacob and Elizebeth Deitz, and this union has been blessed with the fol-

lowing children — Peter, married to Miss Louisa Kragen, and is living in Eau Claire, Wisconsin; Anna, married to Mr. Hillker; Adam, married to Miss Emma McRoberts, and is living in Eldorado township; and Louis, married to Miss Nornbach, and lives in Eldorado township. Our subject is a man of the highest integrity. At present he holds the office of road overseer, and in political matters he is an adherent to the principles of the republican party. He and his family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church.

HUGH WHITELEY, the president of the Morris Brick Manufacturing Company, came to that village in 1876, and was deputy postmaster for two or three years. At the expiration of that time he was elected to fill the office of county treasurer, and was re-elected his own successor, serving in that capacity for seven successive years. During this time the Morris Brick Yard and Manufacturing Company was organized and when it became an incorporated body Mr. Whiteley was appointed president and general manager and has given that his attention ever since. When he left the treasurer's office it was to take charge of the Morris Loan and Abstract Company's affair, but shortly after, not approving of their methods of doing business, withdrew, and has been devoting his attention to the brickyard and in assisting his wife in her millinery and notion store. He has occupied an important place in the town and village, and in 1887 was elected to the council on the anti-license ticket, and has been a member of the school board for five years.

Mr. Whiteley is a native of the North of Ireland, and was born May 12, 1825. He remained in the land of his birth until he was twenty years of age, and then came to the United States. Although he had been brought up on a farm, he located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and there engaged in clerical labor for a number of years. In 1871 he came West, and on his arrival at St. Cloud, Minnesota, drove across the State to Traverse county, a distance of 150 miles, and took up a claim, and followed farming for the succeeding five years, and never harvested a crop owing to the destruction of the seed or grain by blackbirds, gophers or grasshoppers. At the end of that time he came to Morris, and has been here ever since. He is the owner of 160 acres of land in the town of Horton, and considerable property in the village.

Mr. Whiteley was married in August, 1861, to Miss Mary White, and they have a family of six children whose names are, respectively—Martha J., George, Minnie, Nellie, Frank and Maud.

The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and are active workers in religious and temperance circles. Mr. Whiteley has always taken a decided stand in the matter of prohibition, and has done a great deal of useful work in that connection. His wife established her millinery and notion store in 1887, and carries a full line of goods in those branches, and has the patronage of the best class of trade in the county.

HOMER R. EDDY, one of the thoroughgoing farmers of Horton township, Stevens county, Minnesota, living on section 22, was born in De Kalb county, Illinois, December 7, 1852. His parents were Richard and Mary E. (Sanborn) Eddy, of New York. They immigrated to Illinois at an early day — 1844. From that State they moved to Olmsted county, Minnesota, where they remained twelve years on a farm. From there they went to Sauk Centre, then to

Pope county, finally locating in Stevens county, at their present place. The father died in 1884, at Morris, aged sixty-four years. He was a republican in politics, and followed farming for his livelihood, together with teaching school. He was educated in his native State, and taught school in all the various localities in which he lived. He was identified closely with the matters of his county, holding various offices, and helped organize the school district known as No. 20. The mother of our subject is still alive, aged fifty-nine years. Their family of grown-up children are — Homer R., Frank M., Volna H., Eugene, George, Bige and Lew. Two daughters, Lotta and Ellen, are now deceased.

Our subject finished his schooling in Pope county, Minnesota, at the age of twenty years. After leaving the school-room, he went to farm life, and has followed it ever since. He was married November 4, 1874, to Miss Clara Baily, daughter of W. H. Baily, a farmer and mechanic. Mrs. Eddy was educated in Pope county also, and is now the mother of three children—Guy, Lee and Hazel, all living at home.

Mr. Eddy is a republican in his political belief, and is now clerk of school district No. 20, as well as chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Horton township — elected in 1884. He is comfortably situated on his eighty acre farm, on section 22, where he does a successful farming and stock-raising business.

DAVID RANKIN, a respected citizen of the village of Hancock, is a native of New Brunswick, Canada, born December 24, 1847, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Denzmore) Rankin. His parents were natives of Belfast, Ireland, but early in life they came to America and located near St. John's, New Brunswick, where they were married. The father was engaged in farming and lumbering. In the father's family there were eleven children, as follows—James, William, Elizabeth, David, Jane, Maxwell, Emeline and Adaline (twins), Henry, Fred S. and Susie. James, William, Elizabeth, David, Jane and Maxwell are married.

David Rankin, our present subject, spent his school days at St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, attending school until he was nineteen years of age. He then engaged for some time in farming and lumbering, and when twenty years old he began learning the blacksmith's trade at St. Andrew's. He served an apprenticeship of four or five years, learning the business thoroughly, and has followed that calling ever since. In January, 1875, he came to the United States and settled at Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he worked at his trade for two years and a half. At the expiration of that time, in May, 1877, he came to Stevens county, and opened a blacksmith shop at Hancock, which he has since carried on. He is an excellent workman, and as his is the only shop in the place he does a large business.

Mr. Rankin was married on the 10th of January, 1874, to Miss Amanda Jane Ryno, a native of Nova Scotia, and a daughter of Lewis Ryno and wife. She is a lady of intelligence, and has taken an active interest in church work, being a member of the Baptist denomination.

OLE CLEMETSON, one of the most prominent citizens of Stevens county, is a man of general utility, being a farmer, carpenter, surveyor and blacksmith, and is a good and practical man at all these various branches of trade. He is the son of Elmer and Anna (Anderson) Olson, natives of Norway. The son was born March 28, 1835. He was well schooled, receiving a high

school education, besides graduating at an academy of surveying. He finished his schooling when about twenty-eight years of age; he had, however, superintended his father's farm and helped transact his business matters in the mean time. It seems that the father had loaned money on a farm owned by the mother, and the same had to be foreclosed by the due process of law, after which the property fell into the hands of our subject, and later he became the owner of his father's farm also. He worked the farm until 1869. Among the unlucky business adventures he experienced was one of a saw mill and lumber business, in which he lost $8,000. It was brought about by a long legal fight, in which the attorneys got the greater portion. In 1869 he came to the United States, landing at New York, being eleven days on the ocean. Among the incidents connected with the voyage, was the fact that the steward fell overboard, near New York harbor and was lost. Upon landing, our subject came direct to Chicago, Illinois, where he worked at the carpenter business for one month, and then came to Cokato, Wright county, Minnesota. He took a contract of grading four and a half miles of the St. Paul & Pacific Railway from DeGraff & Company. The same year he made a preemption, on section 27, Cokato township, which the railroad company contested, and the same is not yet settled. In 1875 he returned to his native land, returning the following year. He came direct to Rendsville township, Stevens county, Minnesota, and ran a blacksmith shop at Donnelly for two years. He took a homestead of eighty acres on section 20, Rendsville township. He has since bought sixty acres more, which constitutes his present farm.

Mr. Clemetson was married, August 12, 1877, in his home township, to Louisa Erickson, from Cokato. They have had five children—Anna Mary, born June 17, 1878, now in school, and is very efficient in both vocal and instrumental music; Louisa Othelia, born December 31, 1879; Carl Clemetson, born April 6, 1882; Clara Regina, born May 3, 1884; Amanda, born June 25, 1887, and died August 4, 1887.

Our subject has been very active in settling various colonies in Minnesota, having organized and settled two in Stevens county. He has been chairman of the board of supervisors, justice of the peace and school director of district No. 7. Both he and his wife are acceptable members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is independent in thought and vote.

GUY VALENTINE, a highly respected farmer of section 4, Moore township, Stevens county, was born in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1867. He is a son of Albion and Florence (Bartlett) Valentine, natives of Somerset county, Maine. The family moved West, coming to Minnesota, in 1853, remaining two years, then going back to their old home for a year's stay, and then returned to Minnesota. This time, the father engaged in the butcher business in Minneapolis, at 206½ Central Avenue—East Division—where he still lives. The family comprised five children—two sons and three daughters—Guy, Bernice, Lee, May and Florence. Our subject spent his boyhood days in school at Minneapolis, besides one term at the military school at Faribault, Minnesota. He worked for his father until he came to Stevens county, in 1887, locating on a place bought by his father, in 1871, comprising 600 acres, upon which he carries on an extensive farming business, the breeding of fine stock being a special branch. He handles Norman and French Coach horses together with Poland-China swine. He possesses one of the finest, best paying

farms in Stevens county. Mr. Valentine belongs to the order of the Sons of Temperance, joining them in 1888 at Hancock. In politics he is a republican. He has the respect and good will of all who have ever formed his acquaintance, and is recognized as one of the most capable business men in the southern part of the county.

OLE C. HANSON, of the mercantile firm of Wells Brothers & Hanson, came to Stevens county in 1869, and, for a time, was in the employ of DeGraff & Company, railroad contractors. In 1871 he entered the store of Wilkins & Wolff, and one year later the firm became Wolff & Wells. He remained with this firm until 1878. In the latter year the business house of Helgeson & Hanson was established, with the subject of this sketch as junior partner, as general merchants in the village of Morris, and they carried on the business until March, 1887. In 1883 the firm opened a branch store at Milnor, Dakota, and when the connection was dissolved, Mr. Helgeson took the latter stand, and Mr. Hanson the store in Morris. At the same time the old partnership was dissolved, and the present firm was formed under the name and style of Wells Brothers & Hanson.

Mr. Hanson has always taken an active interest in all county and village matters, and was elected one of the members of the council in 1886, and has served on the school board two years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 133, in 1879, and is the present Worshipful Master. He is also a member of Mt. Lebanon Chapter, No. 47, R. A. M.; of Bethel Commandery, No. 19, K. T.; of Osman Temple, N. M. S.; and of Morris Lodge, No. 55, A. O. U. W.

The subject of this biography was born in Norway, March 31, 1853, and remained in the land of his birth until he was sixteen years old. At that age he immigrated to the United States, and came directly to Minnesota. He made his home in Fillmore county one year, where he attended school, and then came to Stevens county, as related above, and has brought about his present prosperity entirely by his own energy and business tact.

Mr. Hanson was married, October 16, 1879, to Miss Mary Olson, and by this union they are the parents of the following children—Abert, Oscar, Herbert J. and Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are members of the Lutheran Church of Morris, and are zealous Christian people.

GUST NEUDICK. The subject of this article is a prominent and thrifty "tiller of the soil" on section 10, in Pepperton township. He is a native of Germany, born August 8, 1849, and is a son of Guttip and Dorah Neudick, who are natives of the same Empire.

Our subject remained in his native land until he was six years of age, and at that age he came to the United States and settled in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he worked on a farm midway between the Twin Cities. His parents bought land in South Minneapolis, where they are at present residing. Gust remained with his father and mother until he was twenty-one years old, when he commenced the battle of life for himself. He bought a team and for the next eight years teamed in Minneapolis. He then moved to Stevens county, Minnesota, with team, and took a homestead of 160 acres on his present location. He now has a fine farm of 166 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, and substantial building improvements.

Mr. Neudick was married in Minneapolis, in 1873, to Miss Anna Depolder, a native of

Germany, who came to the United States when she was a small child. They have been blessed with the following children—Fred, John and Ida, all of whom are living and at home. Our subject is a man of the highest honor and integrity, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

WILLIAM RIORDAN, a progressive farmer of section 5, Moore township, Stevens county, is a native of Ireland, born in County Cork, October 17, 1852. His parents were Eugene and Mary (Callahan) Riordan, of the same county in Ireland. The parents lived and died in the same county in which they were born. The father died in 1868 and the mother in 1878. They were the parents of eleven children—seven sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to mature years, except one, who died at the age of two years. David died July 4, 1885. The living children are—Julia, now Mrs. Fitzgerald; Patrick, still in Ireland; Mary Ann, now Mrs. Galvin, a farmer's wife in Darnen township; Daniel, married a national school teacher in his native country; Honora, still unmarried and a Sister of Mercy, located at Queensland, Australia; Kate was formerly the same as her sister, but is now deceased; John, still single and a carpenter by trade, works at Morris, Stevens county, Minnesota; Eugene is attending college in Michigan, on the borders of the lake.

Our subject spent his school days in County Cork, Ireland, coming to the United States in 1870. He came from New York City to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and worked for a term of two years, attending school part of the winter seasons. He then went to Maryland, where he was employed in the coal and iron mining business for seven years, and then came to Stevens county, Minnesota, locating in Moore towhship, where he has since lived. When he first came, he bought a quarter section of land and homesteaded the same amount—making a half section tract in all. He now has 240 acres in Moore township, 160 acres in Hodges and 160 acres in Horton townships, besides property in Maryland, consisting of houses and lots.

He was married in 1879, to Miss Kate Joice, a native of Minneapolis, she being the daughter of John and Mary Joice, farmers, living at present in Douglas county, Minnesota, Mrs. Riordan being the oldest of a family of fourteen children. She was educated at the city of Minneapolis, and belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, as does her husband, who also belongs to the Ancient Order of Hibernians and to the Catholic Total Abstinence Society of America, at Morris, Minnesota. In his politics, he is a staunch democrat and a strong man in his chosen party. Mr. and Mrs. Riordan have a home blessed by the presence of one daughter and four sons—Eugene, Mary, John, Joseph and William.

JOHN O. AASUMB, a prominent farmer of the town of Donnelly, was born in Norway, February 25, 1826. He was reared in his native land, and on attaining his majority adopted farming as an avocation. He remained there until 1871, when, leaving his family in the old home, he sailed for the New World, to see if in this portion of the earth there was not a better lot for him and his than in his native land. On arriving in the United States he came at once to Minnesota, where he had a brother living, and after passing the winter with that relative, went to work on railroad construction, at which he was employed for three years. Returning to the old country he soon brought the family to this land, and the next spring, built a

house on his homestead on section 2, Donnelly township, where he now lives. He has 160 acres in his farm, sixty-five of which are under cultivation, and is well stocked with a fair grade of domestic cattle and horses. He lost part of his first crop on this farm by the grasshoppers, and a part of another by hail, but has generally met with an abundant success.

Mr. Aasumb was united in marriage, in 1853, with Miss Anna Swanson, and by this union there have been born a family of six children—Ole, Severt, Andrew, Gunerius, Mary and Anna. Ole is married and lives at Whitewater, Wisconsin. Severt, also married, lives in the same place, both being engaged in tailoring. Andrew G. came to this county with his parents, and has made his home here ever since. The first five years he worked for others, but turned his wages over to his father to help make the improvements on the farm, like a dutiful son, and is now general manager of the old homestead, and carries on all the business pertaining to the place, leaving his father to enjoy his ease when he sees fit.

The family are zealous members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and earnest workers for the advancement of the cause of religion. The father and son are prohibitionists in their political creed.

EUGENE ATWOOD, the proprietor of the livery, sale and feed stable, at Morris, is a native of Darlington, La Fayette county, Wisconsin, and was born October 22, 1858. His parents, Charles and Eliza (Smith) Atwood, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of England, were among the earlier settlers of La Fayette county, and there the father of our subject was engaged in farming and the raising of horses. In 1868 the family removed to Hastings, Minnesota, and there the father ran the Mississippi House for several years. From there he removed to Cannon Falls, Goodhue county, and was there engaged in the hotel and livery business until 1884, when he came to Morris. Here the father died, March 30, 1888. The mother is living in the village with her son Eugene.

The subject of this personal history commenced life for himself at the age of sixteen years, and has always been in the livery business, or dealing in horses. Various places, in this State have been the scene of his labors, and he finally came to Morris in July, 1883. In September, 1884, he opened the stable in the village, where he has since carried on business, and is enjoying a good share of the public patronage. He is a thorough horseman, and a successful and capable business man.

On the 1st of January, 1886, Mr. Atwood was united in marriage with Miss Addie Stenson, of Stevens county.

JOHN W. W. POLSON, of Hancock, is proprietor of the Merchants' hotel, and is one of the leading business men in the village. He was born in Orange county, Indiana, August 13, 1844, and is a son of Benjamin and Caroline (Graham) Polson, who were natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Indiana, having been married in the latter State in 1843. The ancestors of our subject, back several generations on his father's side, were natives of the Isle of Wales, while on the mother's side the early ancestry was of English origin. The grandfather of our subject was John Polson, who, in early life was a slave driver in South Carolina, and later in life settled in Kentucky, where he engaged in farming. On the mother's side the grand-

father of our subject was William Graham, an extensive farmer in Pennsylvania, and later in Indiana.

Benjamin Polson, the father of our present subject, was first married to a Miss King, by whom he had a family of five children—Mary, Ervin, Jane, George and Wesley. Mary and Wesley are deceased. The latter was in the army, and died of disease contracted in the service. In 1843 the father was married to his second wife, Miss Caroline Graham, and by this marriage they became the parents of ten children—John W. W., Willie, Walter T., Samuel, Benjamin, James, Allie, Minnie, Frank and Harry. Willie, Samuel and Minnie are dead, and the rest are still living. Benjamin Polson had a busy and varied career. He began his business life traveling with a team and selling goods, following this for two years. He then established a general merchandise store in Washington county, Indiana, which he ran for five years, and then for fifteen years was engaged in the same line of trade in Paoli, Indiana. In 1856 he sold out and came to Le Sueur county, Minnesota. Later he engaged in the hotel business in St. Peter, but a year later went back to Le Sueur county. He next went to St. Paul, where he was engaged in the dry goods business from 1858 to 1860. In the latter year he went to Northfield, where he ran a general merchandise store until March, 1863, and lived in that place until the time of his death, in 1877. He was a man of the highest character as to integrity, morality and honor, and was held in high esteem by all with whom he came in contact. His widow still resides in Northfield, being now about sixty-seven years of age.

John W. W. Polson, our present subject, came to Minnesota with his parents, and is, therefore, a pioneer of the State. He received his education at St. Paul and Northfield, finishing his schooling at the latter place when about seventeen years of age. He then clerked in his father's store until early in 1863, when he enlisted in Company A, Independent Battalion Minnesota Cavalry. He served on the frontier in Minnesota and Dakota, and was finally mustered out, in June, 1866, at Fort Snelling. After his discharge, he went to Northfield, and a short time later he went to St. Paul, where he was engaged as agent for stage and railway lines. During a portion of 1867 he was a clerk in the Sawyer House, at Stillwater, Minnesota, and in September of this year was married. He then re-hired to the stage company, and became their local agent at Mankato. In the spring of 1868 he rented a farm in Ramsey county (which is now a part of the city of St. Paul), and tilled it for two years, after which he returned to Northfield, where he was engaged in the hop business for one season. At the expiration of that time he returned to Mankato, and remained there until 1871, and then engaged in farming in Blue Earth county. One year later he moved to Watonwan county, and lived there until the spring of 1875. At that time, as the grasshoppers destroyed the crops, he was forced to abandon his place, and, at the time mentioned, he went to Lake Crystal, where he hired to H. C. Howard to carry on a farm. Times were very hard, and his wages were only $15 per month. He remained, however, during one season, and then went to Mankato, where he was engaged in the machine business for the same party, also carrying on the business of an auctioneer. He was then foreman for the Occidental Livery and 'Bus Line for a year, and then again resumed the machine business. In 1882 he removed to Minneapolis, and became an expert for the Minneapolis Harvester Works, and for that firm traveled through Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri and Illinois. In September, 1882, he hired to John C. Warner as an auctioneer,

and remained with him until 1885, after which, for a time, he traveled as an auctioneer. He then came to Benson, Swift county, Minnesota, and took charge of a farm for Wilcox & Wilcox. A year later he came to Stevens county, and for one year ran a dairy farm in the town of Hodges. At the expiration of that time, in March, 1888, he came to Hancock, and took charge of the Merchant's Hotel, the leading hotel of the place, and still has charge of that house. He is a good hotel man, and his house gives excellent satisfaction to its patrons.

Mr. Polson was married on the 3rd of September, 1867, to Miss Percilla Leddick, a native of Addison county, Vermont, and a daughter of Joseph Leddick. Mr. and Mrs. Polson are the parents of four living children—Harry S., Bert O., Minnie and John C., besides one child that died in infancy.

Mr. Polson has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and is now street commissioner of the village. He is a republican in political matters, and has always taken an active interest in the campaigns of that party, and was a delegate to the last congressional convention. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is adjutant of his post; and is also a member of the Sons of Temperance.

EDWIN LEE, one of the most highly respected citizens of Baker township, is a resident of section 18. He was born in Jefferson county, New York, May 15, 1849, and is a son of John and Alice (Wisley) Lee. His parents are now both deceased, the mother having been killed in a cyclone at Madison, Dakota Territory, in 1884. The parents had a family of twelve children—William, Laura, Henry, Charles, Robert, Edwin, George, Mary, Delburt, Betsey, Frank and Libbie C. William is married and lives in Madison, Dakota Territory, and is sheriff of the county in which he lives; Laura is married to John Willcox and lives in Chicago, Illinois; Henry, married and is a resident of Dakota; Robert is living in Madison, Dakota Territory; George, Delburt and Frank are now residents of Oregon; Mary is the wife of Mr. Hungerfert, living in Chicago, Illinois; Betsey is the wife of John Walker, and resides in Madison, Dakota Territory; Charles and Libbie are deceased. William was dispatch carrier during the war, and government scout for one year in the Black Hills.

Edwin Lee, whose name heads this article, remained at home, attending school, until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he went at work on a steam-boat, after which he engaged in the pineries for Jones & Wellington, for whom he worked for about fifteen years. During this time he also engaged to some extent in farming, worked on a log drive and in various other occupations. After relinquishing his engagement with Jones & Wellington he came to Stevens county, Minnesota, and filed on a homestead of 160 acres on section 18, in Baker township. In connection with his farming he carries on the blacksmithing trade, having an establishment of this description on his place. Although he has met with the misfortune of being burned out twice, he has persevered, and now has a good, well-improved farm on which he carries on a successful farming and stock-raising business.

Mr. Lee was married in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, July 21, 1870, to Miss Kate McCabe, daughter of John and Ellen (Coughlin) McCabe, natives of Ireland. By this union, the following children have been born to them—Ellen R., born May 14, 1871, died August 26, 1872; John E., born March 19, 1873; James F., born July 5, 1875; Anna M., born May 7, 1878; William H., born July 27,

1882; Joseph C., born September 1, 1884, and Edwin A., born April 13, 1887.

Mr. Lee has moved to Graceville for the winter of 1888 in order to give his children the educational advantages afforded at that place. He is one of the public spirited men of the township, and has held the offices of supervisor one term, and school treasurer for three years. In political matters he is an adherent to the principles of the republican party.

ANTON E. ANDERSON, the marshal of the village of Morris, came to Stevens county in February, 1876, and bought a claim to 160 acres of land, in the town of Framnas. He rented a farm that season and a yoke of oxen, and sowed some ninety acres, but the grasshoppers took nearly the entire crop. The same year he broke up about fifty acres of land on his own farm and the next season tilled its soil. In the spring of 1877 the house he was living in was destroyed by fire, and he lost everything, except the clothes he and his family had on. He then removed to the village of Morris. The grasshoppers took his crop that season also, and being in bad shape, financially, he and his wife went to work for eight months at $20 per month. In the spring of 1878 he built a house on his farm, and had a good crop that year. In the fall following, he entered the employ of the Minneapolis Lumber Company, and had charge of their yard at Morris, until 1882, during which time he also carried on his farm. In the latter year the yard was sold to C. W. Rohne, and our subject remained with him. The next year the proprietor of the yard entered into the banking business, and Mr. Anderson took charge of the lumber business as a working partner, and continued in that line until the summer of 1884, when he returned to his farm; where he lived until the fall of 1887, at which time he came back to Morris, where he has since remained.

In 1880, Mr. Anderson was appointed deputy sheriff, and held the office for four years, and was re-appointed to the same position in 1886, and still holds that office, and in the spring of 1888 was appointed village marshal.

The subject of this sketch was born in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, September 15, 1852, and is the son of Ole and Ellen Anderson, both of whom were natives of Norway, who had settled in Wisconsin in 1846. He is the eldest in a family of eight children, and was reared upon his father's farm. At the age of sixteen he went to the pineries of Michigan, and worked one winter, and, in the fall of 1868, commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked some five or six years. He was two years with the Champion Machine Company, and then came to Minnesota, and settled in this county, as has been stated.

Mr. Anderson was married, December 25, 1884, to Miss Christine Nelson, and by this union there have been born four children — Edna, George, Cora and Ida.

The subject of our personal history is a member of the Fire Department of the village; of Morris Lodge, No. 55, A. O. U. W.; of Scott Legion, Select Knights and of the Odd Fellows' organization. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and in his political views he is a republican.

HENRY HODGMAN, the present manager of the Hood farm, is a native of Pierce county, Wisconsin, where he was born, December 4, 1858. Five years later, in 1863, his people moved to Red Wing, Minne-

sota, where his father worked in a flouring mill, remaining there until the time of his death, July 14, 1877.

Henry remained at home with the family, until nineteen years of age, when he came to this (Stevens) county, for the purpose of opening up a farm, which his father had purchased previous to his death. He successfully operated this place, until the autumn of 1887, when he was called to take charge of the Hood farm. He is looked upon as one of the most successful farmers as well as business managers in the county.

Mr. Hodgman was married to Miss Regina Schulz, of Stevens county, in April, 1887. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hodgman have the respect of a wide circle of friends.

The Hood farm, on section 7, of Darnen, was opened in the spring of 1877 by Hood & Hoyt, of Red Wing. As grain farmers they carried on a successful business for seven years. E. H. Hood then become proprietor, and has run the place as a stock farm, breeding and dealing in the finest blooded cattle and horses. The farm consists of 640 acres, 320 of which are cultivated. There are numerous fine buildings upon the place. No better man could have been chosen as the manager of this farm than Mr. Hodgman.

PATRICK SPAIN, a well-known and substantial farmer of the southern part of Stevens county, is a resident of section 6, Horton township. He was born in May, 1822, in Ireland, and is the son of Patrick and Bridgett Spain, of Ireland. They came to the United States when our subject was only six years of age, landing at Boston, and lived at Manchester, New Hampshire, for fifteen years. They then removed to Dakota county, Minnesota. There the father purchased land upon which he is still living, at the advanced age of ninety years. He has followed farm life ever since a boy. His wife died at St. Paul, Minnesota, August 15, 1876, being about sixty years old at the date of her death. The family were all members of the Roman Catholic Church. There were three children—two sons and one daughter—Patrick, Michael and Bridgett.

Patrick, our subject, received his schooling in New Hampshire, quitting at the age of fifteen years, when he went to work in a cotton factory, continuing for about twelve years, then came West with his parents, in the year 1855, since which time he has farmed. He came to Stevens county in 1878, during the month of May, and homesteaded a quarter of section 6, where he now lives.

We will now retrace our sketch, in order to record a very important era in our subject's life. January 9, 1862, he enlisted under Captain Bingham, in the Second Minnesota Cavalry. His service was mainly in the West, including the Black Hills and Yellow Stone River expeditions, where he was on a six months' expedition, and took part in a good many encounters with the Indians. He was finally discharged for disability at Fort Snelling Hospital, whereupon he returned to Dakota county. He was married in April, 1868, to Miss Ann Burke, a native of Ireland, she being one of a family of two sons and two daughters, all of whom came to this country. The parents are both dead. Our subject and his wife were married at St. Paul, by Bishop Ireland, of the Roman Catholic Church, to which they belong. They are the parents of two children—William and Anna, both living at home with their parents.

In his political belief Mr. Spain is a firm believer in the democratic party and its principles.

FRANK A. ZAHL, deputy sheriff of Stevens county, also operates a livery and sale stable in the village of Morris. He is a native of Germany, born December 3, 1856, and is the son of Otto and Minnie Zahl. His father died when our subject was but five years old and he lost his mother when he was about thirteen. After the latter event he went to live with an older sister, but one year later they sold out their property in the fatherland and immigrated to America. With them came an older brother, and the three started with the intention of joining two other brothers, then living in Stevens county. The sister was taken sick on their arrival in this country, and was left in the East while the boys came to St. Paul, and were there found by their brother, to whom they had written. Frank A. remained in the latter city until joined by his sister, and then came to this county, where he remained for three years, working on various farms in the summers, and trapping in the winter months. During the excitement in regard to the Black Hills, in the spring of 1876, he started for that region. On his arrival at Bismarck, he heard of the hard times in the diggings and went up the Missouri River, where he was engaged in cutting cord wood for the steamboat company for a month, after which he was employed in teaming for the Government, from Fort Buford to Fort Custer, a distance of some 200 miles, and remained in that business for a year. He and his brother then went to Fort Keogh near Miles City, Montana, and started a wood-yard on the Yellowstone river, to supply the steamboats. In the winter they hunted the buffalo for their hides, and they have killed as high as a hundred in a day. This mode of life they followed for five years, making a large amount of money. After the Northern Pacific Railroad came through that part of the country, the brothers started a saloon and hotel at the mouth of the Powder Horn River, and continued in that business for a year, and then put up a good building and built a ferry boat. The town did not turn out as was expected, and the brothers lost all they had made in six years. The boys then dissolved partnership and Frank took the team, all that they had left, and went to hauling rock for the railroad company, which business he followed for six months. He then, in company with Samuel Hilburn, opened a small store at Terry, but a year later sold out to his partner and engaged in stock-raising on a ranch he founded. For four years he gave his attention to that business, and then was appointed deputy sheriff of Custer county, Montana, and served in that capacity for three years, arresting some of the most desperate characters of that lawless region in the discharge of his duty. From there he removed to Williston, Dakota, soon returned to Montana, and there bought a carload of horses and brought them to Morris, and after disposing of a part of them, opened the livery stable that he is now running. In the spring of 1888 Mr. Zahl was appointed to the office of deputy sheriff, which he fills at the present writing. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity, and is one of the most highly respected citizens of the village.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage December 25, 1882, with Miss Carrie Rattele, of Centralia, Wisconsin.

Mr. Zahl relates many varied and interesting anecdotes and reminiscences of his long stay in the wilds of Montana and Yellowstone River region. One morning he went out to get the horses, and thoughtlessly left his gun at the camp, as there were no indications that Indians were near. On his way he picked up a long club, to protect himself from rattlesnakes, which were very numerous in that country. When within about 300 yards of the horses, five mounted In-

dians suddenly appeared, and one, with rifle ready, started for him, while the rest made for the horses. Mr. Zahl started to run, but as the mounted Indian rapidly gained on him, he saw that flight was out of the question, and accordingly he crouched behind a large sage bush. The Indian approached until he leveled his stick over the top of the bush, and the redskin, thinking it was a rifle, speedily protected himself with the horse in the well-known Indian fashion. The other Indians, in the mean time having secured the horses, all five made off together. Mr. Zahl then hastened to the camp to warn and notify his companions, but as they had no horses, pursuit was useless.

JUSTIN BERKIN, of the village of Morris, was born in Norway, June 4, 1860, and when twelve years of age was brought to the United States. The relatives with whom he came settled in Sauk Center, Stearns county, Minnesota, and there he lived until 1880, when he came to Stevens county. When he was fourteen years of age he was thrown upon his own resources, and for a time was employed at whatever he could find to do, attending school through the winter months. When he was about eighteen years of age he went into the cattle business, shipping North and West. One year later he located in Morris, and opened a saloon, which he has been running ever since. In 1883 he opened another place of the same kind in Milbank, Dakota, which he carried on until January, 1888, and then closed out the stock and rented the building, which belongs to him. About the same time he purchased a farm of 160 acres in the town of Framnas which he is carrying on at the present time.

Mr. Berkin was united in marriage, August 3, 1887, to Miss Ida L. Olson, of Swift county. He is a member of the Morris Loan and Building Association, and of the Morris Fire Department, and is one of the most popular citizens in the place.

The first building put up by Mr. Berkin in Milbank was a two-story frame edifice, with an opera house in the second story, which was well fitted up with scenery, etc., and a fine saloon and billiard hall on the ground floor. This was destroyed by fire, November 17, 1884, with a loss of over $7,000 on which he had but $2,750 insurance. The following spring, in connection with the Merchant's Bank of that place, he erected a fine brick building, at a cost of $4,000, which he still owns. He is, in the truest sense, the architect of his own fortune, and owes his present prosperous condition to his own industry and diligence. He stands high in the estimation of the people of the community, and is one of the foremost, public-spirited citizens of the village.

JOHN P. BACKIUS, a prominent old settler and energetic farmer of the town of Framnas, residing on section 4, first saw the light of day in the kingdom of Sweden, August 19, 1841, and is the son of Peter and Anna (Johnson) Backius, both of whom were natives of that country. He passed his younger days in the land of his birth, and attended the schools provided for the youth of that kingdom. On attaining his manhood, like many of his countrymen, he cast his eyes toward America, where the chances and possibilities of life were so much greater than in Sweden, and in July, 1865, he crossed the ocean to the United States and landed at New York. From that port he came to Minnesota, and was employed at farm labor in Wabasha county, for fourteen months. In Henry county, Illinois, he then spent about nine months on a farm, and then re-

turned to Wabasha county, this State, and there made his home until October, 1869, when he came to Stevens county and took up, under the homestead and tree claim act, the 200 acre farm where he now lives. All the improvements upon his place were made by himself, and are of an excellent character.

Mr. Backius was united in marriage in 1874, with Miss Liza Larson, who died in 1876. In November, 1877, he married Miss Betsey Buckman, who is the mother of one son—Willie A.

In his political views Mr. Backius favors the republican party, and usually casts his ballot for the candidates of that organization. Being of an eminently domestic disposition he has but little aspiration for public office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his large farm, and enjoy the unmingled joys of his own fireside. He is a leader in the counsels and opinions of his neighborbood and one of the representative men of the town and county.

ARNE ERICKSON, a highly respected farmer of Rendsville township, Stevens county, living on section 32, is a native of Norway, which country has furnished many of the sturdy farmers of this section of Minnesota. He is the son of Erick and Martha (Anderson) Erickson. He was born in October 1852, and received the ordinary schooling given in the land of his nativity. He worked on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age. He then, thinking, from all he could learn, that the United States was a better country for a poor man than Norway, he crossed the ocean in 1871, landing in New York after a four weeks' passage. He came direct to Beloit, Wisconsin, except a week spent in Chicago. From Beloit he went to Clinton Junction, where he engaged to work on a farm, working for about six months. After this experience he came to Morris, Minnesota; there he worked one year on the railway track as a common laborer. The next work was for a wood contractor at Fort Sisseton, among the Indians; he remained there five months. He spent the following winter at Morris and again went to work on the railway, which, together with farming, he followed six years. In 1879 he took up a homestead of eighty acres, and since has bought eighty acres more. On this quarter section he has lived until the present time, making for himself one of the finest homes in the township. In the autumn of 1886 he made a trip to his native country—Norway—returning the next March.

Mr. Erickson was married May 30, 1875, to Miss Ida Anderson, of Rendsville township, but who had recently come from Sweden. This union has been blessed by the birth of six children—Emma Matilda, Emil Albert, Anna Mary, Olof, George and Clara Amanda.

In his politics our subject is a republican, believing, as do most of his countrymen, that this party best subserves the interest of the masses of our people. He is the present township treasurer of Rendsville township, ever manifesting an interest in the public good of the county in which he lives. He belongs to the Lutheran Church, and has the good will of all with whom he associates. By dint of industry and frugality he has gained for himself a fine farm home.

FRANK WAHLDIECK, one of the leading farmers of Stevens county, is a resident of section 4, Morris township. He was born in Germany, December 7, 1831. His parents were Frank and Whelmenia

(Biletz) Wahldieck, also of German birth. Frank left his native country, in 1853, coming to America. He remained a month in New York City after he landed. He worked as a railroad hand, and also in a brick yard for a short time. Finally, he found more lucrative employment as a cigar maker, at which he worked for about seven months. From that position he went to South Carolina to aid in the building of a railroad, then in course of construction. Soon after, however, he was employed in a copper mine in Tennessee, at which place he remained and worked for two years, and from that State went to Alabama, where he found the same sort of work. His next location was in Nashville, Tennessee, where he followed cigar making again for about a year longer. The next year was spent at St. Louis. November 18, 1858, he enlisted in the regular army for the term of five years, receiving his honorable discharge from that service, in the autumn of 1863. He came out a cripple, caused by four gunshot wounds. He next took employment in the Government stables, as a night watchman at Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained a year, and from that point went to St. Louis and again resumed the *rôle* of cigar maker, which calling he followed a year. February 6, 1866, he fell in with his old regiment at Jefferson Barracks and remained with them three years, and was then discharged, February 6, 1869, and received the appointment of post trader in Dakota Territory, which place he held two years, then came to his present place.

Mr. Wahldieck was married to Sophia Knupple, February 20, 1869, by whom four children were born—Kate, Augusta (deceased), Bertha and Herman. The mother died, May 31, 1886.

Politically, our subject is an independent voter. He has had a life full of changes of location, as well as occupation, but has finally secured for himself a comfortable home, has a good improved farm of 160 acres, and is looked upon as one of the most reliable and substantial farmers in the northern part of the county.

DENNIS MURPHY, whose fine farm home may be found on section 30, Horton township, in Stevens county, Minnesota, is a native of Ireland, born in the County Cork. His parents were Jeremiah and Ellen (Murphy) Murphy. The father was a laboring man, and died in his native land. The mother came to Canada in later years, and died at her son's, in 1869. They belonged to the Roman Catholic Church. Their children were—John, Dennis, Ellen and Mary. Two are in the United States and two in Canada.

Our subject came to America in 1849, landing at the city of Quebec, Canada, remained there until 1861, then came to the United States, stopping in Michigan eight years, engaged at mining. From there he went to Duluth, Minnesota, where he followed railroading for eight years. From the last named point he came to Stevens county, taking up a homestead of 160 acres, on section 30, as before described. He has since added another quarter section, making a half section in all. He does a large farming and graded stock-raising business.

Mr. Murphy obtained his education in Ireland, leaving school when only twelve years of age, after which he was compelled to labor by the day and month, until he came to this country.

Mr. Murphy was married in May, 1855, to Miss Honora Murphy, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, coming to America with her people. She married Mr. Murphy at Stratford, Canada. Her father died in his native place, but her mother died in Minnesota.

Our subject's family comprises the following twelve children—Ellen, Maggie, Mary Ann, Kittie, Alice, Emma, Rosa, John, Patrick, Michael, James and William. All are still unmarried, and three are away from home. The family are all believers in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church. He belongs to the Sons of Temperance, at Morris, Minnesota.

Politically Mr. Murphy is a democrat. He has been township supervisor since 1885, and was elected to the office of clerk of school district No. 41, in 1887.

GEORGE W. MAUGHAN, D. V. S., the well-known veterinary surgeon of Morris, is a native of Yorkshire, England, and was born July 29, 1849. He was reared in the land of his birth, and at the age of eighteen, having a natural taste that way, he commenced to study for his present profession. He is a graduate of the College of Veterinary Surgeons, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and thoroughly qualified in his chosen profession. After finishing his studies at that celebrated institute of learning he opened an office in his old home and practiced there for some time. Immigrating to America, he located in London, Canada, and there followed his profession for about eighteen months, after which he removed to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in which place he spent seven or eight years engaged in attending to the ills of the equine race. In 1879 the Doctor came to Stevens county, and, locating in the village of Morris, commenced practice there, and has continued to make that his residence ever since.

The subject of our sketch has taken a great interest in all town and village matters, and in the spring of 1888 was elected a member of the council, and is serving in that body at the present writing. He is a member of Morris Lodge, No. 55, A. O. U. W.; of Scott Legion, No. 13, Select Knights; and of Crystal Lodge, No. 132, I. O. O. F. The Doctor is devoted to his profession, and has the best library in that line in the western part of the State, if not in the entire State.

Dr. Maughan was married November 6, 1881, to Miss Emma Frisby, and they are the parents of one child — Ernest. Mrs. Maughan is a daughter of Phillip and Lena (Stutz) Frisby.

WILLIAM HENRY HILAND, one of the go-ahead farmers of Stevens county, living on section 6, of Moore township, is a native of Ireland, born in County Kilkeney, in December, 1822. He is the son of Catharine (Kennedy) Hiland. The father died when William Henry was a mere infant, and he knows but very little concerning his history. His mother married again in the city of Dublin, Ireland, and she died in Brooklyn, New York, about 1871. Our subject has a half brother in Dublin, who follows ship-carpentering. Mr. Hiland came to this country early, and was in Wisconsin before it was admitted into the Union as a State. He there lived with an uncle until he was thirty years old. He spent the time at work and going to the common schools in Rock county of that State, until he was about twenty-one years of age. He succeeded in gaining a good common education, of the practical sort. He remained in Wisconsin until 1855, then came to Winnebago county, Minnesota, where he remained for about nine years, following farming for the most part of the time.

He was married in 1856, to Miss Catharine Ryan, born in Ireland. They were married in Rockford, Illinois, living there seven years in a hotel and eating-house, then came, as once stated, to Minnesota, and from that

State removed to St. Croix, Wisconsin, near Stillwater. There they lived for six or seven years on a farm. They again made a move, this time going to the county in which we now find our subject living. Here he took a homestead of 160 acres, also a tree claim of the same size, the former situated on section 6, and the latter on section 32, Hodges township, where he has since carried on successful farming, both in grain and stock-growing.

Our subject and his estimable wife are blessed with five boys and one girl—Mary A., now Mrs. William Jackman, of Dakota; William H., married and living in Stillwater, Minnesota; John E., single and living at Hudson, Wisconsin; Lucius E., single and living at St. Paul, Minnesota; George G. and James F., who are still at home with their parents.

In his political belief, Mr. Hiland is a democrat. He belongs to the Roman Catholic Church. He was elected to the office of township assessor, in 1887, and is a leading and representative man of Moore township.

JOHN C. CAMPBELL, the present lessee of the Minnesota Agricultural Company's farm, on section 5, Darnen township, is by birth a Canadian, born at Ontario, January 18, 1848. His parents were Donald and Jenett (Cameron) Campbell, both natives of Scotland. They came to Canada, when young — long before marriage. After their union they settled in Wellington county, Ontario, where the father died in 1869.

John C. remained with the family until after his father's death and then moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he was manager of the W. S. King farm, near the city of Minneapolis, for two years, and then engaged with Farnsworth & Newcomb and came to Hancock, Stevens county, to take charge of their extensive stock-farm. After one year with them he leased a 1,300-acre farm, in Horton township, which he operated four years, and then leased the Minnesota Agricultural Company's farm, consisting of four sections, which he still has control of. He is extensively engaged in Short-horn stock-raising, and also cultivates 1,200 acres of land. This is one of the finest stock and grain farms in all the great and growing Northwest, having an abundance of pure water, excellent pasturage and all that goes toward making up a successful farm.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the Stevens County Agricultural Society. In 1887 he drew thirty-two prizes, for full-blood and grade Short-horn cattle and draft horses, at the September fair.

Like all men of good judgment he chose him one of the best of wives, a Miss Jane Donivan, to whom he was married in 1875. Mrs. Campbell was also from Ontario. They have one child to brighten their home circle—Daniel J.

WILLIAM WUNSCH, of the village of Morris, is one of the old settlers of Stevens county, coming here on the 4th of July, 1870. He walked to this point on that day from Benson, and the next day purchased the old Job Smith place, now occupied by Lewis Perkins, in the town of Morris. At that time there were but six families living west of the Pomme de Terre River. On the 24th of October he settled on his farm, and remained there until the fall of 1876, when he disposed of it, and, removing to the village, opened the saloon which he had bought the previous April, and where he has since carried on business. In 1878 he purchased the Joseph Roe farm, and since then has bought other land, so that he now owns a fine place of 270 acres adjoin-

ing the village, which he carries on also. In February he bought the Stanton residence, one of the finest in the village, and is rated as one of the most prosperous and substantial citizens of the place.

Mr. Wunsch is a native of Germany, and was born October 6, 1840. At the age of thirteen years he came to the United States with relatives, but since his fourteenth year has depended entirely on his own resources and taken care of himself. On the 17th of October, 1860, he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, and served on board of various vessels in the North Atlantic and West India fleets. He was on board of the "Roanoke" at Hampton Roads, at the time of the naval duel between the Monitor and Merrimac, at the bombardment of Charleston, South Carolina, and one of the crew of the gunboat "Nepsic," at Fort Wagner. After receiving his discharge from the naval service he enlisted in the United States Veteran Reserve Volunteer Corps, under General W. S. Hancock; was made sergeant, and served one year, being discharged at Fort Snelling, in February, 1866. Having a taste for army life he re-enlisted in the Thirty-first United States Infantry, and served with that regiment for three years, during which time that and the Twenty-second Infantry were consolidated under the latter number. After a service at Forts Buford and Stevenson, he was finally discharged in February, 1870, and in the following July came to Stevens county.

Mr. Wunsch was united in marriage, January 25, 1866, with Miss Mary Ryley, while he was a member of Hancock's Veteran Corps, and by this union is the parent of seven children—Albert, Mary, Laura, William, Charles, Bertha and Edmund.

Mr. Wunsch has most excellent buildings on his farm, and a fine grove of trees that covers about four acres. It is one of the best places in the county.

JOHN J. CARNEY, who is carrying on a meat market at Morris, is a native of Upper Canada, born at Renfrew, Renfrew county, January 29, 1864, and is a son of James and Judith Carney. His father, James Carney, was a native of Ireland, where his (James') parents still live. James Carney went to Scotland when he was only ten years of age, and was educated there under a priest's supervision. When he was about twenty years of age he came to America, and for some time worked in various portions of Canada, finally settling in Renfrew county, where he was married and remained for about twenty years. His wife (John's mother) was born in that county, and died there when thirty-eight years of age. Her people were natives of Ireland, but immigrated to Canada at an early day, and were among the earliest settlers of Renfrew county. They cleared a valuable farm of over 200 acres there and made excellent improvements. James Carney continued his residence in Canada until 1879, when he came with his family to the United States, and to Morris, Minnesota, where the father of our subject opened a boot and shoe shop. At the same time he bought a farm in Big Stone county, on which the family resided. He carried on the business here until the spring of 1888, when he removed to his farm, where he now lives.

John J. Carney, whose name heads this article, remained with his parents until he had attained the age of fifteen years, and then started out to earn his own living and to battle on his own account. He was first employed at various occupations in the village of Morris, but in the spring of 1881 commenced work in a butcher shop, and was engaged as an assistant in that business for six years. In June, 1887, he established his present stand, and has carried it on ever since, with excellent success. His close attention to the wants of his patrons, and

his accommodating manners have won him hosts of friends, and he is enjoying a large and ever increasing trade.

Mr. Carney was united in marriage, October 12, 1886, with Miss Rosie Kopitzky, a native of Lake county, Indiana, and the daughter of John Kopitzky and wife, natives of Germany.

Mr. Carney is a member of Morris Division, No. 1, Ancient Order Hibernians, and an active worker in the order.

WILLIAM L. COLYER, court commissioner of Stevens County, and bookkeeper for John D. Good, the hardware dealer of Morris, is a native of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and was born July 8, 1845. His parents, Lambert and Martha (Cunningham) Colyer, were born in the State of New York, and came to Wisconsin in 1840, and lived in Milwaukee until 1842, when they removed to the place in Waukesha county taken up when they first came to the Territory. While in Milwaukee, Mr. Lambert Colyer was engaged in hauling supplies to the Mineral Point lead mines, and hauling ore back to the lake. For thirty-eight years, the latter resided on his farm, but is now living in retirement in the village of Eagle, in the same county, where his wife died in 1881.

The subject of this memoir was the second in a family of eight children, and was reared on the parental farm, and there remained until August, 1864, when he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and was transferred to the command of General Steele, at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he spent the winter. He was with the expedition under that officer, that endeavored to draw the rebel forces from the ill-fated Red River expedition, and was overwhelmed and driven back to the capital of Arkansas. In January, 1865, the regiment to which he belonged was transferred to New Orleans, and placed in the Thirteenth Army Corps, under General Gordon S. Granger, and proceeded to Mobile Bay. They arrived before Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely on the 27th of March, and participated in the siege of those two places until their surrender, April 9, and captured about 10,000 of the enemy after a severe contest. After this they marched through Mobile, and met the enemy about five miles from that city. The command then marched some sixty miles up the Tombigbee River, and captured the rebel fleet, consisting of the ram Morgan, twenty-one transports and two blockade runners. Returning to Mobile on board of the steamer Sumter, Mr. Colyer confiscated a razor and strop, and has kept them as relics of war times to this day. He reached Mobile on the 10th of May, where the regiment went into camp. On the 31st of the same month they were ordered to Brazos, Santiago, Texas, on the Mexican frontier, where they arrived on the steamer Continental, June 10, 1865. From there they marched to Clarksville, on the Rio Grande, and there went into camp. July 21, they were removed to Brownsville, and in the latter part of August were ordered home, and were taken on transports to New Orleans, and then by steamboats up the river. Mr. Colyer was discharged September 15, 1865, and went to Pierce county, Wisconsin, where he taught school that winter. After spending some time at home, the following summer he went to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he was with an uncle in the lumber business. In the fall of the same year, he removed to Clinton, Iowa, and entered the employ of Chauncey Lamb & Son, lumber and flour dealers, but was taken sick in December, and was removed to his old home by his father. In the spring of 1867, he went to Pierce county, and worked on a farm, but that winter taught the same school

that he had taught two years previous. He then bought a farm, and was occupied in running that and in teaching until 1871, when he engaged in the mercantile and grain trade. This latter business he carried on for five years, and in the winter of 1875–76, went to England to settle an estate. In 1879, retiring from the business he was engaged in, he came to Morris, and filed a soldier's homestead on a part of section 20, of the town of Darnen, which he still owns. He moved his family to the farm, in October of that year, and they remained there until 1885, when they came to Morris. July 1, 1879, Mr. Colyer entered the employ of J. D. Good, and has been with him ever since. He is one of the most capable business men in the village, and is highly esteemed as an exemplary citizen.

Mr. Colyer was married, February 3, 1868, to Miss Rebecca L. Reive, one of his pupils, and they are the parents of five children — Martha L. (now Mrs. George Maughan), William L., Rebecca F., Mary B. and Robert G. Our subject is a member of Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 133, A., F. and A. M.; Mt. Lebanon Chapter, No. 47, R. A. M.; Bethel Commandery, No. 19, and Overton Post, No. 99, Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHN S. JUDD, a highly respected farmer, who lives on section 14, Morris township, Stevens county, was born August 29, 1837, at Pier Point, St. Lawrence county, New York. He is a son of Michael D. and Silence T. (Leonard) Judd, natives of the same State. John went to school and worked on the farm, as most farmer boys have done, until he reached the age of twenty-one years. He then farmed himself until he enlisted, August 25, 1864, in Company A, Fiftieth New York Engineer Corps, serving until July 1, 1865. At the close of the war he engaged in farming again, following the same until 1872, when he homesteaded the place he now occupies. It is a quarter section, and is all well subdued and improved. His whole farm, however, is 320 acres, a part added since.

Mr. Judd was married to Harriett E. Towner, December 24, 1859. Their children, six in number, are — Hattie L. (deceased), Converse C. (deceased), Retta M., Arthur J., George W., and Clarence R. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In politics Mr. Judd is a republican. He has a fine farm, and his improvements reflect much credit upon his enterprise and thrift. He is regarded as one of the most successful and substantial farmers and stock-raisers of the township.

CHARLES GRASSMAN, a respected and prominent farmer of Stevens county, is a resident of section 22, Synnes township. He was born in Prussia, April 6, 1847. His parents, from good old German stock, were named William and Wilhemena (Grosmick) Grassman. The mother died, aged seventy-two years, in 1886. The family came to America in 1873, living at Stillwater, Minnesota, and from there went to Red Wing, remaining six years at the latter named place. From there he came to Stevens county, where he took a quarter section of land, and remained on the same for ten years. The family comprised five children — Augusta, Charles, Gustaf, Albert and Anna. One is deceased.

Our subject, Charles, spent his school days, which are truly the best of any boy's life, at Grifenberg, Germany. He left school at the age of fourteen years, after which he learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked more or less, until eleven years ago. In

1867 he enlisted in the German Army, serving four years during the Franco-Prussian War. He came to this country in 1872, landing in July, at New York City, having been two weeks on the ocean. After a few days' stay in New York, he came to St. Paul, Minnesota, and lived with his father's family, at Red Wing and Stillwater, working at his trade some of the time. He finally came to his present location, in Stevens county. He now owns a half section of land, on sections 22 and 27 of Synnes township, and is an extensive, successful farmer and live-stock raiser and dealer. He built the second house in his township, and was among the pioneer band, who first tilled the soil of these wild prairies.

Mr. Grassman was united in marriage in July, 1871, to Miss Willremena Kreger, native of Germany, and the daughter of a large shipper. She came to America alone. They have two children—Louisa and Emma, both at home at this writing. Mr. Grassman is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and in his political creed is a firm believer in the theory that this country must soon come to practice placing good men in power, regardless of party lines. Our subject is independent in all he does. He has taken a deep interest in local matters connected with his township and county, and has held the office of justice of the peace. He may justly be said to be a man of more than common importance and strength in his public and private life and character, both as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen.

JOHN C. O'BRYAN, the proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, Morris, was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1842. When he was but two years of age his parents removed to Armstrong county, in the same State, and settled on a farm, where our subject was reared until he was sixteen years of age, when he commenced life for himself. He went to Franklin, Venango county, in his native State, and was employed in a machine shop there until July, 1861, when he enlisted in Company E, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served with that regiment until July 1, 1865. He participated in all of the engagements in front of Richmond, and in the Shenandoah Valley. In the battle of the Peninsula campaign, Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Cedar Creek, Gettysburg, Petersburg and Appomatox, he was present and did his duty. Receiving his discharge at Lynchburg, he went to Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania, where he went to work in a saw mill, but in the following year moved to Minnesota and located at Cannon Falls, Goodhue county. There he engaged in farming for a year, after which he removed to Rochester, this State, and a year later to Winona. Two years he spent in the last named city, and then went to Hudson, Wisconsin, and there was engaged at the carpenter's trade until the fall of 1878, when he came to Stevens county. He located in the village of Morris and ran a dray for two years, and then moved to a claim that he had taken in the town of Stevens, and there engaged in farming.

After living on the place for two years he took up a homestead in the same township, and there made his residence until in December, 1885, when his house and buildings were destroyed by fire. He then took a tree claim in the same township, on which he put up a residence and lived until the spring of 1888, when he came to the village and took charge of the Farmers' Hotel, of which he is still proprietor.

In the spring of 1881 he circulated the petition for the organization of the town of Stevens, and, being elected the first chairman of the board of supervisors, held the

office for three years and that of justice of the peace two years. He was the first clerk of the school district, and one of the most active citizens in the organization of the district. He has two fine farms of 160 acres each, both of which he has leased.

Mr. O'Bryan was married, April 14, 1863, while home on a furlough, to Miss Nancy Smith, who died while they were living in Hudson, leaving three children—Effie, Clara and Frank. He was united in marriage the second time, December 5, 1880, with Miss Nellie Mouchau, and by this union there are three children—Bertie, Lizzie and Annie. He is a member of Overton Post, No. 99, Grand Army of the Republic, and is the chaplain of that body.

HANIBAL HAMLIN ELLSWORTH, one of Stevens county's thoroughgoing farmers, living on section 28 of Rendsville township, is a native of Salem, Franklin county, Maine, and was born July 24, 1849. His parents were Jeremiah D. and Martha N. Ellsworth, who were farmers in Maine. They gave their son a good common school education, and also two terms in the High School at Strong, Maine. After our subject was about twelve years old he worked on his father's farm in Maine until the fall of 1865, when the family came West, settling at Waterloo, Iowa. They remained in the town the first winter. The father owned a section of land in that neighborhood, and he built a house and improved the land. Our subject remained there until June, 1873, and then pushed out for himself, going to Utica, Winona county, Minnesota, where he worked for three seasons. In the fall of 1875, he came to Stevens county, Minnesota, and took a homestead of eighty acres on section 28, Rendsville township. He then returned to Iowa *via* Winona county, Minnesota, and on March 20, 1876, he was married to Julia Anna Henson, daughter of William and Matilda (Ayres) Henson, of Apple River, Illinois. She was born December 10, 1852. Her father died when she was a mere child.

After our subject married he returned to Stevens county, renting a farm near Morris, settling on his homestead finally, and there still remains, the possessor of a fine home. He has since added to his farm, now having a quarter section of choice land, all in the same section.

Two children bless the home circle of our subject and his wife. They are both in school now—Jessie May, born May 1, 1877, and George William, March 12, 1881. Mr. Ellsworth is a public-spirited man, having been supervisor and chairman of the board most of the time since residing in Rendsville township. He also takes deep interest in school matters, and has served as one of the directors. He belongs to the Free Will Baptist Church, and is a strong prohibitionist.

TIMOTHY MURPHY, manager of the lumber yard of John D. Good, at Morris, is a native of County Cork, Ireland, and was born August 15, 1843. At the age of twenty years he came to America in search of the fortune denied him in the oppressed land of his birth, and landing at the city of Boston, Massachusetts, was employed there for some nine years. He first came to Minnesota for the purpose of visiting his brother, but, being favorably impressed with the country, he decided to make this his future home. This was in 1873. He took up a tree claim of 160 acres in the town of Darnen, but remained in the village of Morris. In 1878 he entered the employ of Mr. Good, and has been with him ever since. In 1887 he took charge of the lumber yard belonging to that gentleman, and is in that

position at the present writing. He still owns the farm in Darnen town, and has some sixty-five acres improved, and has planted seventeen acres with 15,000 trees.

Up to 1882 Mr. Murphy made his home with his brother, who owns a farm adjoining his, and when the school district was organized, in 1878, he taught the first term in that part of the county. He has been one of the board of education for many years, and was the town treasurer of Darnen until his removal to Morris, some three or four years ago. He is the owner of a beautiful home in the village, and is prospering in a financial sense, as he deserves. He is a member of Morris Division, No. 1, A. O. H., of which he has been treasurer for three years, and is now the recording secretary.

November 1, 1882, Mr. Murphy and Miss Annie Feeley were united in the bonds of marriage, and by this union there have been born four children—Mary J., Daniel P., Annie and Margaret. The family are exemplary members of the Catholic Church.

In political matters, Mr. Murphy affiliates with the democratic party. He is a capable and thorough business man, and is highly esteemed as an exemplary citizen.

LACHLAN R. MACINTOSH, a prosperous and well-to-do farmer residing on section 28, Eldorado township, is a native of Scotland. He was born in the county of Banff, Scotland, October 17, 1855, and is the son of Æneas and Isabelle (McPherson) MacIntosh, both of whom were also natives of Scotland. The father was game-keeper in one of the many large districts set apart for the pastime of hunting that are to be found in that country.

Our subject remained at home, going to school until he was fourteen years old, when he went to Elgin and Glasgow, where he was engaged in an office for some time, and then was the attendant of a wealthy personage for three years. He then came to the United States and settled in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he worked for two years in the St. Paul Harvester Works. In the spring of 1878 he moved to Stevens county, Minnesota, and took a homestead of 160 acres on section 28, Eldorado township, where he has remained ever since. He also took a tree claim on the same section, but not having very good success with the trees, he persuaded his betrothed, Miss Jessie Rose, to file on the claim as a homestead. She is the daughter of Dougald and Margaret (Calder) Rose, who were natives of Scotland, and was born May 28, 1858. Her parents are living in Scotland. She came to the United States in 1881, and came to Herman, Minnesota, and commenced teaching school, and has taught more or less ever since.

Miss Rose was married to our subject July 11, 1884. They are exemplary members of the Methodist Church. Mr. MacIntosh is a man of the utmost integrity and honor. He has always taken an active interest in all public matters, and has held the offices of justice of the peace, town clerk, school treasurer and school clerk. In political matters he is a Prohibitionist, both in precept and practice.

MARK RINGROSE forms the special subject of this sketch. He is one of the many highly intelligent and very successful farmers of Stevens county who have come to a new country and made for themselves beautiful and valuable homes. His place is situated on section 24, of Hodges township, and is indeed a credit to its owner.

By birth our subject is an Englishman, born in famous old Yorkshire, of that country, August 12, 1846. His parents were

William and Esther (Ward) Ringrose. The father and mother were also natives of England. They were married in England and came to this country in 1852. They settled in Oneida county, New York, where they engaged in farming. They lived there the remainder of their days. They belonged to the Episcopal Church, and were exemplary Christians. They reared a family of eight children — five sons and three daughters, named as follows — Thomas, Christopher, William, Mathew, Hannah, Mark, Esther and Christine.

Mark, of whom this sketch treats, attended the schools of Oneida county, New York, until he attained the age of twenty years; graduating from an academic course, at that age. From his studies at the academy, he engaged in farm life for a time. His next move in life was to engage in the lumbering business in Mille Lacs, Minnesota, where he remained eight years and then removed to Stevens county, where he now resides. At first, he took a tree claim of 160 acres, to which he has since added eighty acres, making him a farm containing 240 acres, upon which he does general farm and stock-raising business. He handles fine and graded stock, and has been very successful in this special branch of his labor.

December 26, 1875, marked another important era in his history, for it was that date, he married Miss E. C. Taylor, a native of New Brunswick, the daughter of George W. Taylor, a farmer. She was the second child in her parents' family, and was educated in Minnesota. This worthy couple have been blessed with four intelligent children — Amy Maud, Roy Edgar, Cora Alice, and William Niel. They are all alive and still at home — the oldest being eleven years of age.

Mr. Ringrose is a republican in politics, however, of the independent kind. He has been honored by the election to numerous offices, including that of township supervisor, assessor and kindred positions. He is a worthy and acceptable brother in the Masonic fraternity, and is one of those even-tempered men, with whom it is a pleasure to become associated in either a social or business capacity.

PEDER O. THORSTAD, the subject of this biography, is a prominent and successful agriculturist of Swan Lake township, residing on section 32. He is a native of Norway, born in Hedemaker, Norway, on the 5th of April, 1835, and is the son of Ole and Anna (Peterson) Thorstad, who are also natives of that land. The mother died when Peder was but six years old. Peder remained at home, going to school in winter and working on the home farm in his vacations, until he was twenty years of age. He then commenced contracting and building, which occupation he followed for a period of ten years. In 1865 he came to America, and, after a stormy voyage of seven weeks and two days, he landed in Quebec, Canada, moving direct to Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he built a wagon shop, and engaged in the wagon-making trade for the next six years. He then sold out, and for the next twelve months his attention was taken up with the mercantile business, carrying a full line of groceries, etc. In 1872 he moved to Stevens county, and after a month's sojourn at Johnson's Mill, in June, 1872, he took a homestead and tree claim of 80 acres each in Swan Lake township, on section 32. Later he changed his tree claim to an addition homestead, and has since made his residence there. He now has one of the best improved farms in his township, and the finest residence dwelling in his section of country. His farm comprises 280 acres.

Mr. Thorstad was married in June, 1862, to Miss Christine O. Hokness, daughter of

Ole and Martha Hokness. This union has been blessed with the following children: Ole and Olaus (twins), Menna, Betsey, Albert (deceased), Clara (deceased), Clara (deceased), Albert, Mary and Matilda. Our subject is a man of the utmost integrity and honor, highly esteemed by all who know him, and identifies himself with all public or educational movements whereby his town or county may be benefited. In political matters he is an adherent to the principles of the republican party. He has held numerous offices in his township, including supervisor for eight years, township treasurer, and school treasurer.

He and his family are exemplary members of the Lutheran Church.

CHARLES W. BROWN, a prominent and leading farmer of the town of Potsdam, living on section 34, was born in Blackbrook, Clinton county, New York, July 10, 1851, and is a son of Daniel C. and Lucy A. (Woolf) Brown, natives of that part of the "Empire State." During the late Civil War the father of our subject enlisted in Company B, One-Hundred-and-Eighteenth New York Infantry, in 1863. He participated in several engagements and was taken prisoner by the rebels on the 1st of September, 1864. He was sent, like so many of our soldiers, to the horrible prison-pen at Andersonville, and after enduring hardships and privations under a brutal governor and a ruthless guard, without shelter or sufficient food, often without water, in filth and dirt, he laid down his life, another sacrifice on the altar of his country. His widow married a second time and came to Minnesota, and settled in Todd county.

The subject of this sketch, Charles W. Brown, was a resident of his native State until 1870, when he, also, immigrated to this State and located in Todd county, where he was employed in teaming until 1882. In the latter year he removed to Dakota and engaged in breaking the prairie sod for one summer, after which he went to Minneapolis, where he followed teaming until 1885. In the last named year he came to Stevens county and rented the farm where he now lives, and which he bought in 1887. He owns a nice place of 160 acres, and is a model farmer in neatness and industry.

Mr. Brown was united in marriage, July 15, 1875, with Miss Kate E. Werner, and by this union they are the parents of five children—Lewis L., Lucy A., Eva E., Josephine and Walter C., all of whom are living except Josephine, who died August 7, 1884.

In his politics our subject is a democrat, and is a leading citizen of the community in which he lives.

LEWIS H. STANTON, who lives on "Oak Grove Farm," on section 22, Morris township, Stevens county, was born January 12, 1860, at Washington, District of Columbia. He is a son of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, who was President Lincoln's Secretary of War, in the days of our rebellion. His mother was Ellen H. (Hutchinson) Stanton, whose parents were from Kentucky. She was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Lewis H. spent the most of his time in school, up to 1878, leaving Princeton College in his sophomore year. He came to the Northwest for the benefit of his health, and went back and forth several times before he settled. He intended to educate himself for a lawyer, but was compelled to abandon the thought of a profession, because of frail health. In 1881 he built in Morris, and became one of the firm of D. R. Sutherland & Company, which connection he held until 1884. During 1882 he started the

improvement of 600 acres of land, now "Oak Grove farm," and moved to the same in 1885, where he has made his home since. He is extensively engaged in stock-raising.

Mr. Stanton was married to Adele C. Townsend, of New Orleans, April 19, 1881. His wife's parents were natives of New York. Their home is blessed by the presence of three children—Edwin M. (named after his grandfather), Cora V. and Gideon T.

In his political belief Mr. Stanton is a republican. It is hardly necessary to add a word concerning the character of our subject, after having first introduced him as a son of so distinguished a man as Edwin M. Stanton.

THOMAS C. COLAHAN, the proprietor of the St. Paul House, in the village of Morris, is a native of Ireland, born about the year 1836. He lived in the land of his birth until he was ten or eleven years of age, and then came with his parents to the United States, landing at the port of New York. After remaining in that city for a short time the family moved to Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where Thomas grew to manhood. He adopted the business of coal mining, for that is the main trade in that part of the country, and followed it until April, 1861, when, in reponse to the first call for troops to suppress the rebellion, he volunteered in Company G, Sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, for ninety days. With his regiment he went to Harrisburg, and there served out his time. He received his discharge on the 26th of July, and returned to Pottsville and his old employment. December 19, 1861, having seen no active service when in the army, he re-enlisted in Company L, Fifth Pennsylvania Artillery. They were ordered to Harrisburg and there remained some six months, after which they were quartered in Baltimore, Maryland, to keep down the rough element there. From there they were transferred to Harper's Ferry and the Shenandoah Valley, and participated in several of the engagements in the latter. Our subject was taken prisoner at the battle of Winchester, June 30, 1863, and sent to the rebel prison pen at Belle Isle, near Richmond, Virginia, and there kept for two months. At the end of that time he was sent to Indianapolis and exchanged and ordered to rejoin his regiment at Washington. He, with that gallant body of men, were, shortly afterwards, transferred to the Shenandoah Valley, and there participated in many of the conflicts that swept over that portion of our country. Throughout all the closing scenes of the war he was with his regiment, and when the hostilities had ceased, was one of our country's defenders that took part in that mighty review at Washington, when hundreds of thousands of heroes marched in review before their commander and their grateful countrymen.

On receiving his discharge in June, 1865, Mr. Colahan came West and ran a boarding house at Hudson, Wisconsin, for a time, and then bought a farm in the vicinity of that village in Erin Prairie township, St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where he carried on farming for eight years. In April, 1876, he sold out there and came to Stevens county, Minnesota, and for a year lived on a rented farm and had his crop destroyed by the grasshoppers. In 1877 he opened a saloon in the village of Morris, which he ran for about eighteen months, and then removed to his homestead, which he had filed upon the year previous. One year later he came to Morris and entered into his present business.

Mr. Colahan was married at Pottsville, July 19, 1858, to Miss Mary Riley, and she

was with him while he was serving with the battery, and was taken a prisoner with him and held for several weeks. But very few similar incidents occurred during the war. Our subject is an honored member of Overton Post, No. 99, Grand Army Republic, and has held the office of junior vice-commander for a year. Mr. and Mrs. Colahan have been parents of the following children — Mary Ann, Thomas, Michael, Anna, Martin, Michael Joseph, Mary, Ellen, John Francis, James Phillip and George. Mary Ann, Michael, Michael Joseph, and Ellen are deceased.

CHRISTIAN ZIMMERMAN, an ex-Union soldier and a survivor of that immortal and famous regiment—the First Minnesota—is now a resident of section 34, Rendsville township, Stevens county. He is by birth a German. He is the son of Philip and Elizabeth (Benhardt) Zimmerman, born September 11, 1839. He attended the common German schools, living in town. When sixteen years of age he came to America, landing at New York harbor some time in 1856, after a four weeks' voyage. He proceeded directly to Red Wing, Minnesota, where he had a brother-in-law living. He worked on his farm for two years and then followed saw-mill work. On April 29, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, First Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Lester. He served under the name of Samuel Smith, sharing all the vicissitudes of the glorious old Minnesota First. Only forty-seven men came out of the battle of Gettysburg, without being hit by some shot or shell. After his first term of enlistment had expired, he re-enlisted under his own true name and served during the remainder of the war. He was mustered out in Kentucky and discharged and paid off at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. After his army service he worked in the saw-mills at Red Wing, Minnesota, until 1876. He was married April 21, 1867, to Katherine Roth, a native of Germany. In 1876, he moved to Stevens county, taking up the homestead he now lives upon. The first crop he raised was nearly all destroyed by grasshoppers, but he stuck to the farm and now is well situated. The family consists of eleven children — George, Christian, Philip (deceased), Matilda, Charles, William, Fred, Benjamin, Henry, Francis and Albert.

Our subject and his family are Lutherans by religious belief, and he is a republican in politics. His army experience was full of thrilling adventures and exploits. He had his right thumb shot off, and also received a severe sabre cut from one of the Black Horse Cavalry, at the first battle of Bull Run. At another time he was crushed, badly, between the wheels of an army train wagon. For many years he drew a pension of only two dollars per month, from the Government, but finally it has been increased to four dollars per month.

JACOB CHRISTIANSEN, farmer and liquor dealer, of the village of Morris, was born in Christiania, Norway, January 1, 1834. At the age of fifteen he started out in the world for himself, and with the intention of making his own fortune. He went to Denmark to work and remained there two years, being with the English contractor who built the railroad through Denmark, and with the engineers on the grade. Returning to his native land, he spent a couple of years in putting up saw mill machinery after which he shipped on board of a vessel as a sailor and followed a seafaring life for the next eight years. Several times he came to ports on our coast, and in 1861 he deter-

mined to come to America, and on doing so settled at Milburn, Canada, where he lived one year, and then removed to the United States. He was in Chicago for a short time, and then went to grading on the Northwestern Railroad. After that he located in Waupun, Wisconsin, and followed lumbering for two years. Then, taking charge of a gang of men as foreman, he put up the telegraph line from Rochester to Winona, in this State, and came to Minnesota, permanently, in the spring of 1865, locating in St. Paul. He worked in the yard of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company as switchman for one year, and in 1866 was appointed emigration agent by that corporation and served in that position until 1876.

The subject of this memoir came to Morris in 1876, and established a lumber yard and a clothing store, and carried on these lines for about a year. In 1877 he opened a boarding house and saloon and for several years carried them on in conjunction, but finally gave up the boarding part. In 1879 he took up a tree claim in the town of Scott, which he now cultivates, and in 1882 he purchased another farm in Framnas township, which he also manages. Both of these places have good improvements and are excellent farms.

Mr. Christiansen was married in 1870 to Miss Raudena Johnson Falk, a native of Helgoland, Norway, who came to this country in 1869.

HENRY D. MOORE, who at the present time has charge of "Oak Grove Stock Farm," in Morris township, Stevens county, was born December 9, 1851, at Springfield, Massachusetts. His parents were Jerome D. and Emily B. (Mead) Moore. At the age of four years, our subject, with his parents, left the place of his birth and moved to Potsdam village, St. Lawrence county, New York, where they lived on a farm about two miles from the village. In 1882 Henry D. Moore came to Morris, Minnesota, and worked with a threshing machine for a few weeks, and from there went to Holmes City and found employment in a saw mill. He remained there only a short time, and then took general charge of the Oak Grove Stock Farm. He owns 300 acres on section 2, Morris township.

Mr. Moore was married, January 1, 1870 to Mary A. Hackett, by whom one child has been born—Nellie. Politically, Mr. Moore is a republican. He is a man of integrity, and stands well in the county. He has a fine property around him.

JAMES MILAN, who is now a farmer of section 9, Moore township, Stevens county, was born at Schrewsberry, Vermont, March 20, 1850. His parents were Martin and Bridgett (Hogan) Milan, natives of Ireland, who after their marriage came to this country, landing at Castle Garden, New York, some time in 1842. They lived in Vermont until 1855, then moved to Watertown, Wisconsin, where they remained for four years. They next went to Buffalo county, of that State, and lived there for twenty-seven years. The father died at the last named place, August 14, 1885. The mother remained there two years, and then went to St. Paul, where she now lives, at the age of seventy-seven years. She is a devoted member of the Roman Catholic Church. During his life, her husband, father of our subject, followed farming and dealing in cattle, jobbing, etc. They reared a family of seven sons—John, Alexander, Martin, William, Thomas, James and Lawrence. The last named and his brother Martin are now dead. Martin was a married man, and lived

at Buffalo, Wisconsin, where he carried on farming and jobbing in horses. He left a family of six children—John, Elizebeth, Catharine, William, Adelia and James. The last mentioned is deceased, and the remainder are yet unmarried. The mother of these children married for her second husband Charles Keiger.

Lawrence was a single man, and died in the State of Wisconsin. He was president of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society where he lived. He was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, and lived to the age of twenty-five years. He was a man of more than common ability, and was within a few months of being ordained as a minister, when he was called from earth.

Our subject spent his youthful days in the common country school in Waumandee, Wisconsin, leaving the same when he was about fifteen years of age, having obtained a good common education. He then engaged in the lumbering business at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, continuing in that line for seven years, after which he went to farming, continuing five years. After that he moved to Stevens county, Minnesota, where he has since lived. He took a homestead of 160 acres in Horton township, living on the same for about seven years. He then traded that place for the farm he is now living on in Moore township, section 9. His present place has 120 acres. He carries on general farming and also raises considerable stock. There was a time when it was supposed that Northern Minnesota was not adapted to stock-raising, but that day has long since passed, for no finer stock can be found in the country than that produced in this State. It has come to be the most common and profitable branch of farm industry.

Our worthy subject was married January 10, 1876, at Waumandee, Wisconsin, to Miss Ann McQuillen, who is a native of Wisconsin, and the daughter of Hugh McQuillen a heavy farmer and stock grower. Mrs. Milan is the youngest of four children in her father's family—Mary, Margaret, John and Ann. Margaret and Mary are both dead; also the father and mother; the latter died February 2, 1881, and the former in April, 1887. They were both members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Our subject and his wife are the parents of six children—Agnes, Lawrence, Emma, Arthur, Laura (deceased), and Mary. Mr. Milan believes in the principles of the democratic party, and generally votes that ticket. He was elected clerk of Horton township in 1879, holding the office one term. The next two years he was the treasurer of the township; also has been clerk of school district No. 20 for three years and is looked upon as one of the leading men of Horton township. He is at present school director of the district in which he resides.

EDWARD H. HOLLMANN, who is engaged in the flour and feed business in the village of Morris and is the proprietor of the wood yard, was born in Galena, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, in 1851, and is the son of Rev. Charles and Louisa Hollmann. At the age of eighteen years he entered the German Wallace College, Baldwin University, at Bray, Ohio, where he remained for some three years. After his graduation from that institution he studied for one term in a Business College at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and at the age of twenty-three years entered the ministry, in the German Methodist Church. For two years he fulfilled the duties of the position under the supervision of his father in Southern Minnesota, and then removed to Belvidere, this State, where he had charge of a congregation and built a church edifice. After two years' residence in that place, where he did excellent work and met with a

merited success in the service of the Master, he removed to Tomah, Wisconsin, and there continued to labor in the vineyard of the Lord for about a year, but, his health failing, he was compelled to give up the work in which his heart was engaged and devote his attention to giving music lessons for over a year. At the expiration of that time he entered the employ of the National Publishing Company, and was engaged in the office of that corporation for a time. Deciding to take up a farm, he came to Stevens county, Minnesota, and filed a claim to a tract of land in the town of Pepperton, and there devoted his attention to agriculture until the fall of 1887.

While on his farm he was one of the most active citizens in all that seemed to be for the best interests of the community. He held the office of justice of the peace and town clerk and was an efficient officer. In the autumn of 1887 Mr. Hollmann came to Morris and established his present business. He is a member of Crystal Lodge, Independent Order Odd-Fellows, and the family are exemplary members of the German Methodist Church.

Mr. Hollmann was united in marriage with Miss Mary Koester, of Northfield, Rice county, Minnesota.

HENRY FELS, who will form the subject of this sketch, was born in Prussia, Germany, July 1, 1840. He is now a farmer of section 20, Moore township, Stevens county, Minnesota, and it may be of some interest for the reader of this book to trace the biography of this foreign born, but now Americanized citizen.

He is the son of Gotlieb and Anna Fels, who were married in Prussia, and there remained while they lived. The mother died in 1864, the father following her about six months later. He was a farmer and a hard working man. Six children blessed and made home happy for them—three boys and three girls all living to manhood and womanhood—Ehvenfried, Carl, Henry, Fredericke, Johannah and Minnie. Our subject, Henry, spent his school days at Giersdorf, Prussia, attending from the age of five to fourteen years, during which time he obtained a good and practical education, as most Germans do. After quitting his classes in school, he aided on his father's farm about three years, and then enlisted in the Prussian army, in 1857, serving for three years. He went in as a private, and through promotion came out a corporal. After being mustered out of the army, he remained about home a couple of years, and then came to American soil, landing at Quebec, Canada, in 1863, during the month of June. His trip lasted nearly two months, and, strange to say, he was never sea sick for a moment of the time.

fter landing at Quebec, he worked five weeks in a marble shop, and then concluded to try his fortune in the West, consequently came to Green Lake county, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1869, except a portion of this period spent in Winnebago county. He then came to Olmsted county, Minnesota, where he stopped until 1872, engaged in farming most of the time. His next move was to Stevens county, Minnesota, where he filed a claim on a quarter of section 20, Moore township, where he has lived ever since. He now owns a half of section 16, and another quarter in section 24 of Horton township. He carries on extensive farming, and is comfortably surrounded with all that property will give to a man. He raises fancy blooded stock—Norman horses crossed by common stock.

He was married November 12, 1863, to Miss Johannah Wolf, a Prussian by birth, who came to this country in 1863. They were united in marriage at Princeton, Green

Lake county, Wisconsin. They have five bright children—August, Henry, Minnie, Martha, and Emma, all of whom are yet unmarried.

Mr. Fels is a republican in his political belief, and has held various offices, such as school clerk, of district No. 31. He also served as chairman of the board of supervisors for Moore township three years, and was a member of the board for four years. He was township clerk for five years, and has generally held some office of public trust. He belongs to the Lutheran church at Fairfield, Swift county, Minnesota.

HANS E. JOHNSON, one of the most prominent citizens of the town of Stevens, is engaged in carrying on farming on section 34, where he has some 320 acres of land. He was born in the northern part of Norway, November 1, 1850, and is the son of Hans and Christine Nelson. His father, who was a seafaring man in his younger days, came to the United States and settled in Big Stone county, Minnesota, where he is living at present. The subject of this sketch was the fourth in a family of six children born to his parents, the others being—Lena, Solva, Nels, Hannah and Christina.

Mr. Johnson was reared in the land of his birth until he had attained the age of fourteen years. The family then crossed the tempestuous Atlantic, in 1867, and after a stormy passage, landed at Quebec, Canada, after being on the water ten weeks. A few days after landing they came to the United States and located at St. Peter, Nicollet county, Minnesota. Our subject remained in the latter place for some years, and then removed to Lake Lillian, Kandiyohi county, where he resided until several years later, when he came to this county and preëmpted 160 acres of land on section 34, Stevens township. He made his home on that piece of land for three or four years, and then removed to his present residence, on the banks of the lake. His dwelling is a neat and tasty one, and the buildings are surrounded by a fine grove that covers fourteen acres.

Mr. Johnson was married, May 10, 1876, to Miss Celia Gabriel, a native of Norway, who had been brought to this country by her parents in her childhood and was reared and educated in the United States. By this union they are the parents of four children—Ida, Lorinda, Julia and Henry.

Mr. Johnson is independent of any party lines in his politics and has filled the office of assessor, was supervisor for two years, and is, at present, the incumbent of the position of treasurer of the town and of school district No. 30. He carried the mail from Artichoke to Ortonville, a distance of 21 miles, for four years, and from Artichoke to Madina, a distance of six miles, since July 1, 1888.

THOMAS McCANNEY, a resident of section 14, Rendsville township, Stevens county, is a native of Ireland. His parents were James and Madge (McGlinchey) McCanney, of County Tyrone, Ireland. He was born in 1844. His father came to America when our subject was a small boy, leaving a younger brother and himself with their grandparents. At the age of seventeen he came to the United States, landing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, after a twenty-eight days' passage on the ocean. Among the incidents of his voyage, was the drowning of an old sailor, who dropped from the rigging and was lost.

Mr. McCanney lived in and around Philadelphia, engaging himself at the care of horses. He also worked two years in a rolling mill and an equal length of time in a

sugar refinery. In 1879 he removed to the county in which he now lives. He married Jane Knox, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1862. Upon coming to Minnesota he took up a homestead, as did so many of our now well-to-do farmers. He claimed the quarter section upon which he still lives. He has prospered and finally purchased another quarter section, thus making him 320 acres of choice farming land.

Mr. and Mrs. McCanney are the parents of six children, three of whom are still living — James J., born March 27, 1863; Thomas F., born February 28, 1870; and Letitia M. A., born December 11, 1874. Anna, Jennie and John are deceased.

Our subject and his household belong to the Catholic Church. He is a democrat in his political belief and a public-spirited man, having been several times honored with local offices, such as supervisor and school treasurer of his district. He is one of those men, who is full of push and energy and whom one always finds attending to his own affairs, hence is in a prosperous condition.

HON. JOHN D. GOOD, a prominent hardware merchant of the village of Morris, is one of the earliest and most influential settlers of Stevens county. He came here in 1869, at which time there were west of the Pomme de Terre River only four families, those of Henry Gager, John Folsom, Warner Brothers and Philip Frisby, none of whom are now residents in the county. At that time he took up land within a mile of where Morris now stands and opened a farm and tilled the soil until 1871. In January of that year he removed to the village and opened a lumber yard, hauling his stock some three miles—the railroad not having arrived in the place yet. When he first came to the county, he had hauled all his stuff from Sauk Center, a distance of fifty miles, and put up the first frame house. He found no roads or bridges and was compelled to raft the lumber over the streams and draw the wagon over with a long rope. Mr. Good has carried on his lumber business ever since he first started it. In 1874 he inaugurated the hardware business, in which he is also still engaged and in 1877 combined with it the grocery and furniture trade and carries on all of these different lines.

In the fall of 1875 Mr. Good was elected to represent this district in the State Legislature. He has been a member of the village council for several terms and in all educational matters takes a great interest, and is an active and efficient worker. He has a large landed interest in the county, owning some 400 acres in all; two farms, each of 160 acres, he has under cultivation.

Mr. Good was born in Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1841, and is the son of Christian and Catharine Good. He remained in his native State until 1862, when he came to Minnesota and located in St. Paul, and was employed in the saw-mills there for two years. At the expiration of that time he went to the North Star Woolen Mills, where he was foreman for five years, after which he came to Stevens county, as related above. His father was interested in both saw and woolen mills in the "Keystone State," and our subject had a practical knowledge of both when he came West. In 1883 the store buildings of Mr. Good were destroyed by fire, with a loss over $21,000, about half of which was covered by insurance. He immediately put up the edifice which he now occupies.

Mr. Good was married, December 18, 1865, to Miss Nettie E. Jordan, a native of Sherbrook, Canada, and by this union they were the parents of one child that died in infancy.

Mr. Good is one of the active members of the Masonic fraternity, having been one of

the charter members of Golden Sheaf Lodge No. 132, A., F. & A. M.; Mt. Lebanon Chapter, No. 47, R. A. M.; and Bethel Commandery, No. 19, K. T. He is also a member of Minneapolis Consistory, No. 2, and Minneapolis Council No. 2, and of Crystal Lodge, No. 132, I. O. O. F.

JAMES McDONALD, a resident of section 32, Horton township, Stevens county, is a native of Ireland, born in Queen's county, March 6, 1830; he is the son of Daniel and Ellen (Bergen) McDonald, natives of Ireland and Scotland, respectively. The father died in England, and was a British soldier, and the mother came to the United States, locating in Pennsylvania. They had six children—James, Elizebeth, Sarah, Mary, John and William.

James, our subject, spent his school days in Ireland, finishing at Liverpool, England, at the age of fifteen years. He came to the United States in 1848, landing in New York City, where he remained two days and one night, then went to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and remained until the fall of 1849, engaged at mining. He then spent a few months visiting in Sullivan county, of that State, and from there he went to Lycoming county, where he lived for about twenty-three years, engaged at mining most of the time. He then spent some time mining in Bradford county, and from there came to his present location, in Stevens county, Minnesota, taking up a homestead of 160 acres on section 32, as once described. He also took a tree claim of a quarter section, giving him a fine tract of land, amounting to a half section. He first came to that portion of the county now known as Horton township in 1877, and was among the first to settle there. He aided in perfecting the township organization.

Mr. McDonald was first married in December, 1852, to Miss Mary Driscoll, of Irish birth. She died in 1860, leaving two children—Patrick and Ellen. The latter married John Honan. Patrick is still unmarried. For his second companion Mr. McDonald married Bridgett Conroy. She was born in Ireland, and came to America alone. They were married in 1864 at Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

In politics our subject is a republican. He is school director of district No. 41, Horton township, and has served as a member of the board of supervisors for one term, having always taken an active interest in all matters of a public or educational nature.

ALFRED C. PECK, another one of Stevens county's energetic and highly-esteemed farmers, is a native of Minnesota, born at Stanton, Goodhue county, November 25, 1863. He is a son of Ira and Adeline (Ellis) Peck, natives, respectively, of New York and Vermont. They removed from the East to Minnesota, and were among the early settlers of Goodhue county. His father remained there until his death, in 1880. In New York he was a farmer and mill operator, but in Minnesota farmed exclusively. His father's family consisted of two sons and two daughters—Arthur, Alice, Alfred C. and Arlie, all still living, and married except our subject, with whom the mother makes her home. When Mr. Peck came to Stevens county he bought a farm of 160 acres, upon which he has made valuable improvements, and carried on a paying farm and stock-raising business. His location is section 21, Moore township.

Our subject obtained a common school education at Stanton, Minnesota, leaving his studies at the age of eighteen years to enter the active realities of life. He is a republican

in politics, and ever ready to do his share of party work. In the spring of 1887 he was chosen by his people as supervisor, which position he still fills. He belongs to the now popular order—Sons of Temperance. He is a young man of excellent business ability, and as a neighbor and exemplary citizen is held in high esteem by all who know him.

LYSANDER H. PUSHOR, one of Stevens county's most highly esteemed farmers, lives on section 18, of Morris township. He is a native of Maine, and was born July 6, 1841, at Plymouth, Penobscot county. His parents were Peter and Hannah (Morse) Pushor, also natives of the State of Maine. Our subject came of a long-lived family, as his grandfather on his father's side lived to reach the age of ninety-three years, while his father lived to be seventy-four years old. His mother is still living in Maine.

The son, of whom we write, attended the common school and worked between terms, as all of the hardy, well-reared sons of New England did, until he was about nineteen years old, when he went to farming with his father, and followed it until he was convinced that duty called him to aid in the defense of his country, when he enlisted July 28, 1862, in Company K, Eleventh Maine Infantry. He served with that command until June 17, 1865. His army life was anything but a pleasant experience, as he was blown up in a powder magazine at Morris' Island, caused by a shot from a rebel battery on James Island. Several men were wounded and two killed on the spot. He has felt the effects of the shock there received ever since. After the war closed he went back to Maine, and remained until 1875. During the month of March, of that year, he came West, stopping in Minneapolis, Minnesota, for two years, where he was engaged at lumbering. From that city he came direct to the locality in which he now resides. He took up a quarter section of land as a homestead, which constitutes a part of the farm he now lives upon. His total landed estate is at the present time a half section of valuable and well improved land.

Mr. Pushor was married, March 31, 1867, to Mercy A. Woodman, by whom five children have come to bless their home; they are—Ernest H., Lenora A., Mercy A., George L., and Elizabeth.

In his political belief and action Mr. Pushor is a republican, and has often been honored with various local offices of trust and importance. He is at the present time one of the board of county commissioners, and has been a member of the board before for seven years, during which time he has had much to do with the shaping of official matters within his county, and has ever proved efficient and capable in every official position he has held.

In the autumn of 1880 Mr. Pushor took a trip back to his old native State, Maine, being absent about six months, reviewing the familiar old scenes of his boyhood days, but still always thinking more of his new-found home in the Northwest than of anything he saw in the State in which he was reared.

THEODORE LINSTAD, one of the prominent and influential citizens of the town of Framnas, is of Scandinavian birth, as are so many of the settlers in that portion of the county. He is the son of John and Olivia (Peterson) Olson, and was born in Norway, March 21, 1850. He was reared in his native land until reaching his majority, and received a superior, classical education there in the days of his youth. At the age of twenty-one, in 1871, he turned his steps toward the new world, and, crossing

the stormy Atlantic, landed at Quebec, Canada, from whence he came, at once, to St. Paul, Minnesota, and for two years was employed on a railroad there. The next three years he spent in the gasfitting trade in that city, but in 1875, came to Stevens county, and took up, as a preemption claim, the land where he now lives. Shortly after he changed his claim to a homestead, and perfected his title to it. He had had an apprenticeship at farming at home, on his father's place, and has a thorough knowledge of the wants of agriculture.

Mr. Linstad was married, October 8, 1875, to Miss Emma Olson, and by this union is the father of nine children—Julia, Olivia, Obert, John, Gina (deceased), Gina, Edwart, Nettie and Bernhart.

The subject of this sketch is a democrat in his political views, and has been prominently identified with the official life of the town and county. He was appointed to fill the vacancy on the board of county commissioners caused by the death of Lars Larson; he has held the office of town supervisor for two terms, that of town treasurer for six years and in the office of school clerk many years. He is an active member of the Lutheran Church and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

LOREN E. PIERCE, a prominent business man and hardware dealer at Morris village, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Warren county. He remained in his native State until he was twenty years of age, when he came to Wisconsin, and remained there teaching school for two years. In 1858 he moved to Minnesota and settled on a farm in Mower county. During the time of his sojourn in the latter place he traveled to Pike's Peak, Colorado, and through the mining regions of the Western Territories. In February, 1876, he came to Stevens county, Minnesota, buying 966 acres of railroad land in Pepperton township, and building his present store at Morris. In 1877 he put in a full line of furniture and crockery, and has since been successfully engaged in the business, besides carrying on farming extensively.

Mr. Pierce was married in 1863. He has held various offices in village and township, and is at present the vice-president of the Stevens County Bank.

ARCHIBALD A. STONE, an extensive dealer in hardware, agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, etc., in Morris village, is a native of Canada. He was born in that province, October 30, 1853, and is a son of Herman and Polly Stone. When Archibald was but three years of age his parents moved to Belle Plaine, Minnesota, where his father engaged in the merchandising business, he opening the first store in that place. Later Mr. Stone, Sr., moved to Jordan, Minnesota, where he remained for some time, then moved to Le Seuer, at which place he followed the avocation of a miller. In 1876 he came to Morris, Minnesota, at which place he is successfully operating a flouring mill. Archibald remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, when he started in life for himself. For some time he worked at milling, and then engaged in his present business in Morris. Before opening his present place of business he attended the State University for a short time.

Mr. Stone is a member of the Odd-Fellows' fraternity and other social organizations, and is highly esteemed as a business man and as an exemplary citizen.

OLE LOFTHUS, who lives on section 30, Synnes township, Stevens county, is a native of Norway, born at Christiania, October 14, 1844. He is the son of Ole and Christina (Syverson) Lofthus, natives of Norway. They came to this country in 1858. They lived at St. Peter, until the father died, in 1879 — the mother died a year later. Their trip across the ocean consumed five weeks; they arrived at St. Peter, Minnesota, July 4, 1858. The family consisted of father, mother and seven children — Sigra, Ragnild, Christina, Julia, Ole, Sever and Lars.

Our subject spent his youthful days in school at New Sweden, Minnesota. Leaving school at the age of seventeen years he enlisted in Company E, Second Minnesota Infantry, October 15, 1861. He went in as a private and returned as a corporal. He was discharged at Fort Snelling, August 10, 1865. He took part in the following battles—Mill Spring, Kentucky, January 19, 1862; Perryville, October 7, 1862; Pittsburg Landing, April 7, 1862; Siege of Corinth, in 1863; Mission Ridge, October 23, 1863; Siege of Atlanta; Sherman's "march to the sea," and many other hard fought battles and weary marches. Finally they came from Carolina to Richmond and from there to Washington, District of Columbia. They were mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, and discharged at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. After his discharge our subject went back to his parents' home, in Nicollet county, where he farmed until he moved to Stevens county, in the fall of 1879. He there homesteaded a quarter section of land, on section 30; also availed himself of the tree claim act, thus giving him a half section of land in all.

Mr. Lofthus was married, October 11, 1865, to Miss Bertena Beck, born in Norway, coming to this country in 1862, living at St. Peter, and was there married to her husband. They have six children — three of each sex— Ole E., Josephena, Lars, Eddy, Martha Christina and Laura. The children are all at home at the present time.

Mr. Lofthus is a republican in his politics. He holds the office of clerk of his school district, and is a man who takes a deep interest in educational and public matters in general.

MUNFORD DICKINSON, who is a well known farmer, and highly respected citizen of Hodge township, Stevens county, living on section 14, forms the special subject of this sketch. Like many other men who have aided in the settlement and better development of Stevens county, he has a place in history, if for no other purpose than to set forth before the coming generations, what one man can accomplish, when possessed of the true and manly determination to grapple with the obstacles of life.

Our subject was born September 13, 1838. His parents were James and Debra (Munford) Dickinson, natives of Delaware. They married in that State, and remained there about fifteen years after marriage, and then immigrated to Pennsylvania, and from there to Prairie City, Illinois, where the father still lives, aged eighty-eight years, having been born in 1800. The mother, who was born in 1803, died, in 1873, in Illinois. Both parents belonged to the Methodist Church. The father has always been engaged in lumbering and dry goods business. He now lives with his son D. R. Dickinson.

The family consists of seven children now living—Harrietta, Lena, Mary Emiline, Sally Maria, D. R. Ransler and Munford.

Our subject, Munford, spent his school days in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and Troy, New York, finishing at the age of seventeen years, receiving a practical education. He then went to clerking in a store

for a man named Stoddard, who handled dry goods and groceries. He remained with him three years and then went to St. Croix, Wisconsin, and engaged in the lumber business. He next engaged in farming for two years, and then went into the livery business at Lakeland, Washington county, Minnesota, remaining at this for two years, at the end of which time he enlisted in the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, entering the army December 3, 1862, under Captain Burnell. He entered as a private and came out as a quartermaster, having been commissary. He was engaged in the battles of Yazoo City, Prairie Grove (Missouri), Black River Bridge, Natchez, Memphis and many other of less note in history. He was discharged at Austin, Texas, and came back to Madison, then to Hudson, Wisconsin. It should here be stated, however, that he was taken prisoner at Yazoo City and held ten days. He was shot in the shoulder at the same battle, which laid him up for a few days only. Upon his return he engaged in the lumber business for a time, but finally moved to Hancock, Stevens county, being one of the first men to settle in Moore township, where he homesteaded 160 acres of land, on section 2, which he improved and lived on six years. He then went to work for Fonsworth & Newcomb on a farm located on sections 13, 15 and 23, near where he now lives. He acted as foreman for this firm for three years, then moved to his present place, on section 14, where he has 160 acres, all well improved.

Mr. Dickinson was married November 7, 1887, to Miss Lotta Johnson, a native of Pennsylvania. Her father is living and made his home in Stevens county until 1888, but now at Red Wing, Minnesota. The mother died in March, 1887. Mrs. Dickinson belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In politics our subject is a republican. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a very prominent man in his township.

Their children are—Josephene and Frankie, both of whom are married. The former married John Sanders, of Morris, Minnesota, while the latter is the wife of F. Douglass, of Hancock, Minnesota.

Mr. Dickinson is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, having thirty-five cows and four horses. He has seven head of blooded stock, including Holstein and Shorthorn cattle.

PATRICK GRIFFITH, a prosperous and highly respected farmer at Stevens county, is a resident of Pepperton township, section 12. He was born in Ireland, March 17, 1831, and remained in his native land until he was fifteen years of age, when he came to America, and after landing in New York City, New York, he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He remained there for some seven years, working at gardening and receiving but sixty-two cents a day when he commenced; but wages soon increased and he was able to gain a fair livelihood. Leaving that place, he went to Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he bought farm of forty acres, and as fast as his means allowed bought additional land. When he sold out, in 1878, his farm comprised some 280 acres under good cultivation. He then bought 320 acres on section 12, Pepperton township, Stevens county, for $2,600, and has since made this his home.

Mr. Griffith was married in December, 1854, to Miss Mary Kenney, and they have had a family of the following children—Michael E., George A., Thomas F., James P., William H., Sarah A., Minnie E., Catherine A., and Maggie J., besides two who are deceased.

Mr. Griffith is a representative man of his

township, and takes an active interest in all local affairs, and has held the offices of supervisor, school director, etc., etc. In the fall of 1862 our subject enlisted in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war, principally at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Owing to poor rations and severe exposure, he lost his health, which he has never fully regained. He has a valuable farm of 320 acres, well under cultivation, with good buildings and a grove of ten acres. Besides this land he has eighty acres in the city limits of Graceville, Big Stone county, Minnesota, and has two acres in St. Paul, Minnesota. He is a member of the Overton Post, No. 99, Grand Army of the Republic; in politics he is independent.

FRANK E. NEWELL, the efficient postmaster at the village of Morris, was born in Rhode Island, on February 17, 1846. His parents came to Minnesota in 1854, and located in Dakota county, where the father died when Frank was only about ten years of age, so that he was early thrown upon his own resources. When eleven he went to St. Paul and remained there until the war broke out. He then enlisted in the First Minnesota Infantry, but was rejected on account of disability, and returned to his mother's farm in Dakota county. In 1864 he went to Hastings, and for twelve years served as deputy sheriff of Dakota county. In 1876 he engaged in the grocery trade at Hastings and remained there until July, 1880, when he came to Stevens county and opened a general merchandise store at Morris. He continued in this business until the fall of 1887. In April, 1887, he received the appointment of postmaster at Morris, and still retains the office. He has always taken a prominent and active part in all matters of a public nature, and for four years served as a member of the village council, and a portion of the time as president of that body.

Mr. Newell was married in 1880 to Miss Agnes McHugh, of Hastings, Minnesota.

HANS H. GABRIEL, a prominent farmer of the town of Stevens, living on section 34, is the son of John and Anna (Hanson) Gabriel, natives of Norway, and was born in Norway, March 5, 1860. His parents were married in the land of their birth and came to this country at an early day, and settled near Chicago. They resided there for three years and then came to this State, locating at St. Peter. One year later they removed to Kandiyohi county, where the father still lives, and where the mother died when Hans was but thirteen years old. Of their family of nine children but three survived childhood—Celia, Johanna and Hans. After the death of his mother, the father of our subject was married again to Mrs. Anna Johnson.

Hans H. Gabriel, of whom this sketch is written, was reared in Kandiyohi county, and there received his education. He remained at home until he had attained the age of twenty-one, and then came to Stevens county, and took up a homestead of 160 acres of land and a tree claim of a like number of acres, where he now lives.

The subject of this memoir was married, June 18, 1888, to Miss Josephine Nelson, a native of Norway, and the daughter of John and Christine Nelson.

Mr. Gabriel has served as supervisor of Stevens township one term, having been elected to that office in 1886. He was chosen to fill the place of assessor in 1887, but resigned the same in March, 1888, as his business would not allow him to hold it. In the

spring of 1888 he was elected clerk of the town, and holds the office at present, and is the director of school district No. 30. He is one of the leading and influential citizens of the township, and one of the foremost farmers of the county. Having the respect of the community in a high degree, and being in excellent circumstances, his position in the county is an enviable one.

Mr. Gabriel and wife are exemplary members of the Baptist church, of which organization he is secretary. In political matters he affiliates with the republican party.

HENRY ISHERWOOD, who now lives a farm life on section 17, Synnes township, Stevens county, was born August 27, 1849, at Fall River, Massachusetts. He is the son of John and Margaret Isherwood, natives of England, where they were married. The father worked in the print works of England, and came to America in an early day—about 1845—settling in Massachusetts, where he lived until through with the toils of life. Our subject has a brother and sister there now, at a place near where the parents lived and died. The mother died first, and when the father was fifty-five years old, he enlisted in the late war, serving two years and ten months. He was regularly mustered out, and only lived a short time after coming home; he died from the effects of exposure in the army, it is supposed. They had nine children, all men and women grown—James, John, Henry, Alice, Margaret, Mary, Lizzie, Ellen and Sarah.

Our subject, Henry, received most of his schooling at Fall River, Massachusetts, attending until he was fourteen years of age, after which he was engaged in cotton mills for eight years. He attended school and worked in the factory at the same time, for several years, hence he knows what education costs and is worth to a man. He came to Red Wing, Minnesota, and was there located from the time he was seventeen to twenty-three years old. He spent the next three years in the East, then spent another summer in Red Wing, after which he came to Stevens county, and is now located on section 17, as described above, where he operates a quarter section of land, raising grain and paying much attention to stock-breeding, which, in Minnesota, has come to be a paying branch of farm industry.

Mr. Isherwood was married in March, 1881, at Red Wing, to Miss Cora Lane, who was born in Goodhue county, Minnesota, in 1858, the daughter of William Lane, who died in 1876. The mother is still living. They were the parents of seven children—Herbert, now a physician, at Ellsworth, Wisconsin; Edward, Sherman, Elvina, William, Lilly and Cora.

Our subject and his wife have been blessed with three children—Edith May, Lilly Ellen and Florence Vina.

In politics Mr. Isherwood is a republican. He has won the good will of a large circle of friends, who prize his many virtues, and he is held in high esteem, both as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen.

HENRY BALDWIN is a native of Waltham, Massachusetts, born January 29, 1835, and came West in April, 1858, locating at Leof Lake, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, where he remained about four years. At the time of the Indian outbreak he moved to St. Cloud and joined the volunteer company from that place under Captain Taylor, which marched as far as Fort Abercrombie. In the fall of 1862 he began to carry mail from Crow Wing to Pembina, which he continued until the following Jan-

uary. He was at different points until 1869, when he came to Stevens county. He was among the first settlers of the county, and opened a small store at Gager's Station. Mr. Baldwin continued in trade until 1870, when he took a claim of ninety-five acres on section 26, Morris township. He remained here only a short time, when he entered the mercantile business in Morris. In the fall of 1872 he was elected to the office of clerk of court, which position he held for three successive terms. In 1886 he returned to farming once more, but in the spring of 1888 he entered the auditor's office as deputy. Mr. Baldwin is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a number of other social organizations.

HENRY T. BEVANS, of Morris, is one of the leading attorneys of Stevens county. He was born in Illinois, May 25, 1839, and is a son of Lorenzo and Hannah Bevans, his father being a lawyer of prominence. When Henry T. was still an infant the family removed to Grant county, Wisconsin, where the father died in 1846.

Our subject, Henry T. Bevans, was early thrown upon his own resources, and has made his own way in the world since childhood. He was brought up in the family of a brother-in-law in Goodhue county, Minnesota, receiving his education in the common schools, and also attending Hamlin University, then located at Red Wing, Minnesota. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company F, First Minnesota Infantry, and was mustered in on April 29, 1861. He participated in the first and second battles at Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg. He then became first lieutenant in Hatch's battalion, and went with the expedition through the Northwest. He then resigned, and went to Washington, District of Columbia, where he entered the secret service. He was in Ford's Theatre on the night President Lincoln was assassinated, and was detailed to participate in the pursuit of the assassin.

After the close of the war Mr. Bevans returned to Red Wing, Minnesota, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. In 1876 he located at Morris, and has since remained here, except four years—from 1883 to 1887—when he was Deputy United States collector at St. Vincent. Mr. Bevans is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also belongs to the Odd-Fellows' order and the Masonic fraternity.

MARK COLEMAN, whose present home is on section 14, Darnen township, is a native of Ireland. He was born in 1843, and remained in the home of his childhood, until 18 years of age, at which time he went to England, living there for three years, then immigrated to America, leaving Liverpool, July 11, 1866, and arriving at New York harbor the 27th of the same month. He remained at Green Point, New York, until the following March, when he started for Minnesota. He stopped at St. Paul a few days, and went from there to Green Isle, Sibley county, for the purpose of visiting an uncle, who was a resident of that county. Returning to St. Paul, he was at once employed as a steamboat hand, from which place he went with the workmen of the Sioux City Railway Company, where he remained until the following July, then was engaged by the Winona and St. Peter Railway Company. He worked as a contractor under De Graff & Company, of that road, until such work was finished for the season, and then, not wishing to be idle, he went to St. Paul, and worked for the St. Paul & Lake Superior Railway Company; then for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. In 1868 he was en-

gaged with the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company. June, 1869, he commenced grading, under contract, at Smith Lake, his first contract being for 1,500 feet. Being the right man in the right place, he kept on at grading until June 16, 1869, doing work at different points along the St. Paul & Pacific system, including the section between De Graff and Morris. When this work reached completion he again sought employment in the Lake regions, and worked on the Lake Superior Railway line. His energy and ambition now caused him to go to Louisiana, where things did not altogether suit his fancy, as he only worked nineteen days out of the six weeks he remained there; so he returned as far north as St. Louis, and engaged with the Iron Mountain Railway Company, at good paying wages. He remained with that road until April, 1871, when he spent two months at St. Louis. We next find him in the employ of the Lake Superior & St. Louis Railway, where he remained until November of 1871, and was then taken sick and unable to work until the following spring. During 1871, he speculated some in the hay trade, purchasing 300 tons, which, later in the season yielded him a handsome profit. The same year he started for the St. Vincent branch of the St. Paul & Pacific Railway, and on his way up took up the 160 acres of land upon which he now lives. He remained long enough to make the necessary improvements on his land, such as breaking, tree planting, the building of a "claim shanty," etc., and then went on to pursue his work as a railway grader on the St. Vincent division, which work paid him about nine dollars per day. From the time he quit this work, for two or three years he followed dealing in milch cows, fat stock, etc., always driving sharp trades, and making good profits on his live stock. But he finally concluded to further improve his land, and consequently in the spring of 1876, seeded down twenty-five acres, and did other good work about his premises, and again took to railroading—this time on the line of the Canadian Pacific road, where in a few weeks he lost $600 on grading contracts. In the spring of 1877, he sowed sixty-eight acres of wheat, from which he harvested 500 bushels; the following year's farming experience was much better, and so well pleased with hisnew-made home was he that he severed his connection with railroad labor, and has since been one of the thoroughgoing farmers of this county. He has one farm of 160 acres on section 14, and another "quarter section farm" on section 36, Darnen township, both well improved. He is one of those few men who have courage to hold out as a hard worker, making the most of every turn in life, until finally his labors have been crowned with signal success.

Mr. Coleman was married February 11, 1885, to Miss Mary Coleman, by which union their household is blessed with two children—Bridget J. and Peter J.

Mr. Coleman is chairman of the Farmer's Alliance, and since 1876, has been treasurer of his school district.

ANDREW J. COMSTOCK, deceased, was a prominent figure in the official history of Stevens county. He was born at Argyle, Maine, September 3, 1834. In 1871 he came to Stevens county, and located upon a farm in the town of Moore. There he made improvements and remained for a number of years, and then moved to the village of Hancock and became proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, which he conducted until the time of his death, which occurred July 23, 1881. During his life he took an active interest in all matters of a public nature, and held various school and other local offices, and for several years

served as a member of the board of county commissioners.

Mr. Comstock was married, in 1854, to Miss Alice Pettengill, and they became the parents of three children—Annette, Flora and Adley.

NA. NILSON, a member of the firm of Larson & Nilson, is one of the most prominent business men of Morris, and is an old settler in Stevens county. He was born in Norway, March 20, 1844, and when fifteen years of age adopted a seafaring life. About five years later he came to the United States, and for about seven years followed the business of a sailor on the great lakes. At the expiration of that time, in 1871, he came to Stevens county, Minnesota, and located in the village of Morris, engaging in the mercantile business, in company with his present partner, under the firm name of Larson & Nilson. The business has been continued thus ever since, and the firm now rate as one of the most solid and substantial institutions in the county.

Mr. Nilson is a married man, and he and his wife are honored members of the Lutheran Church.

JACOB HENRICHS, one of the highly respected citizens of Stevens county, Minnesota, is a resident of section 10, Rendsville township. By birth he is a German; he was born on the historic Rhine, September 19, 1855, the son of Joseph and Anna (Bowlig) Henrichs. At the age of three years he accompanied his parents to the United States, settling at Hay Creek, Goodhue county, Minnesota He had but little schooling, but by observation has come to be a well informed man. His father took a homestead upon which they lived until his death, in 1875. Here our subject spent his youthful days on the farm, occasionally working out. At the age of eighteen years he made a trip to the Red River country. When twenty-three years of age he left home, and in 1878 came to the township where he now lives, where he purchased a tree claim, planting out 14,000 trees, but, owing to one cause or another, they failed to materalize into a forest. He then claimed the same as a homestead, where he has since lived. He is an excellent carpenter, and has worked some at various times at that.

He was married January 1, 1885, to Miss Emma Shauers, of Grant county, Minnesota, by which union two children have been born—John and Maggie. In his politics Mr. Henrichs is a democrat. He belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, while his good wife is a member of the Lutheran Church. They have seen much of the hardships of pioneer life, but have always made the most of life's changes, and finally possess a good farm home, which provides them with the comforts of life.

JOHN GILLESPIE is a native of New York City, being born there July 11, 1846. His parents were both foreigners who came to New York in their childhood, where they spent their lives. John was an only child, and at the age of eleven was left an orphan. From this on he was his own master. When fourteen years old he found employment in a drug store, which he followed until he became a soldier. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and served until January, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He participated in several important engagements and skirmishes. On being discharged he went to Newark, Ohio, where he again engaged in the drug business

In 1868 he came to Minnesota, in which State he has since remained, being chiefly engaged in the drug business. Since 1884 Mr. Gillespie has been a resident of Morris, Stevens county. He has been engaged here in several occupations, as drug clerk and employed in the auditor's and register's of deeds offices. He is also justice of the peace and village librarian. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Odd-Fellows' fraternity, and of other organizations, and one of the leading citizens of the village and county.

STUART B. WELLS, who resides on a fine farm on section 33, Moore township, Stevens county, is a native of the State in which he now lives. He was born at Warren, Goodhue county, August 3, 1862. His parents were J. L. and Margaret (Magee) Wells, who were united in marriage in New York City, where they lived, with the exception of a short time in New Jersey, until they came West. The father was born on Broadway street, New York City, and the mother in New Jersey. They are both living at present in Warsaw, Minnesota, where they carry on farming for a livelihood. They have a family of six children—William, Benjamin, Stuart, Jacob, Emma and Amanda, all of whom are now living.

Mr. Wells attended the public schools of his native county, Goodhue, and also spent some time in attending school at Northfield, Minnesota. He discontinued his schooling at the age of nineteen years, and from the school room he went to farm life, spending a year or more at that. He then turned his attention to speculating in cattle, hogs, barley, etc.

He was married, February 25, 1885, to Arlie Peck, the ceremony taking place in his native county. His wife is the daughter of Ira and Adeline (Ellis) Peck. The father is deceased. Mrs. Wells was educated principally in Goodhue and Rice counties, Minnesota. She is now the mother of one son—Fay, born March 13, 1887.

Our subject is an independent in politics, never failing to support the best man, regardless of his particular party ideas. He came to Stevens county in 1878, and located where he now lives, taking up 160 acres of land, which he has added to, now giving him a farm of 170 acres, upon which he carries on general farming, including stock-growing. He handles the Poland-China breed of swine—"full bloods." He has 500 head of fine sheep, and keeps from ten to twenty-five head of cattle. He also grades horses. To the stock-raising feature may doubtless be attributed his financial success. His place is well cultivated and improved by good buildings, fences, etc. He possesses a fine home, of which any young man in the land might well feel proud.

COLONEL RUFUS C. STEVENS, the present editor of the Morris *Tribune*, is a native of Vermont, born in Cabot, Caledonia county, April 5, 1824. His parents, Moses and Hilty (Kimball) Stevens, were both natives of New Hampshire, and of English descent. The father died in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, in 1844, and the mother died nineteen years later, in the same county, in 1863. At the age of thirteen years, Rufus accompanied his parents to New Hampshire, and for the next three years remained at home, receiving a limited common school education. In 1840 he decided to learn the printer's trade, and, accordingly, entered the office of the [illegible] at Concord, New Hampshire. He remained with this strongly anti-slavery paper for two years or more, and then was employed at

Boston and various other places, as a journeyman printer, until the fall of 1849, when he took passage on the bark Domingo, for San Francisco, by way of Cape Horn, arriving there April 7, 1850. His first employment was wheeling sand for the city wharf at fifty cents per hour. This seems a liberal compensation, but it must be remembered that everything cost in proportion. He next worked in the postoffice for three months, at the expiration of which time he went 150 miles into the interior, with a party of four, in search of gold. Here they washed from $6 to $8 a day each, and although living was expensive, Mr. Stevens says, he was enabled to save from $4 to $6 per day. During the latter part of the year 1851, he came back to the "States" intending to return to the mines, but this plan was never executed. Early in 1852 he purchased the *Belknap County Gazette*, a whig paper, which he published at Meredith's Ridge, until 1857. During this time, in the years 1854 and 1855, he served two terms as representative in the State Legislature. Coming to La Salle, La Salle county, Illinois, in 1857, he formed a partnership with E. C. Webster in the publication of the *Press*. This continued until the fall of 1862, when he joined the stream of volunteers then going to the front in obedience to the needs of the Government. He was made adjutant of the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He saw very active service, and was twice wounded, one wound confining him three months. The following engagements were those in which he was a participant: Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, ninety days battles before Atlanta, engagements at Savannah, and the march through North and South Carolina. He was in the grand review at Washington, and was honorably discharged in 1865.

Returning to La Salle, Illinois, Mr. Stevens was shortly appointed revenue inspector of the Sixth District of Illinois, and this appointment necessitated his removal to Ottawa, Illinois. He held the position for two years, until it was abolished by law. After engaging in grain-purchasing for one season, he took charge of the *Press*. In 1876 he was elected sheriff, and again removed to Ottawa, where he remained until 1881. He spent the summer of 1881 in Minnesota, after which he returned to Ottawa and purchased the *Globe*, which he successfully operated until 1888, when he came to Morris, Minnesota, and purchased the *Tribune*, one of the leading periodicals in Stevens county.

Mr. Stevens was married December 7, 1851, at Meredith's Ridge, New Hampshire, to Hannah E. Cheney, a daughter of Seth and Elizabeth Cheney. By this union one child was born—Nelson C., now a printer at Ottawa. Mrs. Stevens' death occurred in August, 1868, at Ottawa, Illinois, and October 31, 1869, Mr. Stevens was united the second time in marriage to Helen T. Freeman, a daughter of M. G. Freeman. They have been blessed by two children—Rufus F. and Bruce. Mr. Stevens is a staunch adherent to the principles of the republican party, and is a man prominently identified with all public matters, whether State or county.

OLD E. HARSTAD, a well-to-do farmer of Stevens county and a resident of section 30, Rendsville township, is a native of Norway. He was born February 17, 1860. His parents are Erick and Carrie (Tosen) Erickson, who were also natives of Norway. At the age of nine years, our subject's parents immigrated to this country, landing in New York, in 1869; they were eighteen days on the voyage from Glasgow. The trip was a calm one most of the time; only one death occurred among the many passengers.

The father came to Benson, Minnesota, where he worked on the railroad. In the fall of 1869 he took up a homestead, as above described. He improved the place at once, building his house on the east side of a lake and within a natural grove. The father died in February, 1873. The mother is still living, and, together with our subject, carries on the farm, he having the management of the place. The parents had a very hard time at first; they came to the county at a time when everything was new.

Mr. Harstad was married in March, 1883, to Miss Annie Oleson, of Rendsville township. Two children bless this union—Clara and Elvira. In his political belief Mr. Harstad is a republican. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and has the respect of all within the range of his acquaintance. He is a young man full of energy, and although he could only obtain a limited education, he has, by hard labor and careful observation, come to be a well-posted man and a leading and representative farmer of the county. He has sterling qualities, and is highly respected both as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen.

KNUD J. HUSEVOLD, the postmaster at Cyrus, and a prominent member of the farming population of the town of Framnas, was born in Norway, December 28, 1832, and was reared beneath the roof of his parents' cottage in that country. He is the son of John and Halga (Kalsrud) Husevold, who were natives also of Norway, and came to the United States with them in 1843. The family landed at New York, and from thence went to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where the father bought a farm of 160 acres, and commenced farming. In 1845 the father was stricken down by cholera and died, as did his wife, leaving their four children to buffet the world alone.

The subject of our narrative, on the death of his parents, hired out to a party, and worked at basket-making, butchering and farming, until the following winter, when he went to a Norwegian school, and was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. In the spring he removed to Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he took up a claim of 160 acres of land, and remained engaged in farming until the winter of 1853. He then went to Rochester, Wisconsin, and there worked at wagon-making, having sold his claim. Settling next at Spring Grove, Houston county, Minnesota, he there carried on farming and peddling, and, two years later, removed to Fillmore county, this State, and started a town, which he called Greenfield, and there entered the general merchandise business, and carried on a farm. This he followed one year, and for the nine succeeding years was engaged in farming in that locality. Selling out, he then removed to Belle Creek, Goodhue county, and in that place carried on farming and auctioneering, was justice of the peace ten years, and practiced law for fourteen years. During this time, in the years 1870 and 1871, Mr. Husevold returned to his native country, and while there was made the agent for the Allan Line Steamship Company, and, as such an agent, he visited all the principal points in Norway. In 1876 he came to Stevens county, Minnesota, and took a homestead on his present place. He has an excellent farm of 372 acres of land, beautifully situated on the east bank of Moss Lake. The shores of the lake are covered with a dense, natural growth of hard wood timber, and its waters abound with various species of fish. Mr. Husevold's buildings are of an excellent description, and are surrounded by a fine grove of natural and artificial timber.

Mr. Husevold was married in January, 1856, to Miss Turina Johnson, and by this union they are the parents of four daugh-

ters—Bertha, Hellena, Isabelle Turina and Gusta Josephine.

In his politics our subject is a democrat, and is a prominent member of the party in this community. He is connected with the Lutheran Church, and is an active and zealous Christian gentleman.

SANTIAGO HITCHEN, a prosperous farmer of section 34, Moore township, Stevens county, was born in Wilmington, New Castle county, Delaware, June 30, 1841. He is a son of James and Uena (Buchanan) Hitchen, the father being a native of England, and the mother of Delaware. James came to the United States about 1830, and remained in the State of Delaware off and on for twenty years. He was a cotton manufacturer, and died at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1885, aged seventy-two years. He had lived where he died for nearly fifteen years, and there was educated and also practiced medicine. He was an invalid and confined to his bed for over a year prior to his death. The mother died at Clinton, Iowa, in 1868. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had a family of six children—three of each sex—Sarah, William, James, Santiago, Uena and Grace Emett. Uena and James are deceased.

Our subject attended the public schools at New Castle, Delaware, until he was fourteen years of age, in 1856. He then mastered the trade of blacksmithing in Whiteside county, Illinois, and followed his chosen trade for eighteen years. He next found employment at Clinton, Iowa, at forging, in the shop of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. He remained in that position for seven years, after which he went to Hudson, Wisconsin, where, for four years more, he wielded the hammer by the glowing forge. His health then began to fail, and he came to Minnesota, in 1875, and located on section 34, Moore township, Stevens county, where he has remained to the present date. He obtained a 160 acre homestead and an eighty-acre tree claim, having a well improved farm of 240 acres, in the garden spot of Minnesota. He does a general farming and stock-raising business, dealing quite largely in Durham and Holstein cattle and Cleveland Bay horses. He has the honor to be recorded in history as being the first settler on the broad prairie upon which he now lives.

He was married September 20, 1869, to Amelia Dake, born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, October 9, 1853. She is the daughter of Martin and Phebe (York) Dake, who were natives of New York and Connecticut, respectively. They are now both dead. The father enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, and served for sixteen months, returning to Wisconsin, and died of disease contracted while in the service—only surviving eight days after he arrived at his home, in Walworth county. He left the field on "leave of absence" permit, but death cancelled his obligation, and his grave now marks the spot where another true and loyal man gave up his life for the flag of his country. He was a merchant and wheat buyer, and was greatly loved and esteemed by family and friends. The mother died in August, 1886, being sixty-one years of age. She was a consistent Christian lady, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Their family consisted of seven children—three sons and four daughters—Henry, Charles, Julia, Eliza, Amelia, Emma and George. Henry, Julia, and Emma are now dead. The wife of our subject, Amelia, attended the public schools in Walworth county, Wisconsin, until she was fourteen years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Hitchen have two children—William and Uena Maud, both still unmarried and with their parents.

In his political belief, our subject affiliates

with the republican party. He has been a leading man in his county, and been often elected to offices of much responsibility. He has been director of school district No. 17, and still fills the office. He has also been supervisor, overseer of the highways, justice of the peace, and other smaller offices. He is an exemplary Christian and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At Clinton, Iowa, he belonged to the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and was Chief of the Temperance Lodge at the same place for a term of four years, which gave him a wide circuit of acquaintances within that lodge district. During the war he served four months in the quartermaster's department.

As the reader traces this worthy man's meanderings thus far in life's journey, they are ever and anon impressed with the idea that work, hard work, and persistence are the real and true secrets to a successful life.

ROBERT B. McARTHUR, a prominent farmer of Stevens county, Minnesota, is entitled to a place in this work, as he is a gentleman of sterling qualities, and through his untiring energy and good management, has secured for himself a fine farm home on section 12, of Hodges township.

He is a Scotchman by birth, born in Perth Shire, Scotland, March 27, 1838. His parents, also natives of the same country, were Robert and Ellen (Lamont) McArthur. The father died in Scotland in 1845, and the mother came to America, and died at Princeton, Minnesota, in 1864, at the home of her son, Robert B., who is the subject of this sketch, and who came to this country about 1856. She was fifty-nine years old at her death. She possessed all of those strong, yet truly womanlike graces found in so many Scotch women. In her religion, she was a Presbyterian. The family consisted of five children, four sons and one daughter, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. They were—Andrew, Robert B., James, Alexander and Ellen. Andrew is now deceased, being drowned on the Baltic Sea, together with the whole crew, some time during 1865. He was a married man, living in Scotland.

Robert B. spent his boyhood and school days at Cooper, Angus, Scotland. He learned the baker's trade and followed the same, both in the old country and in Canada, coming to the United States in 1867, locating at Princeton, Minnesota, and remaining in that vicinity for ten years, engaged at farming most of the time, but also taught school considerably. From there he removed to Stevens county, Minnesota, and settled on his present place in Hodges township, and has been engaged at farming and raising stock ever since.

Mr. McArthur was married in January, 1860, to Miss Elizebeth Gray, a native of Scotland. She died in Stevens county, in 1879. She was a faithful wife, a devout Christian lady, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. She was the mother of three sons and one daughter—John, Robert, Andrew and Nellie. The latter married A. B. Taylor, of Hodges township, Stevens county, and the sons are unmarried at this writing. Our subject was married again, April 15, 1884, to Miss Catharine Graham, who was also from Scotland, who came to this country in 1884, and was married at Hancock, Stevens county. They have three children—James G., Graham and George F.

In his political belief Mr. McArthur is a republican. It may be said to his credit that he has often been elected to offices, within the county in which he lives, including township treasurer, county commissioner, etc. He has been a prominent citizen in Stevens county, and carries with him that respect and good will which only come for earnest and upright living. He is a regular attend-

ant at the Congregational Church, and an exemplary citizen in every way.

Our subject's two sons, by his former wife, are farmers in Stevens county, Andrew having 160 acres in Hodges township, on section 1, and his brother Robert an equal amount on section 2. Both of these sons are unmarried. John, the other brother, farms during the summer time, and works at lumbering during the winter season. He is also single, and is the oldest of the family.

ERIK P. DROVDALL, a highly respected farmer of Stevens county, living on section 2, of Synnes township, is a native of Norway, born December 26, 1838. He is a son of Peter and Maggie (Erickson) Olson, of Norway. The mother came to Winona county, Minnesota, in 1873, arriving in the town of Freemont, and died within six hours afterwards. The father died in Norway, in July, 1871; he was a baker by trade. They had three children—Ole, Erik and one who died in infancy. Our subject spent his school days in the land in which he was born up to the age of fourteen years, at which time he commenced to work at shoemaking, following the same for about five years. He then shifted and learned the trade of blacksmithing, which he followed until he came to America, in 1869, landing in Quebec in the month of May. His trip from Christiania to Greene county, Wisconsin, consumed the time between the 16th of April and 14th of May, inclusive. He remained in that section, in Postville, for two years, working at blacksmithing.

In 1871 he went to Freemont, Winona county, Minnesota, where he worked at blacksmithing on his own account until March, 1877, when he moved to Stevens county, and located on his present place, where he farms and raises stock.

Mr. Drovdall was married, December 28, 1862, to Miss Randa Gilbertson, of Norway. She came to this country with her husband and two children—Gilbert and Maggie.

In politics our subject is a prohibitionist above every other consideration. He has held different local offices, including justice of the peace and chairman of the board of supervisors, which place he now holds.

Mr. and Mrs. Drovdall have two living children—Gilbert, born October 1, 1868; and Maggie, born July 6, 1872; both of whom are confirmed in the Lutheran Church. Their children who are now deceased were as follows—Maggie, born March 8, 1866, died in July, 1869; Jennie, born in June, 1875, died same month; and Peter, born July 2, 1878, died same day.

ELIJAH P. WATSON, another of the intelligent farmers of Stevens county who is justly entitled to a place in this BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM, lives on section 17, Hodges township.

He was born in Canada, November 19, 1841. His parents were John and Fannie (Pettinger) Watson, natives of England, who came to Canada in 1841, and remained until 1855, at which date they moved to Goodhue county, Minnesota. They remained there until 1870 and then removed to Fall River, Wisconsin. The mother died in 1866, and the father still resides at Fall River. He is a harness-maker by trade and follows the same at present. They had eleven children in their family, of which our subject is the oldest. Those now living are Elijah, Charles H., Clara J., David W., Anna, Phebe, Fred J., Froome T. and Clemintine.

Elijah P. spent his school days at Hamlin University, Red Wing, Minnesota, leaving the same in 1858. After leaving his studies he worked at harness-making for four years,

for other parties, and then commenced harness making for himself at Red Wing, in 1862, and followed the same until 1877, except an interval of four years. The next five years of his life he spent at dairying, after which he came to his present location in 1882.

He was married May 3, 1864, to Miss Mary C. Cleveland, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, receiving her liberal education at that city and in Winona (Minnesota) Normal School, completing the same at Red Wing, however.

Their children, six in number, are—Fannie E., Mary, Florence, Mark H., Helen and Edwin J., all of whom except Fannie, who is married, now live at home with their parents. The daughter Fannie has taught school several seasons, and is a graduate of the High Schools, both at St. Paul and Morris, Minnesota.

When Mr. Watson first located in Stevens county in 1882, he was acting as manager for the "Pleasant View Stock Farm" for R. C. Jefferson, of St. Paul, who had 2,000 acres of land in one body, all in Hodges township. The place has a large farm house and three very spacious, well-built barns, 42x112 feet in size, with posts twenty feet high, also basement, suitable for 100 head of stock, with a capacity of 250 tons of hay. Then there are smaller barns, for horses, 32x50 feet, with wings, making the whole a very large barn, which with an attachment, holds 100 horses. The cattle barn is 20x40 feet, with wing on either side, giving ample room for fifty head of cattle in stables, besides room for seventy-five calves. The sheep barn, another excellent building, is 32x90 feet in size. The machine and wagon shed is 25x100 feet, and a chicken barn is 14x20 feet. The place is provided with an ice house, twenty feet square, and sixteen feet high. The residence cost $3,000, and is in the midst of a five acre grove of artificial timber, containing over 5,000 thrifty trees. The stock raised on this fine farm are mostly Herefords, with fifteen full blood Jerseys.

Our subject has a well-improved, finely located farm of some 2,500 acres. He has a horse barn, which is 32x50 feet, capable of holding twenty-four horses. This, together with an addition, was erected at an expense of $1,000. The residence is 16x24, with an addition 14x28, costing $800. Besides, he has a fine ice house and creamery room, 14x20 feet. He has about 200 acres under cultivation, and usually has about sixty head of cattle on his place, which are full-blood Jersey stock.

In politics Mr. Watson is a republican, and always takes a lively interest in all which concerns the best interests of his county and State. He is now school treasurer of district No. 8. He belongs to the orders of Odd Fellows and United Workmen; is also an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In conclusion, it may be said that the father of our subject made the first set of harness made in Goodhue county, Minnesota, the date being the fall of 1855. For four generations back this family has had a son named John, all of whom have been harness makers by trade.

CHARLES J. CROONQUIST, a merchant of Morris village, is a native of Sweden, born January 22, 1855. He remained in his native land until he was sixteen years of age, attending school and working on his father's farm during this time. In 1871, he came with a younger brother to the United States and settled in St. Paul, where they remained one year. Charles then worked for some time for the Elwood Harvester Works, after which he was taken down

sick. In 1873 he went to Minneapolis and worked there for one year, coming then to Morris, where he remained a short time and again went to the "Twin Cities," later returned to Morris and established his present business.

Mr. Croonquist was married November 27, 1877, to Miss Hedin, and they have a family of seven children. Mr. Croonquist is a member of the Odd-Fellows' fraternity, Ancient Order of United Workmen and other social societies.

FRITZ BUCKENTIN, druggist of Morris village, is a native of Germany, born in Berlin April 14, 1860. He remained at home until he was fourteen years of age, at which time he entered a drug store. He followed that vocation until 1878, when he entered the German army, serving four years, and receiving his discharge October 1, 1882. Soon after he immigrated to the United States, coming direct to Minnesota, arriving in Morris, November 24, 1882. During the winter of 1882 and 1883, Fritz attended school, and in the following spring he engaged as a farm hand. In the fall of 1883 he went to Perham, Minnesota, and secured work in an elevator, and worked in that work until the spring of 1883. He then entered into partnership with his brother Max, in the drug business at Morris. Max Buckentin's death, in February, 1885, left Fritz the sole proprietorship, and he has since carried on the business.

S. J. STEBBINS, of Morris, is a member of the firm of Hancock & Stebbins, grocers. Mr. Stebbins was born at Winona, Minnesota, August 7, 1862, and is a son of J. B. and Maria S. Stebbins. His parents were early settlers in Winona county, having located there in 1857, and still live there.

Our subject, S. J. Stebbins, grew to manhood in his native county, receiving his education in the common schools, and also attended one term at the La Crosse Business College. He started in life for himself when about nineteen years of age, and for about eighteen months clerked in a hardware store at Rochester. At the expiration of that time he went back to Winona, where he followed the same line of business until 1884, when he came to Morris and became clerk in the Metropolitan Hotel. In 1886 he engaged in the grocery trade in company with his present partner, F. A. Hancock, and the business has since been carried on under the firm name of Hancock & Stebbins.

Mr. Stebbins is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN H. EKMAN, a prominent and energetic farmer of the town of Donnelly, has his home on section 20, where he owns 160 acres of land, seventy-five of which are under cultivation. He has a neat and tasty residence, a roomy and comfortable barn and other out-buildings, all of which he erected himself. When he came to this county, in the spring of 1887, he bought the claim of a widow to the homestead where he now lives, paying her the sum of $500. No improvements were made on the place at that time, except that some fourteen acres of the land were broken. All the balance is due to his own energy, diligence and a desire to have everything around him in a comfortable condition.

Mr. Ekman was born in Sweden, in the village of Lingskoping, June 28, 1862, and is the son of Charles and Ida Ekman, natives of that country. The father of our

subject died when the latter was but two years old, and he was taken by his grand father, and raised by him until he was seventeen years of age. He received the education that is the due of every youth in the land of his birth, and on attaining maturer years, in 1879, came to this country with some friends.

On arriving in the "land of the free," Mr. Ekman located in the city of Galesburg, Illinois, and was there employed in the railroad shops, and on the road. He remained there for two years, and then came to St. Paul, and was in the employ of the Northwestern Elevator Company for five years. At the expiration of that time he came to Stevens county, and settled on the place where he now lives.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, in April, 1885, with Miss Anna Anderson, in the city of St. Paul. They are the happy parents of one child (living)—Hanning, who was born April 28, 1886, and one child (deceased), Jonas, who was born October 25, 1887, and died February 9, 1888.

Mr. Ekman is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church, and is a zealous worker in the cause of religion. He is a republican in his politics, and a leading man in the community.

EUGENE DAY, a well known and highly respected farmer of section 1, Rendsville township, Stevens county, Minnesota, is a native of Menomonie, Wisconsin, born November 1, 1857. He is the son of Joseph and Eliza (McGary) Day. He received his education in a common school and in a rather limited way. He spent eleven winters in the pineries and at log driving. He came to Minnesota May 22, 1879, and engaged at work near Donnelly. In the spring of 1886 he settled where he now lives, buying 160 acres of land, one-half of which he put into small grain and corn.

Mr. Day was married to Anna Gray, November 12, 1884, at Morris, Minnesota. By this union two children have been born—Josephene, born January 15, 1886, and Harry, born September 16, 1887. By energy and tact our subject has made for himself, in this, his adopted State, a beautiful home, and seems well pleased with the future prospects of the State in which he lives.

In politics Mr. Day is a republican.

LLEWELLYN DENNISON PERKINS, one of the leading and representative farmers and stock-raisers of Stevens county, is a resident of section 19, Swan Lake township. He was born in Franklin county, Maine, December 22, 1852, and is a son of Jonathan R. and Hannah (Judkins) Perkins. At the age of five years he moved with his father to Red Wing, Minnesota, and always lived at home, attending school and helping on the home farm. In the year 1875 our subject commenced the struggle of life for himself, and he at once came to Stevens county and bought 330 acres of land in Swan Lake township, on sections 19 and 30. It was almost wholly wild land, there being but thirty acres under cultivation. He paid $2,000 for it, and has made it one of the finest farms in the county.

On the 28th of March, 1878, Mr. Perkins was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Olson, of Grant county, Minnesota, and daughter of Ole and Anna Olson. She was born December 12, 1855, and by her union to Mr. Perkins has been blessed with the following children—Charles, Orville, Hannah, Anna and George, all of whom are living at home. Mr. Perkins is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, highly esteemed by all who know him. He has taken an active and

prominent part in all matters pertaining to educational or public affairs, and, while not seeking office, he has held various local positions, such as supervisor, school treasurer, etc. In political matters as well as in personal character and every day life, he is a prohibitionist.

Mr. Perkins is one of the most successful farmers in the northern part of the county, and is rated as one of the most substantial citizens of the township in which he lives. He devotes a great deal of attention to stock-raising, and has the largest herd of cattle in the town of Swan Lake.

HANS OLE BORLED, a farmer, residing in Scott township, was born in Eisdvold, Norway, October 22, 1823. He remained with his parents until he was about twenty-eight years of age, and then for a number of years was engaged in railroad work. In 1869 he came to the United States and first stopped in Fillmore county, Minnesota. One year later he came to Stevens county, and settled upon a homestead in Scott township, where he has since lived.

Mr. Borled was married, in 1859, to Carrie Johanna Olson, and they became the parents of the following children—Ole C., Paulina (deceased); Paulina, Corrin A. and Andreas.

Our subject is a Lutheran in religion and a republican in politics.

ORVILL SEMANS, one of the oldest and most highly respected settlers of Stevens county, is a resident of section 24, Pepperton. He was born at Saratoga Springs, New York, January 16, 1827, and remained at his birthplace until he was ten years of age. He then moved with his parents to Geauga county, Ohio, and lived with them until he was sixteen years old, when he commenced life for himself by learning the joiner's and builder's trade, at which he was an apprentice for a period of five years. He returned to his native city, Saratoga Springs, in 1846, and worked at his trade in that place for a period of thirty-one years. In 1875 he came to Stevens county, Minnesota, and took a Government claim on section 24, Pepperton township, where he has since remained. Mr. Semans was one of the earliest settlers in the township, there being no houses in sight, when he erected his residence. In the fall of 1875 he built a house, but shortly it was destroyed by fire. He was not discouraged, but erected another building, and June 29, 1877, this building was demolished by a western cyclone. The afternoon was sultry, the air stifling, and along about two o'clock those peculiar, twisting clouds, which so distinguish the terrible storm they forebode, banked up in the heavens. Mr. Semans, realizing the coming danger, took refuge with his family in the cellar, and none too soon, for the storm was soon upon them. The awful wrecks which these storms produce need not be spoken of in this connection—they are known to all—and it is sufficient to say that all that remained of his once beautiful place was what could be picked up in fragments on the prairie. Again, Mr. Semans erected buildings, and now has a well-improved farm of 320 acres, 200 acres under culivation, with good residence and other buildings nestled in a dense grove of his own planting.

Mr. Semans was married in March, 1854, to Miss Mary Hare, of Herkimer county, New York, and they have been blessed with the following children — Eureta (now Mrs. Noel) and Kate (now Mrs. Konchal), both of whom reside at Herman, Grant county, Minnesota, and one son, Fred, who is still at home.

The subject of this article is a man of great

honor and integrity and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He takes an active interest in all public and educational matters, and was the first chairman of the board of supervisors in his town. He was here when the township was organized, in which he took an active part in the same, and held a position on the board of supervisors for two years.

Mr. Semans owns two good residences — one in town, where he lives during the rigorous winters, and the other on the farm.

In political matters Mr. Semans does not feel bound by the dictates of any party, but is independent, voting for the best man rather than for creed.

JOSEPH W. PUSHOR, a resident of Morris township, Stevens county, now living on section 18, will form the subject of this biographical sketch. He is a native of Penobscot county, Maine; was born August 8, 1837. His parents were Peter and Hannah C. (Morse) Pushor, also natives of Maine. Up to the time Joseph W. was twenty-one years old he attended school and labored at times on his father's farm; afterward he followed milling and farming, for himself. In 1872 he went to Minneapolis, and that winter worked in the big woods, and in the spring went back to Maine, remaining until fall, then, came back to Minnesota, stopping at the City of Minneapolis again, working at lumbering there until 1881, and then went to Stevens county, where he claimed a homestead of eighty acres and went to farming, where he now lives.

Mr. Pushor was married January 12, 1861, to Helen M. Heald, who died in 1878. The fruits of this union were five children, all of whom are still living. Mr. Pushor was married to his second wife, in November, 1880 and she died in April, 1888, leaving five children, only one of whom is now living.

Our subject is a republican in his political belief and a public-spirited man, bearing the highest esteem of all with whom he mingles. His early advantages afforded him a good common school education. He has passed through much family trouble and sad bereavement, in the loss of two companions. By constant industry he now possesses a good home, in one of the finest agricultural districts in the State of Minnesota. He owns a valuable farm, with good improvements, containing 240 acres, and carries on an extensive grain and stock-growing business. In political matters Mr. Pushor is a republican.

PERRY RATHBUN, one of Stevens county's sturdy farmers, living on section 20, Horton township, was born March 7, 1857, at Hesper, Fillmore county, Minnesota. Of his parentage little is known, as he was taken by Dorr Rathbun, when only three months old. He lived with him in Fillmore county, Minnesota, until he was twenty-nine years old. At the age of eleven years he moved, with his guardian, to Pope county, Minnesota, and remained with the family, receiving his education, principally in Pope county.

He was married March 7, 1886, to Miss Eva M. Shaw, born in Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1868. She is the daughter of John H. and Mary A. (Harrington) Shaw. The father was born upon the ocean, and the mother in Illinois and is now living at Litchfield, Minnesota. Their children were Eva, Phillip, John, Maud, and Eliza, Daniel (deceased), Phillip (deceased), and Angeline (deceased).

Our subject and his wife are the parents of two children—Viola C., and William P.

In politics Mr. Rathbun is a republican. He is a leading citizen, and has held several offices of public trust, such as school clerk eight years, constable six years (in Pope county), etc. He came to his present place in 1887, locating on a quarter section of land. He carries on a paying farm and stock-growing business.

Mr. Rathbun, to a large extent, secured his present start in life in the threshing business. He followed this occupation for about eight years in Pope county, and when he came to Stevens county, he sold his horse-power threshing machine, and has since devoted his attention exclusively to his farming interests.

DENNIS HENNESSY, a prominent farmer of Darnen township, was born in Ireland in 1855. He remained there until sixteen years of age, when he went to Wales and engaged as a workman in a rolling mill. After about four years at this service he crossed the ocean, came to Troy, New York, and there remained until 1875, then came to Stevens county, Minnesota. Here he took up his present farm of 160 acres on section 26, of Darnen township, and built a shanty, planted trees and did other work towards securing for himself a neat and paying farm home. Like many another pioneer, this man has passed a hard experience in many ways. The first year Mr. Hennessy broke twenty acres, which the following year was put into a crop, and an additional twenty acres broken up. The twenty acres cropped cost him $220, and from the same he realized $25.00, it having been destroyed by the grasshoppers. The next year he met with about the same trouble, but, full of hope, ambition and genuine pluck, he still remained steadfast on the land he had selected for his home; he kept on making improvements, so that now he is reaping his well earned reward, by being the possessor of a finely improved farm with a good and thrifty grove of timber, which his own hands planted out when he first broke sod in the new Northwest. His farm has ample buildings, and is well supplied with water both for domestic and stock purposes.

Ever since the organization of the township he has taken an active part in politics. He has served in the capacity of some township officer all but one year since the formation of the township. He was twice elected as supervisor, and is still holding that office.

Mr. Hennessy was married, September 3, 1879, to Miss Margret Doherty, of Kandiyohi county, who was born in Watertown, Wisconsin. Her parents removed from that State in the early history of the county, coming here overland from Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Hennessy have a family of four intelligent children, as follows—John, Michael, Dennis and Joseph.

Mr. Hennessy is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1, of Stevens county.

LYMAN S. BURLINGAME, one of Stevens county's most influential citizens, is residing on section 22, Eldorado township. He is a native of Vermont, born in Bennington, April 29, 1833, and is a son of Lyman and Mahetable (Nurse) Burlingame, who were natives of the same State. Lyman remained at home with his parents until he was fifteen years of age, when he attended an academy until he was twenty years old, and then commenced life for himself by establishing a sash and door factory in Augusta, New York. He remained in this business for three years, when he went to Brooklyn, New York, and worked in a sash and door

factory for five years. Going from there to Rochester, New York, he engaged in his old occupation for another five years, and then came to Chicago, Illinois, where he secured the position of foreman in a similar factory, for Cobb, Gage & Company, at which he was occupied until the war broke out. At the first signal of civil strife he went into the service with a construction corps, as carpenter, and remained at this until peace was restored. In 1866 he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and worked for about one year for Wheaton & Renolds in his old business. The next five years found him employed in various establishments, the greater part of the time as a mill-wright, after which he journeyed to California. He remained in that beautiful country for six months engaged as a carpenter, and again went to Minneapolis, and after six months' sojourn in that place, returned to California, with his wife. Having secured the position of foreman for H. Barnes in a sash and door factory in that country, he and his wife remained there for the next two years. He soon had to return on account of his health, and after staying a short time in Minneapolis, he came to Stevens county, and took a homestead of eighty acres on section 22, Eldorado township, where his family have since remained. For the next three years he worked at his trade in Fergus Falls, and Dassel, Minnesota, and various places in Dakota, staying in each place only a short time.

Mr. Burlingame was married to Miss Margaret L. Dixon, November 14, 1852, and his estimable wife passed away to her reward October 2, 1862, leaving her husband and three children to mourn her loss. The children were—Edwin, married to Miss Kate Klouston and now lives in the Black Hills, Dakota Territory; Margaret A., is married to Mr. Baldwin and lives in Minneapolis; Frank is married and lives in Minneapolis.

The marriage of our subject occurred the second time, March 4, 1876, to Mrs. Hanson, the widow of Levi Hanson, who died in the army, and by whom she had four children—Lucy (deceased), Ella (deceased), Laura and Roster. His second wife died January 4, 1886, and our subject was united in marriage the third time, December 1, 1887, to Mrs. Carrie Russel, the widow of Stephen Towle, by whom she had two children—Carrie and one deceased.

In the fall of 1886 our subject lost twenty tons of hay by fire, and the same fall he lost his crop by hail. He is a representative man of his township, and has held all of the township offices at various times. In political matters he affiliates with the democratic party.

LARS RASMUSSON, came to Stevens county in 1874, and settled on section 10 of Hodges township. He now owns a fine farm and holds the respect of all who know him.

He was born in Norway, January 1, 1851. His parents were Rasmus and Martha (Jorgen) Larson, who came to the United States in 1862, being nearly three months coming over the ocean. They landed at Quebec, Canada, and from there went to Wisconsin, where they remained a short time, and then went to Goodhue county, Minnesota. They bought land, and are still living there on their farm.

Our subject, Lars Rasmusson, came from Goodhue to Stevens county, taking up a homestead of 160 acres in Hodges township on the shores of Long Lake, a pretty water sheet, which affords splendid fishing. The family of which he was a son were the following named—Mary, Lars, George, Ida, Toreva, Caroline and Ole. All are residents of Minnesota. George is in business in Stevens county.

Lars, our subject, spent his school days in

Norway and Goodhue county, Minnesota, and worked out until he came to his present place.

Mr. Rasmusson was married in October, 1874, to Miss Jacobena Christopherson, a native of Norway, who came to America in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Rasmusson have six children—Martina, Rasmus, Cena, Christian, Eda and Laura—all living at home.

In politics Mr. Rasmusson is a republican, and has been elected to the office of road-master over district No. 5. In his religious belief and profession he is a Lutheran.

EUGENE W. RANDALL, the former editor and proprietor of the Morris *Tribune*, is now engaged in farming on section 29, Darnen township. He was born in Winona, Minnesota, January 1, 1859, and is the son of Albert D. and Maria (Jayne) Randall. His paternal ancestors were among the earliest settlers on Long Island, New York, and were the possessors of a grant from the king to a part of that isle. The Jaynes date their descent to some of that name who were enrolled among the passengers on board the historic "Mayflower," that landed on the bleak New England coast in December, 1620, and there planted the seeds of civil and religious liberty that were the source of our national independence. Both of his parents were natives of New York, the father of Suffolk county, and the mother of Kings.

The father of the subject of this sketch brought his family to Minnesota in 1855, and made his home in Winona until 1859, when he removed to Louisiana, but shortly after his arrival there he was taken sick and died, and his disconsolate widow and her orphaned children returned to Winona county, Minnesota. Eugene was reared upon a farm, and drew his primary education from the district schools of that locality. At the age of sixteen he went to St. Charles, and there attended the High School for a short time. Failing health compelled his return to the maternal roof, much against his wishes, for he had high ambitions. During the next fall he taught the school in the district in which he lived, and, after the term was over, entered the Normal School at Winona, where he remained until graduation, in 1879. In the latter part of that year he came to Stevens county, and for a time, in accordance with the advice of his physician, followed out-door labor. During the winter of 1879-80 he taught a winter term of school in the county, and in the following spring, having regained his health, he entered upon his duties as principal of the public schools of Morris. This trying and arduous position he held for two years, and in that time raised the school from an ordinary village institution to the requisite grade to bring it under the requirements necessary to become a State high school, and entitle it to the annual allowance of $400 made by the State to all those coming up to a certain standard. It is due, to a very large extent, to Mr. Randall and his efforts that Morris has so excellent educational institutions, and the community give him the credit. When he first presented his resignation, as he wished to take charge of the *Tribune*, which he had purchased, the board would not listen to it a moment, but were finally prevailed upon to accept it, as he felt that he could do more for the community in the editorial chair.

After taking charge of the *Tribune*, Mr. Randall materially improved it, both editorially and mechanically, until it became one of the best journals in this portion of the State. It was formerly what is known as a "patent inside" paper, but under his hands it grew to be an all-at-home-printed paper and entirely local in its make-up. In 1888

Mr. Randall sold out, and is now residing upon his farm.

Mr. Randall and Miss Dora Stone were united in marriage, March 16, 1882, and they have a family of three children—Clarence, Ward and Frank. Mrs. Randall is the daughter of Hon. H. W. Stone, of Stevens county, and is a native of Minnesota. The subject of our sketch is a member of the various Masonic lodges of Morris, also of the Workmen and of the Select Knights.

ABRAHAM W. WHEELOCK, an intelligent and successful farmer, located on section 34, Moore township, Stevens county, is a native of Nova Scotia, born in that province, June 1, 1838. His parents were named Joseph and Mercy (Whitman) Wheelock, both of whom died in the land in which they were reared—Nova Scotia. They were the parents of eleven children, Mr. Wheelock, of whom we speak in this sketch, being the third born to them. His younger years were spent in gaining an education in Annapolis county, Nova Scotia. He received a good practical education, and at the age of eighteen years, he left the school room and departed for the city of Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained ten years as a clerk in a wholesale grocery store. He then spent another year of his life in his native country, and then came to Ramsey county, Minnesota. He remained only one year, when the sound of Indian warfare met his ears, and he enlisted in the Independent Battalion, serving two years and a half, as quartermaster sergeant, participating in several hotly contested battles with the Indians. He was mustered out of service at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, in the spring of 1863. After he left the service as a soldier he went West on an expedition in gold mining in the Vermillion Range and Northern Minnesota. This consumed about one year, after which he went to railroading on the St. Paul & Duluth line, remaining at that for two years. His next change was to that of a railroad contractor, for the Lake Superior & Northern Pacific Companies, which he followed for a year or more, and then he became a timber contractor, in Northern Wisconsin, remained there two years, and then visited the scenes of his childhood, in Nova Scotia, for about another year. In 1875, he came to Stevens county, Minnesota, having taken up land two years previous to this date, in Moore township. His first tract was a quarter section, and he afterwards increased it by the purchase of an equal amount, making a half section in all. He rents his place, and stays in St. Paul winters mostly.

In politics, our subject has always been a staunch republican.

JOHN ERICKSON, a hardware dealer of the village of Hancock, was born May 9, 1848, in Norway, and is the son of Erick T. Engon, a farmer. In 1849 his parents came this country and located in Dane county, Wisconsin. They lived there until 1884, when the father died, and where the mother still lives.

Our subject, at the age of fourteen, left the schools of Dane county and went to Madison, where he engaged at various kinds of work. He remained in Madison about four years, when he came to Minnesota. He located in Hancock in 1874, where he has since remained. He soon engaged in the lumber business with Ole Brevig, and later they established a hardware store, which they conducted for seven years. Then they dissolved, and our subject has since run the business alone.

Mr. Erickson was married in March, 1878, to Miss [illegible]

Maine. They are the parents of four children—Andrew, John, Belle, and Harold, all living with their parents. Mr. Erickson is a republican in political matters, and is a member of the Congregational Church.

JAMES BRENNAN, an enterprising farmer of Stevens county, living on section 26, of Synnes township, was born in Ramsey county at St. Paul, June 13, 1850. He is the son of Peter and Mary Brennan, natives of Ireland. They were married in Canada. The father immigrated to the United States, when a young man, locating in Dakota county, Minnesota, after spending some time in Canada. He still lives at Lakeville, Minnesota, on his farm, which has been his life business. The mother died in 1881. She was a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church. They had eleven children — five boys and six girls, James being the oldest; the living children are — James, Lawrence, Mary, Thomas and Susan. Margret died at Lakeville, when thirteen years of age; Julia died at the same place, aged four years; Peter was about thirteen years of age, when he died at Eagantown, Minnesota; Rose and Julia (second) died at Eagantown and Mary died at Mendota.

James, who is the subject of this sketch, attended school at Eagantown, finishing his education there at the age of seventeen years. After receiving a good, practical education, he spent two years on his father's farm and then went to work on the Lake Superior Railroad, remaining two years. He again farmed at home, continuing until 1876, when he came to Stevens county, and in the month of March, that year, took up a homestead on section 26 of Synnes township, as before described. He now owns 480 acres and is doing an extensive farm and stock business, has fifty head of half-blood Durham cattle and many fine Norman horses.

Mr. Brennan was married, February 2, 1881, to Miss Elizebeth Finnegan, a native of Lakeville, Dakota county, Minnesota. She is the daughter of John Finnegan, and was educated and married in the county in which she was born. They have four children — Mary, Lizzie, James and Agnes. One child, named John, died in infancy.

In his political belief our subject is a democrat. He has frequently been favored with local offices; now holding the office of treasurer of school district No. 29, having been first elected in 1883. He has also been township treasurer, for eight years — ever since the township has had an organization. In each and every office he has proved himself more than capable, and is rated as one of the most intelligent and substantial farmers in the southern part of the county. He belongs to the Hibernian Society at Morris, and stands high in the esteem of all.

CHARLES O. ANDERSON, a prominent member of the farming community of Donnelly township, living on section 29, was born in Elfsborgs Lan, Sweden, January 19, 1856, and is the son of Anders and Christine (Peterson) Anderson. He was reared upon his father's farm and received an excellent education, by private instruction, both in his native land and in Germany. He spent his time in assisting to carry on the farm and in study until he was about eighteen years of age, after which he applied himself to the duties of life entirely.

In 1880 Mr. Anderson left the home of his ancestors and crossed the ocean to the United States, and upon his arrival in this country located in Hardin county, Iowa, where he worked in a brick yard. Three months later

he removed to Minneapolis, and was there engaged in railroad work until fall. In the early winter he went to Denver, Colorado, and in that place and vicinity he found employment until January, 1882, when he went to Chicago, Illinois, to meet Miss Louisa Olivia Larson, his *fiancée* from the old country, to whom he was united in marriage, June 16, 1883. On meeting the lady he took her to St. Paul, where he left her and came to Donnelly, bought 200 acres of railroad land and took a tree claim of forty acres more. He went to work on the railroad construction near Morris and continued in that employment until fall. He was then transferred to Hudson, Wisconsin, and acted as baggage master here until July, 1883, when he came to this county and settled on his farm, where he has been ever since.

Mrs. Anderson is a native of Sweden, born December 11, 1857, and is the daughter of John and Ella Larson. By their union Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of two children—Agnes Emily, born June 6, 1884, and Elmer Oscar, born February 18, 1888.

The subject of this memoir is a prohibitionist in his politics, and has held the offices of town supervisor and school director and treasurer. He is a member of the prohibition club of Morris and an influential citizen of the community in which he resides.

DOCTOR H. L. HULBURD, a successful practitioner in Morris, is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, born in 1851. He entered Lawrenceville Academy and graduated in 1869. He then entered Oberlin College, and, after remaining there two years, entered Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, graduating in 1875. Immediately after graduating he moved to Prescott, Wisconsin, where he opened an office, and after practicing for two years he moved to Morris, Minnesota, and has since been engaged in his profession. He has held the office of coroner, and attended to the county work. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also a member of the Congregational Church.

JOHN G. HVILE, one of the prominent and representative farmers of Stevens county, resides on section 28, Framnas township, where he has a well cultivated farm of 160 acres. He is of Scandinavian birth and parentage, having been born in Norway, February 21, 1847, and is the son of Gunnuf J. and Betsey (Böen) Hvile. He was reared in the land of his nativity until 1859, when he was brought to the United States by his parents, and the family after landing at Quebec, Canada, came to Minnesota and settled in Fillmore county. The father of our subject there bought a farm and upon that the family resided until the death of the father, in 1866.

In 1871 the subject of this sketch came to Stevens county and took a preëmption of 160 acres of land, upon which he remained about two years, and then traded it for the old farm in Fillmore county, where his youth was passed. On going to the latter place he sold out there and returned to Stevens county and homesteaded the place where he now lives, and has been engaged in farming there ever since.

One year a cyclone swept over the county and demolished his stable and granary, and partially lifted his house from its foundation, fortunately not hurting any of the family. He lost one crop by a hail storm, but has, otherwise, met with considerable success in this part of the State.

Mr. Hvile was married January [illegible], 1874, to Miss Lena Hokenson Barnstad, who died April 10, 1887, leaving four children—Gina

A., born July 29, 1879; Mena A., born October 11, 1881; Hilfred B., born November 4, 1884; and John L., born April 10, 1887, died July 31, 1887.

Mr. Hvile is a prominent and active member of the Lutheran Church, is one of the trustees of that congregation and one of the building committee. He is also one of the executive committee of the Farmer's Alliance of the township. In his politics he is a republican, and is one of the board of supervisors of the town of Framnas, and has served as commissioner of highways and school director for a number of years. He is a strong advocate of the temperance movement, and foremost in all work of a moral or religious tendency, and has the respect and esteem of all in the community.

GEORGE MATTESON, one of Stevens county's prominent farmer citizens, living on section 34, of Horton township, is a native of New York, born in Otsego county, at the town of West Exeter, January 16, 1826. His parents were Smith and Hannah (Berger) Matteson. The parents lived and died in New York. The father was a farmer and carpenter. Their family of nine children were as follows—Delos, Zilpha, Mary, Catharine, Hannah, Josiah, George, Lorinda and Louisa. Our subject, George, spent the first eighteen years of his life at school and odd work between terms, attending the schools in West Exeter and Schuyler Lake. He having first obtained a fair business education, commenced to practice the realities of life on his own account. He has had but one calling through life, thus far—that of a farmer and stock-raiser. He came West, remaining in Sac county, Wisconsin, for eleven years. From there he went to Richland county, that State, where he purchased a farm; but two years later he came to Rice county, Minnesota, where he farmed about twelve years, then removed to the place where he now lives and homesteaded a quarter section of land. He now operates a 240 acre farm, in Horton township, and raises grain, grass and fine stock.

Mr. Matteson was married in March, 1848, to Miss Louisa Howard, born in New York, and a daughter of Eli Howard. Both her father and mother are now deceased. Mrs. Matteson's parents had eight children, of whom she was the second born. She was educated in New York. Their children are—Ellen, Delos, Albertus, Nettie, George, Eva, Eugene, Walter H. and Delmar. The names of the children, who have died are—Mary, who passed away when two years and two months old; Devilla died at the age of three years. The living children are all married except Delmar, who remains at home.

Politically our subject is a republican, and has held various local offices, such as justice of the peace, etc.

JOHN W. EDDY, a resident of section 20 Morris township, Stevens county, forms the subject of this sketch. He was born September 26, 1849, in Massachusetts. He is the son of Chester W. and Sarah J. (Bowman) Eddy, who were natives of the same State. His mother died some years ago; the father is still living there. Up to the age of twenty-one years John attended school and worked at the carpenter's trade. From that date on he worked at that trade and also at cabinet work, until he went to New York State, where he remained a year. In 1877 he came West, stopping first at Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he remained four months, after which he came to Morris, in poor health. He secured 200 acres of the farm he now lives upon, and moved to the same in the

fall of the same year. He now has 240 acres well improved and under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Eddy was married to Wealthy A. Hartson, on the 7th of March, 1876. Mrs. Eddy's people were natives of Massachusetts, and she was born at Montague, Massachusetts, July 5, 1857.

Politically Mr. Eddy is a democrat. He has the good will of all within his neighborhood, and is esteemed as an exemplary citizen.

ABRAHAM LEE, who is one of the prosperous and highly esteemed farmers of Stevens county, is pleasantly located on section 2, Hodges township. It is the chief aim, in the authorship of a work of this sort to give as much as possible of personal history of the person written about, together with that concerning his or her family, as it will be of much interest to those who may come after us to read and know of what the preceding generation have accomplished in life both publicly and privately.

Mr. Lee was born at Sondre Ordal Valders, Norway, August 18, 1844, his parents, Gilbert and Mary Lee, being also natives of that country, and are now living there upon their old homestead. They were the parents of eleven children—seven sons and four daughters, all grown to years of manhood and womanhood. Their names were—Gilbert, Abraham, Iver, Andrew, Holsten, Ole, Martin, Inger, Betsy, Carrie and Mary.

Our subject spent the first sixteen years of his life, about the same as other vigorous youth of Norway have. He attended school and aided his parents at home on the farm. At this age, he commenced to learn the shoemaking trade, continuing the same for six years. His last year at that work in Norway was in 1867, and he became convinced that America afforded him better chances for making something for himself than did his native land, consequently he came to this country, landing at Portland, Maine. From there he soon departed for Greene county, Wisconsin, at a point about fifteen miles from Monroe, where he engaged for a few months, as a farm laborer. He soon went to work at his shoemaking trade and followed it that winter, at Postville, Greene county. From that location he came to Stevens county, Minnesota, moving with two yoke of oxen, accompanying one Jacob Baker, who had sixteen head of cattle; they were six weeks in coming, and passed over much new, wild looking territory, which has since been finely developed into handsome farms and comfortable homes, wherein live a happy class of intelligent people.

Our subject at first located in Framnas township, but later he homesteaded 140 acres of land in Hodges township, his present place of residence. He now has 200 acres, which are nicely improved with suitable buildings and all that goes toward making a pleasant home. He raises grain and gives much attention to the growth of live stock.

Mr. Lee was married at Benson, Minnesota, in July, 1871, to Miss Alice Thompson, a native of Norway, who came to America at the age of ten years, living in Fillmore county with her parents. She is the second child of a family of ten children—five boys and five girls, named as follows — Austin, Thomas, Nels, Levi, Ole, Carrie, Augusta, Alice and two named Carrie who died before the birth of those of the same name. Mrs. Lee's parents were named Thomas and Augusta Thompson. The mother died in Stevens county, in 1879, and was buried in Framnas township, aged fifty-seven years. She was a member of the Lutheran Church and was an exemplary woman, beloved by all who knew her. The father is still alive, living with his son Austin, in Framnas town-

ship, aged sixty-five years. Mrs. Lee received part of her education in the land of her birth—Norway—and a part in Fillmore county, Minnesota. By this union Mr. and Mrs. Lee have been blessed with the following children—Gustof, deceased; Mary, Augusta, Gurena and Turena, twins; Gustof; Ida and Belle, twins; and Martin.

Our subject is a republican in his political belief and belongs to the Lutheran Church. He is an active and highly respected citizen. In 1883 he was elected treasurer of school district No. 9, and is still holding the same position. He has applied himself closely to his farm and the improvement of the same, ever since he first located there, with the exception of one trip to Dakota, where he worked for a government contractor for about four months, engaged at hauling wood and hay, with two yoke of oxen.

HANS FRANK, the subject of this biography, is a thrifty and energetic agriculturist of Stevens county, and resides on section 10, Eldorado township. He was born in Gible Okelboe, Sweden, January 16, 1855, and is a son of John and Christiana (Hanson) Johnson, who were also natives of that kingdom. Hans remained at home, working on the farm and going to school until he was twenty-six years old. At that age he came to the United States. After a voyage of eleven days from Liverpool, England, he landed in New York City. Thence he proceeded directly to Kewanee, Henry county, Illinois. There he remained about six months, working in a brick yard and in the coal mines.

In 1882 he came to Stevens county, Minnesota. For the next year he worked on Mr. Mackenzie's farm, and then took a homestead of 160 acres in Eldorado township, on section 10, where he has since resided. He has, by industry, economy and good management, placed himself in very comfortable circumstances. He has a beautiful farm, well under cultivation, and with excellent building improvements. He has quite a number of cattle, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. His father died in the old country, and his mother is still residing on the old farm in her native land. In political matters Mr. Frank is a republican.

PETER DYER, of whom this sketch will treat, is now living on section 22, of Synnes township, in Stevens county, Minnesota, where he is carrying on a very successful farming business.

He was born in Ireland, in 1858. His parents were Dominick and Mary (McCarthy) Dyer, natives of the same country. The father died in Ireland, when our subject was about eight years old; he followed farming for a livelihood. Peter came to this country with his mother, brother and two sisters, in 1866. They landed at Castle Garden, New York, and from there went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where his mother was married to Patrick Casey, of Lakeville, Dakota county, Minnesota, who was a farmer of that section. The mother died at that place, in August, 1880, aged forty-nine years. She was a firm believer in the faith and teaching of the Roman Catholic Church. By the last named marriage, there were two children born—Joseph and Roger, who are both living and unmarried.

Mr. Dyer received his education principally in St. Paul, Minnesota, leaving his classes when about seventeen years old. He went to farming, continuing in the same most of the time since. He came to Morris, Stevens county, in 1881, and there worked on a farm for a year, after which he went to Synnes

township, and worked on a farm during that summer, for M. F. Finnegan. In the fall of that year, he took advantage of the homestead law, by securing a quarter section of land on section 22, and soon added another quarter section on section 23, both tracts being in Synnes township. He at once commenced making the usual farm and home improvements, and to-day is the owner of a most excellent place.

He is still a single man, and it may be well added, a representative man of his township and county. Politically he is a democrat, and a strong advocate of temperance. In 1886, he was elected as director of school district No. 29, and is still holding the same in an acceptable manner.

JOHN HADLER, an energetic and successful farmer, who has his home on section 18, Framnas township, was born in Germany, September 5, 1841, and is the son of Jacob and Mary (Bartels) Hadler. He was reared and educated in the land of his birth and made his home in that country until 1867, when, with a view to the betterment of his fortune, and in search of the chance to raise his condition in life, not practicable in his native home, he crossed the ocean to the United States. On landing in New York, he came at once westward, and located in Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he went to work on a farm. After remaining in that part of the State some ten years, he came to Stevens county, and, under the homestead act, took up a claim on a quarter of a section of land, where he now lives. To this he has added 160 acres, and now has a valuable farm of 320 acres, devoted to general farming and stock-raising. Here he has made his home ever since.

Mr. Hadler was united in marriage, February, 1867, to Miss Mary Quest, by whom he has had twelve children—Mary C., Katie M., Mattie, Annie C., John G. Matilda, (deceased), Henry, Lena, Jacob (deceased), Matilda, Mena and William.

In his politics, our subject is a democrat, advocating strongly the principles of that party. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and a zealous and active worker in all religious movements.

GILBERT ERICKSON, an industrious and enterprising farmer of the town of Donnelly, is the son of Erick and Anna (Gilbertsdatter) Erickson, and was born in Norway, in July, 1834. He was raised on his father's farm, and assisted him in the labors attendant upon an agricultural life. At the age of twenty-five he bought a farm of his own and carried it on in connection with that of his father, and at the same time worked in the latter's saw-mill.

In the year 1869 our subject crossed the ocean to the United States to ameliorate his condition in life, and located in St. Paul, Minnesota. He went to work for the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company, and assisted in the construction of the road from the river to Donnelly. He next went to Pembina, and there was employed in the same line of work for one fall, and after that went to Moorhead. In the latter place the work did not last long, and after a short time spent there and in Glyndon he came back to this county and was engaged in trapping, working for various farmers and other employments until the spring of 1874. He then took up as a homestead eighty acres of land on section 24, Donnelly township, where he has lived ever since. He has a neat frame residence and excellent out-buildings, and has some sixty acres under cultivation.

Mr. Erickson was married in August,

1873, to Mrs. Ingra (Hansdatter) Kildren, and by their union they have one child—Edward, who was born September 21, 1875. Mrs. Erickson, was, at the time of her marriage, the widow of John Kildren, by whom she had one son—John, born February 13, 1864.

Mr. Erickson is a republican in his politics, and has held the office of constable in the town for one term. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and are exemplary Christian people. He is one of the enterprising men of the town, and spares no effort in any work that seems for the benefit of the community in which he resides or for the cause of religion or morality.

SAMUEL D. HEATH, whose fine farm home is situated on section 32, Morris township, Stevens county, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Crawford county, of that State, April 10, 1834. His parents were Samuel and Mary (Dean) Heath, natives of the same State, both of whom are now deceased. Their foreparents came from Scotland.

Samuel D. Heath, whose name heads this article, left home in 1854, and went to Kane county, Illinois, where he worked on a farm for two years, and from there went to Red Wing, Minnesota, in October, 1856. He teamed for a short time, then preëmpted a piece of land and went to farming for himself. He remained there until 1875, when he moved to the township in which he now lives, purchasing his present place of 160 acres, upon which he raised the first peaches ever produced in Northern Minnesota, if not the first grown in the State. The fruit was exhibited to the writer of this sketch and looked fair and plump; the trees also present a fine thrifty look.

Mr. Heath was married in 1862, to Catharine Dorsey, who died May 23, 1866. There was one son by this marriage—Norris R. For his second wife our subject married Fanny Simmons, in 1874.

Politically Mr. Heath is a republican. With all the shifting scenes of life, he has kept true and faithful his integrity, and to-day has the respect of a large circle of friends, who prize him for his uprightness, and respect him as an exemplary citizen.

GEORGE BEGGS, a prominent and successful farmer, on section 2, Moore township, Stevens county, is a native of Windham, Greene county, New York. He was born December 8, 1834, and his parents, both natives of Scotland, were named William and Isabelle (Allen) Beggs. They married in Scotland and came to this country at an early day—about 1832. They first located at Windham, Greene county, New York, where they remained but a short time, and then moved to Lexington, of the same county. They remained there for fifteen years, after which they again moved—this time going to Schoharie county, New York, where they spent the remainder of their days. The father died about 1871, at the age of seventy years. The mother died in 1887, aged eighty-six years. They both belonged to the Baptist Church. Their family consisted of six children, who reached the age of maturity—James, Jane, John, George, William and Levi. Jane and John are now deceased.

Our subject—George Beggs—spent his younger days at school in Greene and Schoharie counties, New York, finishing his education at Lexington, at the age of eighteen years. After he left school he engaged in farming, following the same until he came West, stopping for seven years in Goodhue county, Minnesota,

but in the fall of 1875, came to Stevens county and located on his present premises, in Moore township, where he has been successfully engaged at farming and stock-raising. He took up a homestead of 160 acres, and by untiring energy has lived to see the same transformed from an unbroken prairie plain, into one of the finest farms within Stevens county. He has an excellent grove about his farm house, which lends a charm to the premises, and at the same time affords a cooling shade at mid-summer, as well as a great protection against the wintry blasts of a long, cold, winter season.

Mr. Beggs was married, November 7, 1866, to Miss Addie Sutherland, a native of Greene county, New York, who was born June 28, 1845. She is the daughter of Bethel and Emily (Blish) Sutherland, who were also natives of New York. They removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1870, where they are still living. He is a railroad and bridge contractor. They were married in Stanford, New York, and are the parents of three children—Adeline, Flora, and Hattie, all now living. Mrs. Beggs received her education in New York. Their children are Lillian and Emily V. They mourn the loss of a son—Bertie, who died at the age of three months.

Our subject belongs to the prohibition party, and is a member of the Baptist Church; also is a member of the Sons of Temperance order. He and his family are among Stevens county's most highly esteemed residents.

FRED J. RENTZ, an energetic and prosperous agriculturist of Stevens county, is a resident of section 33, Pepperton township. He is a native of Minnesota, born at Stillwater, October 14, 1854, and is a son of Fred and Susan Rentz. The parents were natives of Germany and Switzerland, respectively. The father came to this country and settled in Washington county, Minnesota, being one of the earliest settlers in that region of the country. Our subject remained with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age, at which time he came to Stevens county, Minnesota, and bought one-half of section 33, Pepperton township, where he still lives. His early life was spent in the excellent common-schools of his native State, and in 1873, he entered the St. Croix Valley Academy, at Afton, Minnesota, and remained there some six or seven terms. After his settlement on his claim, he did not make it his permanent residence, but worked on it only in the summer, until 1884.

In the spring of 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Ella Blage, of Pepperton, Minnesota, and they have been blessed with two children—Theodore F. and William G.

Mr. Rentz is a man of the utmost integrity and honor, and has always taken an active interest in all public and educational enterprises. He has held the numerous offices of the township, including town clerk, justice of the peace and school director. He has one of the most beautiful farms in his section of the county, comprising 320 acres, 140 acres being under cultivation. He has elegant, substantial buildings, and all the necessary implements of husbandry. He and his family are exemplary members of the Methodist Church.

BURTON J. SMITH, one of the thoroughgoing farmers of Moore township, Stevens county, living on section 32, is a native of Vermont, born December 19, 1848. His parents were George and Elsie Rogers Smith, who were also both natives of Vermont. The son left that State in 1855, with his parents, who moved West, settling

at Aurora, Illinois, where they followed farming until 1876, then went to Michigan, in which State he stayed until 1881, at which time he came to Minnesota. His father, having come the year before, was then at Ortonville. Our subject remained at that place until July, 1882, then came to Morris, where he took charge of the Wellington farm for five years, being the foreman. He then purchased 100 acres of land, upon which he now lives, having since purchased an additional eighty.

Mr. Smith was married July 7, 1881, to Inez Thomlin, by whom one child was born—Teddy, who died, April 9, 1888, at the age of six years and nine months.

In political belief Mr. Smith is a republican. Like nearly all the natives of the "Green Mountain State," our subject is a wide-awake, enterprising man, and is regarded as one of the most substantial and reliable farmers in the township in which he lives.

INGEL LING, a prosperous and prominent farmer of Eldorado township, is a resident of section 24. He was born in the northern part of Sweden, March 7, 1857, and is the son of Jonas and Ingra (Ingleson) Larson, who were natives of the same kingdom. He lived with his parents on the home farm until 1881, when he came to the United States and settled in Henry county, Illinois, where he worked for one year in the coal mines. He then came to Donnelly, Minnesota, where he remained one year, working on the railroad. He then bought a quarter of section 24, Eldorado township, Stevens county, where he has since remained. He has a valuable farm of 160 acres, fifty-three acres being under cultivation. He has quite a number of cattle, three horses and two colts, eleven head of cattle and a comfortable house, and is rated as one of the most substantial farmers in his township. He is a man of the utmost integrity and honor, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He has held the office of road overseer for two years, and takes an active interest in all local affairs.

Mr. Ling was married August 23, 1881, to Miss Christiana Larson, daughter of Lars and Ingra (Olson) Danielson. This union has been blessed with the following children—Anna Amelia, born September 16, 1884; and Ida Christiana, born January 31, 1886.

In political matters our subject affiliates with the republican party.

HANS LARSON, one of the enterprising Scandinavian farmers of the town of Donnelly, living on section 2, is the son of Lars and Ingra Olson, and was born in the southern part of Norway, near Christiania, October 14, 1841. He was reared in the land of his birth and there remained until 1871, engaged in work on the farm in the summer months and in the woods in the winter. In the latter year he left his native land and sailed for America, and after landing came directly to Minnesota and Stevens county. The railroad was only finished as far as Benson, and he was compelled to walk the entire distance from that place to Donnelly. For three years he found work on the railroad construction, except one year spent in the lumber woods of Otter Tail county. In the spring of 1874, he took up a homestead of eighty acres of land on section 2, Donnelly township, where he now resides. He and his partner, Hans Olson, took up adjoining claims and built a small frame shanty, and there they kept house. They broke up about fourteen acres that year and got in their grain, but the grasshoppers gathered it for him, as they did the succeeding year. He

and Mr. Olson remained in company for nine years. He has had but one good crop since coming to this county, and that was partially destroyed by hail. He has had much bad luck, losing horses to the value of $700, machinery to the amount of $500, besides cattle and grain.

Mr. Larson was married, April 20, 1881, to Miss Henrietta Olson, who died in the fall of 1883. On the 5th of July, 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Olena Graff, the daughter of Michael and Andrea (Olson) Graff, and by this union is the father of one child — Ludwig, born April 8, 1887.

Mr. Larson is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church and a zealous Christian. He is a republican in his political creed and is a staunch adherent to the principles of that party.

MICHAEL FITZGERALD, a farmer of prominence, bearing the respect of all his neighbors, is now a resident of section 30, Hodges township, Stevens county, Minnesota. He is a man of large and varied experience, and one who is practical in all his life work.

He was born in County Cork, Ireland, in March, 1841. His father was John Fitzgerald and his mother Margret (Collins) Fitzgerald. The father died first, and after about twenty years the mother followed. They were devout Roman Catholics, and very highly esteemed people. He was a farmer and laborer during his entire life. Of the children, eight in number, only four are now living — Ellen, Kate, Hanora and Michael.

Our subject spent his school days in Ireland, coming to this country in 1864, landing at Castle Garden, New York City. From there he came to Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he remained for six months, and then went to Michigan, where he worked for nine months. He then came back to Wisconsin, remained for a time and then came to Minneapolis, where he lived about nine years, engaged in railroad work. His next removal was to Stevens county, locating as above described, on a homestead, containing 160 acres. He has purchased since, enough to make him a farm of 300 acres, all in sections 30 and 31, Hodges township. He is a good farmer, and makes a specialty of raising fine blooded stock.

Mr. Fitzgerald was married to Miss Julia Rierdon, daughter of Eugene Rierdon, in March, 1876. His wife was the eldest of the family of several children, belonging to her parents, and was born in Ireland, coming to America with her brother. They have been blessed with seven children — Margaret, John, Mary, William, Michael, Eugene and David, all of whom are still at home with their parents.

In his politics our subject is a democrat, but is a man, in politics as everything else, who uses the power of a good judgment and only belives in party, because such party advocates his convictions and political principles. He has held the office of school director of district No. 6, since 1885, having always taken an active interest in all public and educational affairs.

Religiously Mr. Fitzgerald is a Roman Catholic.

PETER MADER, one of the prominent farmers of Stevens county, living on section 2, Everglade township, was born in the beautiful and picturesque Grand Duchy of Wurtemburg, Germany, February 21, 1828, and is a son of Anton and Gunfafa (Steadley) Mader. Both of his parents were

natives of that part of the fatherland, and lived and died among its bold mountains and lovely valleys.

The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in the land of his birth, and made his home there until 1854, when, bidding adieu to his native land, he embarked for the United States in search of his fortune, as do so many of his fellow countrymen, from the beautiful region of the vine and the shores of the placid river Rhine. Landing at New York, he at once went to the State of Indiana, and there made his home, until five years had passed. At the expiration of that time he removed to Henderson, Sibley county, Minnesota, in which village he carried on carpentering.

In November, 1862, in response to the continual call for more men to suppress the rebellion, Mr. Mader enlisted in Company L, First Minnesota Cavalry, and for nine months served on the frontier, for it was the time of the Indian outbreak. On receiving his discharge from that regiment, in November, 1863, he re-enlisted in Company E, Second Minnesota Cavalry, and served for three years and two months. Part of this time was with General Sully, in his expedition into the Northwest, and part of it in the South, in conflict with the rebels. On the close of hostilities, he was discharged, and returned to this State, and for three years was employed in tending bar at Shakopee. From there he removed to Henderson, but a year later went to Carver county, and there engaged in farming for about ten years. His next move was to Hennepin county, where he farmed for three years, and in 1878 came to Stevens county. He took up as a soldier's homestead the quarter section of land in Everglade township, where he now lives, and commenced its improvement. Here he has lived ever since, and has now one of the finest farms in the town.

Mr. Mader was married, April 23, 1866, to Miss Cornelia Goetz, and is the parent of twelve children—Mary, Rose W., Andrew, Jacob, Anthony, John Peter, Katie, Emma, Maggie, Theresa and Helena and Fena, twins.

Mr. Mader is a member of the Catholic Church, and is a democrat in his politics.

JAMES O'REILLY, an enterprising farmer living on section 10, Moore township, Stevens county, is a native of Ireland, born in the county of Wexford, in the year 1819, some time during the month of March. His parents were James and Ann S. (Murphy) O'Reilly, who lived and died in Ireland. They had nine children—seven boys and two girls. Our subject was next to the youngest, and left his parents' home in 1847, coming to the United States, landing at New York City, where he remained three or four months, and then went to Kingston, Canada West, remaining there for two years, then came to Oswego, New York, spending three years there at shoemaking, having learned that trade in Ireland and worked at it several years. He served five years as an apprentice, having to pay a fee for the privilege of learning the trade, He had attended school up to the time he was fourteen years of age, and then learned this trade. After leaving Oswego, he came West, stopping at Chicago for about seven months, working at his trade. From that city he went to Grand River, Michigan, where he spent about twelve years, lumbering for eight years and fishing the remainder of the time which he lived there. His next move was to Blue Earth county, Minnesota, where he lived twenty years, following farm life for the most part. From that county he removed to Stevens county, locating on his present farm.

Mr. O'Reilly was married in 1858 to Miss Bridgett Laura, who was a native of Ireland,

coming to America when a mere girl. They have nine children—three sons and six daughters — Anna Stetia, Sarah, John, James, Mary, Katie, Joseph, Terescia and Bridgett. Anna S. married Henry Daley of Hancock, Minnesota; Sarah married Daniel McGowen; Mary married Terrance McGowen, and the remainder are unmarried. Terescia and Bridgett are school teachers.

Politically our subject is a democrat. He and his household belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

We now come to speak of a part of Mr. O'Reilly's life which was spent in defense of his adopted country. He enlisted in 1863 in the First Cavalry of Minnesota Volunteers, under Captain St. Julian Cox, now an attorney of St. Paul. Our subject enlisted as a private, but came out as company saddler. He was mustered out at Fort Snelling after a year's service, but he again enlisted—this time going into the Second Cavalry, serving two years and eight months, and was again mustered out at Fort Snelling.

THOMAS J. MOORE, a resident of Morris village, is a native of Maryland, born August 10, 1849.

In 1859 his parents moved to Sibley county, Minnesota, where the father took up a farm on which he lived for seven or eight years, when he sold his farm and engaged in business in Henderson, where he still lives. Thomas J. lived with his parents until he was sixteen years old, at which time his mother died. He then left home, and for the next year and a half, he worked as an apprentice at the carpenter's trade. He then went to St. Paul, where he remained some two years, after which he went to Fort Lincoln, Dakota Territory, where he had the job of building Government barracks. For the next few years, he was engaged in various occupations, principally bridge building, and more especially those pursuits which pertained to his chosen trade. Soon he decided to seek a permanent location, and, being more particularly struck with the richness and prosperity of Stevens county, settled on a farm which he still continues to hold, although he is engaged in a general merchandising business in Morris.

Mr. Moore was married October 26, 1874, to Miss Kate Dillon. Mr. Moore is prominently identified with public matters, and has held the office of deputy sheriff for several years.

D T. WHEATON, the present county surveyor of Stevens county, is a native of Vermont, born at Barre, Washington county, January 21, 1845. Up to the age of twenty-four years, Mr. Wheaton attended school, graduating from Barre Academy, Vermont, in 1865, and from Dartmouth College in 1869. For the next seven years he was engaged in school teaching, civil engineering, etc., etc., in Monroe, Wisconsin, Nebraska and various other localities. In 1876, he settled in Morris, where he has since remained, always taking an active interest in public, educational and church matters.

Mr. Wheaton was married April 4, 1880, to Miss Minnie Larson, and they have been blessed with one child — Mary. He and his family are members of the Congregational Church.

DANIEL LEONARD, whose excellent farm [illegible] 12 of Synnes township, Stevens county, is one of the leading farmers in the southern portion of the county. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, in May, 1814. His

parents were Patrick and Mary (Shea) Leonard, also natives of Ireland, and there spent their entire lives. The father was a farmer, and the first to die. They had a family of ten children—Morris, Jeremiah, Ellen, Mary H., and Daniel are living, and the remainder are deceased.

Our subject went to the common schools of his native country, and worked out of school hours, until 1841, when he came to this country, landing in Canada, where he remained eleven months, on Prince Edward's Island. From there he went to Massachusetts, remained for a time and then went West, stopping in Dakota county, Minnesota. From that point he came to his present location in Stevens county, where he homesteaded 160 acres of land, and went to farming and stock-raising, by which business he has gained a competency, and now lives a somewhat retired life.

He was married April 20, 1844, in Worcester, Massachusetts, to Miss Mary O'Brien, who was born in Boston, February 10, 1823. She is the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Donavan) O'Brien, of County Cork, Ireland, who came to this country at an early day, settling at Bangor, and from there went to Boston, at which city they died. The father was a mason by trade, and followed the same through life. He died first, and the mother followed, in 1847. They had two daughters, grown to womanhood—Caroline, now Mrs. McTague, now widowed and living in Massachusetts, and Mrs. Leonard. Mrs. Leonard spent her school days in Worcester, Massachusetts, having come to that city from Boston, when only six years of age, with an aunt, with whom she lived until a young lady. When she had attained fifteen years she left school. She is now the mother of five daughters and four sons—Thomas, William, Jeremiah, Morris, Agnes, Alice, Elizebeth, Kate and Rose. Four of their children are now deceased—John, Thomas, Mary and an infant. The daughter Agnes married Mathias Fay, a printer on the *Saint Paul Daily Globe;* Alice married Charles Cross, a lumberman of Maine; Elizebeth married Charles Shanley, an employé of the Saint Paul & Minneapolis Railroad, with headquarters at Saint Paul; Kate married John Anderson, a farmer in Dakota; Rose attended school at Minneapolis, and has followed the profession of school teacher to some extent.

Politically our subject believes in the principles sustained by the democratic party. In his religion he is of the Roman Catholic faith.

JOHN ANDERSON, a farmer of section 4, Rendsville township, is a native of Sweden, born November 6, 1843, and is a son of Andrew and Bergetta (Olson) Nelson. He worked on his father's farm, and received a common education. In 1881 he came to the United States, landing in New York City. After landing he came to Michigan, where he remained four years, working in a lumber mill. He then came to Minnesota in 1885, and settled on his present place in 1887, having been in Grant county during the interval.

Mr. Anderson was married to Eleanor Nelson, in April, 1866, by which union eight children have been born, two of whom are deceased. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church. In political matters he is a democrat.

JOHN MANGEN, who lives on section 28, town of Darnen, was born in Ireland in 1838. At the age of twenty-two he engaged in the grocery business. He married at the age of twenty-six, and remained in trade until 1871, when he came to this

country. After remaining a few days in New York, where he landed, he came to Minnesota, and located in Ramsey county. After being engaged in various kinds of work and losing his first wife, he went to St. Paul, where he was married a second time. Then he came to Morris, Stevens county, and took a homestead of eighty acres. Subsequently he bought an adjoining eighty acres, which now make him 160 with 100 under cultivation. He takes an active interest in town and school matters.

C. K. LIGHT, who now lives on section 26, Morris township, Stevens county, is a native of Pennsylvania, born near Harrisburg, December 2, 1844. He came West in 1867, his objective point being Minnesota. In the month of June, 1863, he enlisted in Company "F," in the First Battalion, and served in the same until January, 1864. After going home and remaining a few weeks, he re-enlisted in Company "F," Ninety-third Volunteer Infantry, of Pennsylvania, "for three years, or during the war." He received his honorable discharge, July 3, 1865, at the City of Harrisburg, after which he went home and remained until the spring of 1867, then came to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he remained until fall. He then moved to Dakota county, Minnesota, where he followed farming for eight years, after which he moved to Washington county, Minnesota, and lived there two years. In 1877, he came to his present location, in Stevens county, and bought a quarter-section of improved land, where he lives at the present time.

Mr. Light was married, September 1, 1866, to Kate Good. This union has been blessed with five sons—Edward D., William C., David H., John G. and Charles F.

Mr. Light is an active and exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his political belief he is a republican.

Like most of the hard-working men who came to this part of the Northwest, Mr. Light has seen his days of hardship and trial, but by sticking close to the farm, and year by year adding some improvement thereto, he has finally come out ahead in the race, and now has a comfortable home, and is rated as one of the most substantial and reliable farmers in the county. He is at present a member of the board of supervisors of his township.

JOHN BORRILL, a prosperous resident of section 28, Rendsville township, is a native of Lincolnshire, England, born March 18, 1818, and is a son of James and Mary (Sandy) Borrill. John remained at home on the farm, receiving but a limited education, until 1851, when he came to the United States, landing in New York City. He came direct to White Pigeon, Michigan, where he worked on the railroad for three years. In September, 1854, he came to Hastings, Minnesota, where he took a farm in Douglas, Dakota county, where he lived until 1876. In October, 1876, he sold out and moved to Rendsville township, Stevens county, Minnesota, where he took a homestead of eighty acres on section 28, afterward adding an additional eighty acres, where he has since resided.

ADOLPH TRANTOW, a resident of section 10, Swan Lake township, Stevens county, was born in Prussia, April 30, 1842. He attended school until fourteen years of age, when he worked in his father's mill for two years, after which he attended school in order to acquire the farm inspector's duties.

He gained the position, and until 1869 he was engaged principally in this, serving in the army some of the time. In May, 1869, he immigrated to the United States, and for several months was in Iowa working on a farm. He soon afterward came to Pope county, Minnesota, and after trapping during the next winter settled on his present farm.

Mr. Trantow was married to Miss Putzke, by whom were born six children, three of whom are living. They are members of the Lutheran Church, and in political matters he is a republican.

JOHN WILLIAM BANGLE, was born in Massena, St. Lawrence county, New York, October 30, 1843. He was limited to a common school education. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One-Hundred-and-Sixth New York Infantry. As a soldier he made a good record, and was honorably discharged July 16, 1865. After a varied career and moving from point to point, he came in June, 1885, to Rendsville township, Stevens county, where he bought 164 acres of land on section 2. Here he has since remained. Our subject on August 22, 1875, married Amelia Dignass, a native of Le Seuer county. Mr. and Mrs. Bangle are blessed with a family of eight children. Mr. Bangle now draws a pension of $10 per month. He takes an active interest in local affairs, and holds the offices of justice of the peace and school clerk.

HENRY HEUER, is a prominent citizen of Stevens county, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits on section 18, of Pepperton township. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 25, 1857, and at the age of about eighteen months his parents moved to Madison county, Illinois, and his father bought 320 acres of land near Dorsey, where they remained until the father's death. The mother died in the fall of 1882, and the father some years previous. They had a family of nine children, all of whom are living, and our subject is the oldest boy and the second child. He remained in Madison county, Illinois, with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, when he started in life for himself. He spent some months in traveling through Iowa, looking up a place to settle, and then came to St. Paul, Minnesota, and after remaining there for one month he came to Stevens county, and first stopped in Morris. He bought 180 acres on section 17, from the railroad company, and in the fall returned to his old home, where he remained during the winter, and in the following spring he purchased the necessary implements of husbandry and returned. He then took a tree claim of 180 acres on section 18, and has since remained there. He has a good farm of 320 acres, 150 acres under cultivation and has substantial building improvements. He takes an active interest in all local affairs and has held the various offices of his township, including chairman of the board of supervisors, etc., etc. He has been prominently identified with the official history of the township in which he lives, and is highly respected in his community, both as a neighbor and an exemplary citizen.

JOHN HADDEN, one of Stevens county's prominent and thrifty farmers, lives on section 14, Moore township. He is a native of Ireland, but of Scotch-Irish descent. He was born in County Armagh, January 6, 1838, and is the son of Richard and Susan (Pennington) Hadden, who were also natives

of Ireland. They visited this country in 1873, remained some time and then returned. The father has since died. Their family consisted of nine children, three of whom died in their infancy. John and Henry (twins), David, Richard, James and Anna are the names of those living.

Our subject, John Hadden, spent his school days in Ireland; at the age of thirteen he left school and worked on his father's farm, until he was sixteen years old, when he enlisted in the Ninety-seventh Earl of Ulster's Regiment, going in October 22, 1855, serving during the latter part of the Crimean War, and Sepoy Rebellion in the East Indies, until 1867. He was quartermaster sergeant, color sergeant and paymaster of his company. After his discharge, November 17, 1867, he went back to Ireland, and January 9, 1868, married Miss Esther Edwards, a native of Wales, born July 4, 1847.

Her parents were David and Marian (Archer) Edwards, who were the parents of four children — John T. born August 25, 1843, George A., born September 17, 1845; Esther, born July 4, 1847, and James W., born March 17, 1849. The latter named died in early childhood. Mrs. Hadden was educated in Armagh county, Ireland, leaving school at seventeen years of age. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hadden came to Halifax, Nova Scotia, remained there a few months, and went to Portland, Maine, then to Illinois, remaining in the latter State for about five years, and from there they removed to New York, where he worked for Colgate & Company, soap manufacturers. After a service of six years there at handling grease, tallow, oils etc., and an engagement of two years (previous to this six years' residence in New York) with J. R. Thompson & Company's Steel Works, at Jersey City, Mr. Hadden came to Minnesota, locating on section 22, Moore township. He bought 160 acres of land there, also 160 acres on section 23, and 160 acres on section 14, Moore township, which constitute his present farm, upon which he raises fine blooded stock. He has a most excellent blooded bull, the gift of J. J. Hill, president of the great Manitoba Railway system. Mr. Hadden also carries on general farming, and is rated as one of the most solid and substantial farmers in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Hadden are the parents of seven children — Robert Acheson, born December 8, 1868; John David, born April 26, 1871; Esther Anna, born July 31, 1873; Walter James, born November 24, 1874 (deceased April 25, 1880); George Edward, born February 6, 1877; Richard Henry, born June 14, 1879 (deceased April 25, 1880); Caroline Stewart, born April 9, 1882, died October 25, 1886.

Politically our subject is a republican. He has often held local offices, including that of township clerk, being elected in March, 1887, and is still holding the office. He has also been justice of the peace. He stands high among the people of Stevens county, and has ever been alive to the best interests of the citizens of Moore township, in which he lives. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a faithful member. He is also an honored member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Sons of Temperance lodge.

THOMAS THOMASSON, the present deputy clerk of the court of Stevens county, came to that county July 1, 1867, being one of the first settlers. He came from Green county, Wisconsin, with an ox team, and was some six weeks in traveling the 400 miles. As soon as possible, after reaching this region of the country, he took up a farm of 175 acres and at once commenced to

make improvements. During the season of 1868 he cultivated six acres of land, planting the common cereals of this country. In the fall of 1868 the "Gager Station" was established and a petition for a postoffice was drawn up, bestowing the office of postmaster upon Mr. Thomasson. He continued to hold the office until 1870, when he resigned. Mr. Thomasson remained on his farm until the fall of 1878, when he sold out and bought some property in Morris, but soon after took a farm in Framnas township. In 1883 he made a journey to Washington Territory, remaining there some few months, and then returning to Morris, where he engaged at the carpenter's trade, and in July, 1885, was appointed deputy clerk of the court, which position he has since held.

MILO CAMP, a prosperous farmer of Stevens county, living on his farm on section 16, of Scott township, is the son of Milo and Sarah (Northrup) Camp; he was born at Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, New York, January 6, 1853. When he was about three years old, his people came to Minneapolis, Minnesota, that being in 1856; they remained one year, and then moved to Swan River, Morrison county, Minnesota, settling on a heavy timber land farm. During the winter of 1859—60, there were 300 Indians in sight all winter. Milo remained there with his parents until he was twenty years of age, seeing some poverty stricken hard times, during those long, dreary years. He and his brother picked up potatoes from the Government barracks that had been thrown out by soldiers, and they used them for seed the following season. From seven bushels they raised over 300 bushels, without even plowing the land which produced them. They planted the seed with a hoe and an ax, between stumps and brush. The family were there at the time of the Indian trouble, and remained until the savages were within a few miles of the place. They had been warned of the impending danger, and finally ordered by the military officers to leave and take refuge at the barracks at the towns of Little Falls, where they remained about three months. After this trouble had subsided, they went back and lived on the farm, until 1873. At this time our subject went away to work for himself, going into a saw mill, summer time, and attending school in the winter In the spring of 1879, he started in on a course at Carleton College, but after attending one year, his health failed him, causing him to leave school. He then went to Big Stone county, Minnesota, at a time when there was only one house in Brown's Valley. After he had paid for filing on a claim, he had but five dollars left. But he steadily kept pressing onward, and sold his coat and a few things of personal effects, with which he paid for breaking ten acres. He then worked out by the month, at Morris and other points, as well as working three winters in the pineries, whereby he earned enough to buy a yoke of oxen. He then went to his land, and commenced to improve the same, keeping "bachelors' hall" for five years. He changed his "single blessedness" state December 24, 1883, by marrying Mary Harriett Bowers, a native of Wisconsin. Their union has been blessed by the birth of the following named children—Elverna, born September 22, 1884; George Wilson, born April 17, 1886; and Sarah, born August 27, 1888. Mrs. Camp was a teacher and dressmaker prior to her marriage.

Our subject does a large farming business and raises much fine stock. He has come to be a large land owner, possessing 598 acres in Scott township, a quarter section, in Big Stone county and an equal amount in Stearns county. He has 300 acres which he has in

crops and 100 acres of tame grass land. He now has thirty-three head of horses and ninety head of cattle, including thoroughbred and grades; also Short horns and Durhams. During the season of 1888 he placed upward of 100 tons of tame hay within his barn. The improvements about his place are beautiful indeed, he having a handsome residence, situated on Clear Lake.

Mr. Camp is a member, in good standing, of the Golden Sheaf Lodge, No. 133, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, at Morris, Minnesota. He has been closely identified with the settlement and growth of Stevens county; he has held many local offices, including township supervisor, road-master, etc. In 1888 he was nominated by the prohibition party, for county commissioner, and afterward endorsed by the republicans.

Before concluding this biographical sketch of a truly worthy gentleman, it is well to speak of a few other facts connected with Mr. Camp and his family connections, etc. He has traveled very extensively, having gone all over Dakota, alone and through bands of Indians. He has gone for weeks with nothing for diet but salt pork, bread and tea. He was then traveling in the interests of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. He is a brother of the wealthy Major G. A. Camp, of Minneapolis. He has a brother Merlin, living in Hennepin county, at Parker's Lake. A sister, Mrs. Hicks, lives near St. Cloud. Another sister, Cornelia A., married J. L. Hall, and now lives in Denver, Colorado, a widow. Mr. Camp's parents are both dead; the father died in 1873, and the mother in 1876. Mrs. Camp's father lives on a farm in Big Stone county; her mother is deceased.

GENEALOGY OF THE CAMP FAMILY.

Hezekiah Camp, of Salisbury, Connecticut, received a large grant of land from the English Government on which was located an iron mine. He owned and operated a smelting furnace, and in company with his third son, Abial, built up a prosperous business. His was the first smelting furnace in Connecticut, if not in New England. He was the father of six sons and six daughters—Hezekiah, Abial, Joel, John and Samuel; the name of the others we have not learned. One daughter married Jonathan Leavitt and was grandmother of Joshua Leavitt, a noted scholar and divine; another a Mr. Lee, and another a Mr. Chapin. Each was mother of one child. The intermarriage of these children consolidated large estates. The names of the other daughters have not been ascertained. Elisha Norton of Fredonia, Chant county, New York, is a great grandson of Hezekiah Camp, Sr., whose son John was his grandfather. Samuel, the eleventh child of Hezekiah Camp, Sr., was graduated at Yale College, and after going through a theological course of study, entered the ministry. He located in the township of Ridgefield, Fairfield county, Connecticut, where he preached and labored for the advancement of the gospel of Christ. Three times during the Revolutionary War, he was drafted into the army. Hiring a substitute each time, he continued his ministrations to his people, refusing to accept any remuneration for his services, during the eight years of the war. He was three times married. Caroline Gurnsey, his first wife, came of a noted Scotch family. She died young, leaving two sons and one daughter. Samuel Abial, the eldest son, married Lemira Wilson; Currance died at the age of three years; Mary married Martin Hays, and removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, where she died, leaving a family.

The second wife was a Miss Barker, an aunt of General Barker, of Fredonia, New York. She died, leaving two young children, Philander and Sally. Caroline, daughter of Philander, married a Mr. Shepherd of Onon-

dago county, New York, and his other daughter, Hannah, married a Mr. Ransome, and removed to Chautauqua county, New York.

The third wife was the widow of Captain Gamaliel Northup; she was a devoted wife, a kind and loving mother to his orphan children, and died without issue. He was a man of culture, and his society was sought by the learned and influential men of his day. For many years after his third wife's death he was cared for by his eldest son and his wife, who had lived on his estate from the time of their marriage. After the death of Samuel Abial, which occurred at the age of forty-two years, Philander (who, after his marriage, had gone to New York city to live) returned to Ridgefield, Connecticut, and cared for his father during the remainder of his life. Reverend Samuel Camp is buried at Ridgebury, Connecticut, by the side of those whom he so dearly loved while living. In 1872, the house where he lived and died and the meeting-house (where for so many years he preached acceptably the gospel) were still standing. The garret of the old house (in all probability) contains much that would throw light upon the past history of the family, and be of interest to the numerous descendants in various parts of the United States.

Samuel Abial Camp married Lemira Wilson, eldest daughter of Abner Wilson, whose father lived to be 104 years of age. He was the seventh son of the Lord of Glendale, Scotland. Her mother's maiden name was Anna Sherwood. Anna Sherwood's mother lived to be 120 years of age. At the age of eighty years she fell into the fire and burned her face so as to destroy her eyesight. She lived forty years after she was totally blind, tenderly cared for by her children and grandchildren, and in full possession of her mental faculties. The most of her time she devoted to knitting. Anna Sherwood Wilson lived to be ninety-eight years old, and until the year of her death was very active. She kept house, her youngest daughter Anna living with her; Miss Anna Wilson died at the age of eighty years. Both of these women were very active all of their lives, and died in full possession of their mental faculties. Abner Wilson's father was an officer of the guards of the King of England, a commission having been purchased for him when but three weeks old. Becoming advanced in life he retired on half pay. Receiving a grant of land in the Colony of Connecticut, he emigrated to America (then a wilderness), bringing 120 retainers with him, and settled upon the land granted to him by the Crown. Here he built a fort, surrounded by a mote, with draw-bridge, to protect them from the Indians. During the Revolutionary War he sympathized with the Crown. Ridgebury being attacked by the Tories and the town set on fire (after their departure), he, assisted by the women and children, succeeded in extinguishing the fires, thus saving the town and gaining the confidence of those who had previously regarded him with suspicion, because of his loyalty to the King. He was a rigid churchman. He built a chapel on his estates, where he, with his family and retainers, was accustomed to worship; the rector drawing a salary from the revenues of the estate. At the close of the war the greater portion of his estates was confiscated, some part being allowed him in consideration of his saving the town of Ridgebury from being burned. He died (from over-exertion) sitting in his chair, and passed away so quietly that he was supposed to be sleeping. When called to dinner he did not move, and on going to him they found that he had ceased to breathe. There are no facts in our possession regarding any of his children except Abner Wilson.

Abner Wilson was born at Ridgefield, Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1743;

Anna Sherwood (at same place) in 1742. They were married about 1768. Their children were—Lemira, born August 10, 1769; Thomas, born in 1771, died, May, 1858; Currance, born in 1774, died in 1777; Ammon, born in 1777; Anna, born in 1781; Sally, born in 1783; Betsey, born in 1785; Ezra, born in 1788. These were all born in Ridgefield, Fairfield county, Connecticut; and Alvah Wilson, born in Greenfield, Saratoga county, New York, in 1793.

The names of the children of Samuel Abial and Lemira Wilson Camp were as follows—Hannah, married to William M. Wagoner; Anna, married to Robert Le Grys; Samuel; Fanny; Milo, married to Sarah Northup; Merlin, married to Saloma Rockwell; John, married to Mrs. Abigail Gifford; Abner Wilson, unmarried; and Herman, married to Roxy Carpenter.

The names of Hannah Camp Wagoner's children were—Mary Lemira, married to John P. Davison; Caroline Gurnsey, married to Andrew J. Davison; William M. Wagoner, died young; Merlin, married to Ellen Brock; Anna, married to Myron Montague. The names of Anna Le Grys' children were—Lemira Wilson, who died unmarried; Theodore, who married a German lady in California; Saloma, who married a Mr. Clark, of Fredonia. The names of the children of Samuel Camp were Herman and Elman, both dead; Orrin; Fanny; Julia A.; and Emily. Merlin Camp had no issue. The names of John Camp's children were—Janette, John and Herman, all dead; and Abner Wilson, married to a Mrs. Halliday. No children. The names of Herman Camp's children were—Lemira Wilson, married to Mr. Harrington; Catharine; Samuel; all three dead; and Cyrus, married, and living near Dunkirk.

Milo Camp was born September 22, 1798; Sarah Northup was born December 12, 1806. They were married in the town of Connewango, Cattaraugus county, New York, April 16, 1826. Sarah Northup was the daughter of Nicholas Northup and Elizabeth Bentley, his wife. Nicholas was the son of Nicholas Northup, whose mother was the youngest daughter of Lord Needum, of Needum Square, London, England. Lady Sarah Needum was married to Nicholas Nothrup, gentleman, about the year 1754. They immigrated to America and settled on Long Island Sound, built them a fine residence and furnished it luxuriously. Trained servants were at their command. The children of the family knew nothing of the toil or hardships usual to the settlement of a new country. At the age of twenty-one years Nicholas had never dressed himself without the aid of a valet. Suddenly the war-cloud that had so long been threatening the country burst, bringing disaster after disaster upon the family. Nicholas, at the age of twenty-two, was obliged to seek a home for himself and young wife in the then western wilderness of Central New York, and thereafter to depend on the labor of his hands for the support of himself and family. He subsequently became a Free-Will Baptist minister, and continued to preach the gospel to the poor settlers without compensation until old age compelled him to accept a home with his youngest daughter, Lydia, wife of Arnold Bentley, a brother of the author of the Bentley school readers and spellers. His son, Nicholas, father of Sarah Northup, was the father of fourteen children, several of which died in infancy. Those who lived to arrive at manhood and womanhood were—George T., Anson, Stephen, Brock, Sarah, Roxy, Eliza, Eunice and Freelove.

The names of the children of Milo and Sarah Northup Camp were as follows—Cornelia Antoinette, born February 18, 1827; Juliette, born December 14, 1828; George Albert, born August 9, 1830; infant son, born and died December 24, 1834; Abner

Wilson, born October 3, 1835, died May 24, 1886; Elizabeth Lemira, born September 11, 1839, died July 8, 1864; Sarah, born March 28, 1841, died April 6, 1841; Henry Clay, born December 28, 1843, died December 30, 1863; Merlin Camp, born October 17, 1845, and Milo Camp, born January 6, 1853.

Milo Camp, the father, died February 21, 1873, and Sarah Northup, his wife, died August 5, in the year 1880.

Thus, our subject, Milo Camp's, genealogy, in brief, would read as follows—Milo Camp, the son of Milo Camp, the son of Samuel Abial Camp, the son of Rev. Samuel Camp, the son of Hezekiah Camp; Milo Camp, son of Milo Camp, son of Lemira Wilson Camp, daughter of Abner Wilson, the son of the seventh son of the Lord of Glendale, Scotland, Milo Camp, son of Sarah Camp, daughter of Nicholas Northup, son of Nicholas Northup, son of Nicholas Northup and his wife, Lady Sarah Needum, daughter of Lord Needum, of Needum Square, London, England.

HERMAN ZAHL, a resident of section 20, Swan Lake township, is a native of Germany, born December 7, 1836, and is a son of Frederick and Wilhemina (Erdman) Zahl, also natives of that kingdom. Herman received a common school education, and worked out on a farm, until he learned the miller's trade. When twenty years of age, he enlisted in the German Army, and served four years. After his discharge, he resumed his trade, which he followed until 1868, when he came to the United States, landing in New York, in August, 1868. He came direct to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained one year, when he moved to Glenwood, Pope county, Minnesota, where he lived six months. He then moved to his present location, and has since remained there.

Mr. Zahl married Miss Rosalie Buth, by whom seven children have been born. Mr. Zahl and his family, are members of the Lutheran Church. He is independent in politics.

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